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Tuesday, July 26, 1983/
Sravana 4, 1905 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Twelfth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXXIX, contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

—
 Tuesday, July 26, 1983/Sravana 4,
 1905 (Saka)
 —

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : Honourable Members, I have to inform the House of the passing away of nine former Members, namely, Sarvashri Karnesh Marak, Panna Lal Barupal, Satis Chandra Samanta, C.K. Chinnaraja Gounder, Ghanshyam Das Birla, Trilokshah Lal Priyendra Shah, Munishwar Datt Upadhyaya, Lakshman Singh Charak and N. Sreckantan Nair.

Shri Karnesh Marak was a Member of Fifth Lok Sabha during 1972-77 representing Tura Constituency of Meghalaya.

An educationist, Shri Marak started his career as a teacher. He served as a Commissioned Officer during the Second World War.

Shri Marak was a Member of Garo Hills Autonomous District Council and its Executive Committee during 1964-71.

He took keen interest in big game hunting and flower gardening and was author of a number of publications.

Shri Marak passed away on 8th May, 1983 at Tura at the age of 80 years.

Shri Pannalal Barupal was a Member of First to Fifth Lok Sabha representing Ganganagar and Bikaner constituencies of Rajasthan during 1952-77.

An agriculturist and social worker, he worked for the eradication of untouchability, abolition of Jagirdari system, Hindu-Muslim unity and uplift of down-trodden.

Shri Barupal was associated with various social, cultural organisations in different capacities. He was also a member of Land Enquiry Committee, Department of Rehabilitation in 1954 and National Railway Users' Consultative Committee during 1964-65.

An able Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He was a member of the Estimates Committee.

Shri Barupal was author of several publications. A keen sportsman, he was awarded gold medal for shooting championship in 1960.

Shri Barupal passed away at Ganganagar (Rajasthan) on 19th May, 1983 at the age of 70 years.

Shri Satis Chandra Samanta was a Member of Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and the First to Fifth Lok Sabha representing Tamluk constituency of West Bengal during 1947-77.

A veteran freedom fighter, he took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment several times.

A social worker, he was associated with several social organisations in different capacities.

An able Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the business of the House and made valuable contribution to the debates. He was a member of Estimates Committee and a Member of Select/Joint Committees constituted from time to time.

A widely travelled person, Shri Samanta led the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to

Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference held at Vienna in 1954.

He also served in various capacities on a number of Committees appointed by Government. Shri Samanta was author of several publications in English and Bengali.

He passed away at Mahishadal, District Midnapur in West Bengal on 4 June, 1983 at the age of 83 years.

Shri C.K. Chinnaraje Gounder was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha representing Tirupattur Constituency of Tamil Nadu during 1971-77.

Earlier, he had been a Member of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly during 1962-71. He was also Chairman of Municipal Council, Tirupattur.

A businessman by profession, Shri Gounder took keen interest in cooperative movement and was associated with various cooperative societies.

Shri Gounder passed away at Vellore on 7th June, 1983 at the age of 64.

Shri Ghanshyam Das Birla was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during 1926-30.

A friend of the father of the Nation, Shri Birla was associated with the freedom struggle. He accompanied Gandhiji to the Round Table Conference in London. He devoted himself to the cause of political freedom and economic development of the country.

A devout nationalist, parliamentarian, deeply religious, philanthropist and interested in art and culture, he was a man with a vision. He was the founder of numerous educational, scientific and technological institutions, hospitals and welfare organisations etc.

He was scholastic by nature and the University of Rajasthan conferred on him the Doctorate of Literature and the Banaras Hindu University awarded him Doctorate of Laws.

Shri Birla passed away in London on 11th June, 1983 at the age of 89 years.

Shri Trilokshah Lal Priyendra Shah was a Member of Fourth Lok Sabha representing Kankar constituency of Madhya Pradesh during 1967-70.

An agriculturist, he was President of Grameen Sewa Sahkari Sangh during 1964-66 and Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat in 1966.

Shri Shah passed away on 15th June, 1983 at Chhura in Madhya Pradesh at the age of 53.

Shri Munishwar Dutt Upadhyaya was a Member of Provisional Parliament, First and Second Lok Sabha during 1950-62 representing Pratapgarh constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

He was a Member of Pratapgarh District Board since 1931 and was later its President During 1948-52. Shri Upadhyaya took keen interest in education and Kisan organisations. He was founder president of several higher secondary schools and Sanskrit Pathshalas.

A lover of sports, he organised sports and clubs, exhibitions, literary associations etc. He was author of two publications.

Shri Upadhyaya passed away on 26th June, 1983 at Pratapgarh in U.P. at the age of 82.

Shri Lakshman Singh Charak was a Member of First Lok Sabha during 1952-57. from Jammu and Kashmir.

Earlier he had been a Member of the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislative Assembly and functioned as Parliamentary Under Secretary to the then Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir in 1939-43.

A social worker, he took active interest in introducing social reforms and rehabilitation of refugees.

He served in the Indian Army in various capacities and saw active service in 1948.

He was also associated with several social organisations.

Shri Lakshman Singh Charak passed away at Jammu on 15th July, 1983, at the age of 71 years.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair was a Member of the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha during 1952-57 and 1962 to 1979 representing Quilon Constituency of Kerala.

A trade Unionist, Shri Nair was President of All India United Trade Union Congress since 1950.

He had special interest in history and literature and was a Member of Kerala University Senate and Syndicate for several years. He was also a member of the Kerala Sahitya Academy and author of several publications.

An able Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He was a Member of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Shri Nair passed away on 20th July, 1983 at Kottayam in Kerala at the age of 68.

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

The Members may stand in silence for a short while.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

HOMAGE TO SIMON BOLIVAR

MR. SPEAKER : July 24, 1983 was the bicentenary of the birth of Simon Bolivar.

Simon Bolivar was an outstanding figure in the history of Latin America. He was a great emancipator of the people from the imperial yoke. His ideas and ideals and his acts of bravery and self-sacrifice continue to inspire mankind upto now.

We pay our respectful homage to Simon Bolivar.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा के स्वर्गवास का प्रस्ताव भी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको वेरीफाई करना है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : खबर आ गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रेडियो वाला कभी-कभी गड़बड़ हो जाता है।

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Sir, what about passing a resolution on our Prudential Cup Victory in the World Cup ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, you can do.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Yes, I think all House will join.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Sir, we want to know who is the Deputy-Speaker now. The House is in darkness. I am under rules 376 and 240. When an hon. Member, under rule 240, sends a resignation letter, is it accepted, or withdrawn ? We want to know. *(Interruptions)* The House is in the dark. Who is your deputy ? Who is going to sit in this Chair ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : May I make a point ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Is he an independent ; or has he joined some other party ; is he sold in the market ? We want to know. Who is the Deputy-Speaker ? Independently. . . *(Interruptions)* He has no *locus standi*. Therefore, we want to know.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : What is the correct position ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : A statement is necessary on the exact position.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या इस्तीफा वापस लेने की प्रक्रिया है ?

MR. SPEAKER : In this connection, I am just to clarify that the Deputy-Speaker...

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : This is setting a very bad precedent.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात तिवारी जी, ठीक है, बाद में करना चाहिए । लेकिन मैं पहले ही स्पष्ट किये देता हूँ ।

The Deputy Speaker is there ; he has not resigned so far. There is nothing in it.

Several Members have raised this question regarding the resignation by Shri G. Lakshmanan from the office of Deputy-Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The factual position is that before the letter dated 25th June 1983 offering his resignation from his position as Deputy Speaker which was posted from Madras under a registered cover was received in my office...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will tell you. It was received on 29th ; but another letter was handed over on 27th June 1983, two days earlier than the first, by Shri G. Lakshmanan in my office at New Delhi that his earlier letter dated 25th June 1983 posted from Madras be treated as cancelled.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Because it was not received.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There are other ways. Why don't you listen ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Accordingly, Shri G. Lakshmanan, Deputy-Speaker continues to hold the office of Deputy-Speaker.

I may also inform the House that notice of a resolution for the removal of Shri G. Lakshmanan from the office of the Deputy-Speaker under rule 200 has been received on 23rd July 1983 from Sarvashri Ram Jethmalani and Satish Agarwal.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Therefore, now who is Deputy-Speaker ? Can we presume that there is no Deputy-Speaker ?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : How did you accept the withdrawal letter without seeing his original resignation letter ? That I want to know.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is what I did.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : There is a letter dated 25th. What happened to that ?

MR. SPEAKER : No discussion. I am not allowing any Member.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Manohar Lal Saini.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Not allowed. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Rose.

MR. SPEAKER : Come to my Chamber.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You come and see me.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Rose.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you everything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Manohar Lal Saini.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : On 27.7. 1983, he said, he had not confirmed it.

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to my Chamber and I will tell you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : It is open for all the people of India to know about it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not a single word is going to be recorded. I have not allowed this gentleman.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Will you please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to my Chamber.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : He himself had denied that he had not given his withdrawal letter. *(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : He had denied that. What is the latest position ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : He has not resigned ; he is in position.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : What is the position ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : You have got a Constitution. Then you have got a book on Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : That is why we are asking about it.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : You can move a resolution as Mr. Satish Agarwal and Mr. Ram Jethmalani have done.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : We want to know a clear picture. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He has not resigned ; he is still in position.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : How can you say that ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me and I will talk to you. You are always welcome to come to my office. Shri Manohar Lal Saini.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can move another resolution if you like.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I and Mr. Deputy-Speaker, both are here due to the collective will of the House ; and as long as this House places confidence in us, we are here. As and when the House says, it has no confidence in us, we are no more here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : We have never mentioned about the functioning of the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me and I will tell you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : We are particular about the present Deputy-Speaker who had sent his resignation letter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to my office at any time. There is no problem. The office is yours ; the Speaker is yours and the papers are here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will do whatever is necessary according to the rules.

AN HON. MEMBER : I am on a point of clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : No Clarification ; not allowed.

(Interruptions)* *

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बता दिया । मैंने कल कह दिया कि मीटिंग दोबारा कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : आपने कल कहा कि सभी मेम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट आ रहे हैं । आपके 12 गेटों में से जो एम पीज के पांच गेट हैं वहां मेटल डिटेक्टर रखा है । दूसरे गेट पर नहीं है... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आएं तो मैं बता दूंगा । जब मैंने एक बात कह दी तो आप समझते क्यों नहीं ? जो मैं कहता हूँ हाउस में I am bound by that. मुझे आपकी सेवा करनी है । जब हाउस ने ऐसा कह दिया तो ऐसा कर दूंगा । हाउस कह देगा कि हटा दो तो हटा दूंगा । जब मैंने कह दिया तो सारे बैठ कर के फैसला क्यों नहीं

करते हो ? जो हाउस कहेगा वही होगा हाउस ही फैसला करेगा ।

The House is Supreme.

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बैठिए आप ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : They are unnecessarily raising this issue.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : वह क्यों खड़े हो रहे हैं ? क्या कोई डिस्टर्बिंग क्वेश्चन आ गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आप से प्रेरणा ले रहे हैं ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pending Cases in Supreme Court and High Courts and Vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts

*21. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many cases are pending in the Supreme Court and the High Courts and since when and how many of them are on account of stay orders granted by the courts ;

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to clear the backlog speedily and by when is the same expected to be wiped off ; and

(c) what are the details of the vacancies in the Supreme Court and High Courts in respect of Judges together with details of the steps taken to fill up the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI

JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Statements I, II and III containing information as furnished by the Registries of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Statement IV indicating steps taken to reduce pendency is placed on the Table of the House. It is not possible to specify the time by which pendency can be wiped out.

(c) As on 23-7-83 there was one vacancy

in the Supreme Court and 78 vacancies in the High Courts.

The details of the vacancies in the High Courts are given in Statement V, which is placed on the Table of the House. Some proposals have been received from the State authorities and they are engaging the attention of the Government. In other cases, proposals are awaited from the States for which they are being constantly reminded.

Statement-I

Number of Cases Pending in Supreme Court and High Courts

		Number of cases pending (As on 31-12-82)		
		Regular Hearing Matters	Admission matters	Total
Supreme Court		33,949	29,092	63,041£
High Courts		Number of cases pending (As on 30-6-82)		
1.	Allahabad	1,85,962		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	65,700		
3.	Bombay	73,742		
4.	Calcutta	95,663		
5.	Delhi	45,412		
6.	Gauhati	11,614		
7.	Gujarat	26,661		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8,139		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	15,193		
10.	Karnataka	1,10,701		
11.	Kerala	39,764		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40,652		
13.	Madras	81,528		
14.	Orissa	13,306		
15.	Patna*	46,896		
16.	Punjab and Haryana	35,682		
17.	Rajasthan	36,102		
18.	Sikkim	101		
TOTAL		9,37,818		

£In addition, 52233 Miscellaneous Civil and Criminal petitions were also pending as on 31-12-82 in the Supreme Court.

*Main Cases only.

Statement-II

*Yearwise break up of Regular Hearing Matters pending in the
Supreme Court as on 31-12-1982*

Year	Non-Constitutional Matters	Constitutional Matters	Total
1968	7	—	7
1969	26	—	26
1970	333	4	337
1971	663	15	678
1972	877	86	963
1973	745	154	899
1974	886	76	962
1975	912	45	957
1976	1,086	130	1,216
1977	2,211	203	2,414
1978	1,348	1,117	2,465
1979	2,845	419	3,264
1980	3,106	826	3,932
1981	3,456	2,442	5,898
1982	4,330	5,601	9,931
TOTAL	22,831	11,118	33,949

Statement-III

Cases Pending as on 30-6-1982 in High Courts in Terms of Period of Pendency

Name of the High Court	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—6 years	6—7 years	7—8 years	8—9 years	9—10 years	Over 10 years	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Allahabad	44,906	53,201	27,746	18,233	13,764	9,519	7,136	4,385	3,335	1,623	2,114	1,85,962
2. Andhra Pradesh	33,429	17,842	8,307	4,092	1,394	477	156	1	—	—	2	65,700
3. Bombay	12,706	18,745	16,086	9,810	6,480	5,103	3,728	2,404	1,449	971	1,260	78,742
4. Calcutta	19,774	14,338	15,221	12,364	8,193	4,417	3,016	4,091	3,248	1,314	7,561	93,537
5. Delhi	14,115	10,299	4,871	3,885	2,648	2,156	1,711	1,439	1,109	906	2,273	45,412
6. Gauhati	3,386	2,946	1,479	988	788	594	489	433	198	197	116	11,614
7. Gujarat	12,313	5,821	3,741	2,630	1,194	550	324	48	17	3	20	26,661
8. Himachal Pradesh	2,023	1,869	582	732	1,151	663	312	290	190	118	209	8,139
9. Jammu and Kashmir	6,047	4,439	1,884	1,141	702	381	237	176	85	58	43	15,193
10. Karnataka	43,837	25,055	14,405	11,654	6,898	5,208	1,615	835	530	19	19	1,10,075
11. Kerala	12,792	15,753	6,868	2,735	1,175	438	1	1	1	—	—	39,764
12. Madhya Pradesh	5,499	8,386	3,509	2,451	2,018	1,688	1,083	831	716	363	418	26,872

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13. Madras	49,780	12,977	9,655	5,701	2,722	637	36	16	—	2	2	81,528	
14. Orissa	3,603	3,698	2,554	1,531	868	369	184	141	111	118	129	13,306	
15. Patna	11,474	9,702	8,221	5,540	4,135	2,417	1,387	817	630	409	2,164	46,896	
16. Punjab and Haryana	9,637	6,813	5,153	3,197	2,312	1,723	2,225	2,026	1,616	733	247	35,682	
17. Rajasthan	4,213	5,491	4,500	3,458	2,741	1,745	1,793	1,237	1,220	611	571	27,580	
18. Sikkim	94	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	
TOTAL :	2,89,538	2,17,380	1,34,784	90,142	59,183	38,085	25,433	19,171	14,455	7,445	17,148	9,12,764*	

*These figures include Main cases pending in Calcutta, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Patna and Rajasthan High Courts, and the Main as well as Miscellaneous cases pending in other High Courts, as per reports received from them.

Statement-IV

Steps taken from time to time to Reduce Pendency

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in High Courts and Supreme Court :

- (1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from Judgement of Single Judge of the High Court in second appeal (vide Section 100A).
- (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.
- (3) The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 excluding the Chief Justice with effect from 31-12-77 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.
- (4) The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from time to time.
- (5) The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrars and Judges in Chambers so that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.
- (6) The Supreme Court has also taken the following measures :
 - (i) Priority is given to certain matters.
 - (ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily.
 - (iii) Writ petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing.
 - (iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early.
- (v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own Supervision. As that was also taking quite some time the court of late has started wherever possible dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper-book itself after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply.
- (7) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposals of cases :
 - (a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts.
 - (b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable date.
 - (c) Dispensing with printing of records.
 - (d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.
- (8) The Government have also addressed the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts in which there is a heavy pendency of civil cases over 5 years' old to consider appointment of retired judges under Article 224A of the Constitution.
- (9) The recommendations contained in the 79th report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and High Courts, these have been sent to them alongwith the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.
- (10) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of reference of the Law Commission are :
 - (a) To keep under review the system

of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure :

- (i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction of costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair ;
- (ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an

end in itself but as a mean of achieving justice ; and

- (iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of justice.
- (b) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.
- (c) To recommend to the Government measures for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

Statement-V

Statement showing vacancy in Supreme Court and High Courts as on 23.7.1983

Name of the Court

Vacancy

Supreme Court

1

High Court

Permanent
Judge

Additional
Judge

Total

Allahabad

2

10

12

Andhra Pradesh

3

2

5

Bombay

1

2

3

Calcutta

12

—

12

Delhi

—

6

6

Gauhati

1

—

1

Gujarat

1

1

2

Himachal Pradesh

1

—

1

Jammu and Kashmir

2

2

4

Karnataka

1

1

2

Kerala

1

3

4

Madhya Pradesh

2

8

10

Madras

3

—

3

Orissa

2

1

3

Patna

4

—

4

Punjab and Haryana

1

1

2

Rajasthan

3

—

3

Sikkim

1

—

1

41

37

78

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : अध्यक्ष जी, सभा पटल पर जो सूचना रखी गई है उससे पता चलता है कि 9 लाख से ऊपर केसेज हाई कोर्ट्स में पेंडिंग हैं और 63 हजार केसेज के करीब सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पेंडिंग हैं। इसके अलावा पेटिशनस भी हैं। क्या सरकार इन पेंडिंग केसेज को निपटाने के लिए संविधान के आर्टिकल 127, 128, 224 और 224 (ए) में जो प्राविजन्स हैं एडीशनल अजेज के लिए, रेटायर्ड जजेज की सर्विसेज अवेल करने के लिए, इन पेंडिंग केसेज को निपटाने के लिए उनकी सर्विसेज लेगी और हाई कोर्ट्स में एडीशनल जजेज एप्वाइन्ट करेगी? क्या सरकार हाउस को यह भी एश्योर करेगी कि दो साल में पेंडिंग केसेज समाप्त हो जायेंगे?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : माननीय सदस्य शायद एडीशनल जजेज और एडहाक जजेज में अन्तर नहीं देख रहे हैं। एडीशनल जजेज को एप्वाइन्ट किया जा रहा है। जहां तक एडहाक जजेज के एप्वाइन्टमेंट का ताल्लुक है, हमने सभी चीफ जस्टिसेज और स्टेट एथारिटीज को लिख दिया है कि जो जजेज रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उनकी राय में अगर उनका डिस्पोजल ठीक रहा है तो हमारे पास प्रपोजल भेजें, हम एडहाक जजेज एप्वाइन्ट करने के लिये तैयार हैं। पिछले सालों में कुछ एडहाक जजेज एप्वाइन्ट हुए भी हैं।

जहां तक यह आश्वासन देने की बात है कि जो पेन्डेन्सी है, जो एरियर्स हैं वह दो साल में खत्म हो जायेंगे, यह कहना किसी के लिए भी सम्भव नहीं है।

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : जहां तक जजेज की वेकैन्सीज का सवाल है, 78 वेकैन्सीज होईकोर्ट्स में है और एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट में है और दूसरी तरफ एरियर बढ़ता जा रहा है। अगर पिछले दस साल का रिकार्ड देखा जाए तो एरियर्स बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो एरियर्स बढ़ रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ जजेज के एप्वाइन्टमेंट्स नहीं हो रहे हैं। तो जो 78 वेकैन्सीज हाईकोर्ट्स में हैं और एक

वेकैन्सी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में है उनको सरकार कब तक फिलअप कर देगी? क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि जजेज एप्वाइन्ट होने लायक लोग हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं रह गये हैं और उसके कारण यह डिले हो रही है? कब तक सरकार इनको इप्वाइन्ट कर देगी?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : 1982 में हमने 37 फ्रेश एप्वाइन्टमेंट्स किये हैं और 1983 में 27 फ्रेश एप्वाइन्टमेंट्स किये हैं। यह एक कंतिनुअस प्रोसेस है। जजेज रिटायर होते रहे हैं इसलिए वेकैन्सीज भी बढ़ती रही हैं। मैं रिटायरमेंट की फीगर्स दू तो आप समझेंगे कि एप्वाइन्टमेंट्स में बहुत ज्यादा देरी नहीं हो रही है। 1980 में 27 जजेज रिटायर हुये, 1981 में 18 जजेज रिटायर हुये, 1982 में 27 जजेज रिटायर हुये और 1983 में अब तक 14 जजेज रिटायर हुये हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि पिछले चार सालों में 86 जजेज रिटायर हो गये और एप्वाइन्टमेंट्स, जैसा मैंने कहा, इस साल 27 की हैं, 1982 में 37 की थीं, 1981 में 33 की थीं, सिर्फ 1980 में कम एप्वाइन्टमेंट्स हुई थीं, उस वक्त सिर्फ 2 एप्वाइन्टमेंट्स हुई थीं। तो एप्वाइन्टमेंट्स 99 हुई हैं और रिटायरमेंट 86 हुए हैं। इस तरह से यह एक कंतिनुअस प्रोसेस है और जैसा कि मैंने अपने जवाब में बतलाया है, स्टेट्स से हमारे पास कुछ प्रपोजल्स आई हुई हैं जिनको हम एग्जामिन कर रहे हैं। वह प्रपोजल पाइप-लाइन में है और जल्दी से जल्दी जितने प्रपोजल्स फाइनेलाइज होंगे, एप्वाइन्टमेंट्स कर दिये जायेंगे।

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the reaction of the Government to the recent statement of the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, that the Central Government has no authority to transfer the Chief Justice of Jammu and Kashmir. I would like the Minister to clarify the position from the Government side. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The question does not arise.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is an important issue. I think, the Law Minister should utilise this opportunity to clarify the Government's stand.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : This is very much relevant.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I know that the hon. Minister appreciates the seriousness of the problem. The question of number of pending cases as well as the number of vacancies has been raised quite a number of times and the same reply has always been given. It is good that this time they have indicated the steps that have been taken. But I am sorry to say that the reply is not satisfactory at all. For example, lot of retirement is taking place. And that is not a new thing. Everybody knows when a judge is going to retire. Why is it that action is not taken right at the moment when the judge is to retire? Why calculation is not being done like that? It is said in the statement that a certain strength of judges has been sanctioned. Take the case of Madhya Pradesh. 8 additional judges are provided and the number of vacancies is 10. What is the use of providing 8 additional judges when you are not appointing any of them? This is a serious matter. Will the hon. Minister consider constituting a committee to examine all these matters? There are 10 years old cases pending in the Supreme Court and the arrears are mounting. Is the hon. Minister ready to constitute a committee for this purpose and take a considered view of the Committee in disposing of arrears and in filling up the vacancies?

SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL : I am afraid, I am not prepared to appoint any Committee for the purpose for which my hon. friend wants. This matter has been examined by various committees at various times. Whatever suggestions come from the committees, they are given due consideration. I can assure the hon. Member that we are trying to clear the backlog as soon as possible.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : This is a question relating to cases which are pending in the Supreme Court and the High Courts. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to

how many cases are pending in the Supreme Court as well as in different High Courts on account of the fact that the judgments are not delivered after hearing the cases?

SHRI JAGANNATA KAUSHAL : My hon. friend knows better than anybody else. He has been a judge himself.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why, he is asking a supplementary.

SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL : There are some hon. judges who do take more time in giving the judgments. But that is not the reason for the pendency of the cases.

Survey by Doordarshan of viewers Reactions

*22. **SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Doordarshan has recently gone through an audience research survey conducted in small and big cities to gauge the viewers' reactions; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on the results of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A random sample survey covering 5085 TV households in 10 big, medium and small towns was conducted by Doordarshan in May, 1983 to gauge viewers' reactions to the National Programme. The towns covered were Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Batala, Srinagar, Kakinada, Bhubaneswar and Patna. The broad findings of the survey can be summarised as under :

(i) Entertainment programmes in the

National Programme have good viewing. For the sample viewers, the term "entertainment programmes" means film-based programmes like "Chitramaala", "Batem Filmon Ki", etc., sports programmes, dance programmes and serial programmes like "Lucy Show".

(ii) Informational and educational programmes like "Quiz", "Expedition to Animal Kingdom", "Training for Athletics", etc. also enjoy high popularity.

(iii) Viewers are satisfied with the adequacy of the contents of the Hindi and English news bulletins in the National Programme. However, there are demands for more visuals of the news stories.

(iv) National Programme enjoys significant viewing though regional programmes continue to have a higher percentage of viewing.

(v) The time between 7.00 P.M. to 10 P.M. constitutes the peak viewing period in terms of availability of viewers at home.

Keeping in view the findings of the survey, the following steps are under consideration :

(i) The commencement time of the National Programme is proposed to be changed to accommodate more regional programmes during the peak viewing hours and also increase the time gap between the regional news bulletins and the National news bulletins in Hindi.

(ii) The format of the National Programme is proposed to be modified to increase the content of regional programmes. Such improvements are, however, a continuous process.

(iii) Production of serial programmes on the themes of national integration, communal harmony, family welfare, etc., on the one hand, and entertainment as well as educational themes, on the other, has already been planned. Various Doordarshan Kendras have been asked to produce different series of programmes in this connection.

(iv) The existing news gathering system for preparation of the two national news

bulletins in Hindi and English is being strengthened to increase the content of regional news-feeds from various Doordarshan Kendras as well as the number of visuals.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Under item (iv) it has been admitted that in the national programme there is hardly any regional news. It is stated now that the existing news gathering system is being strengthened to increase the content of regional news-feeds from various Doordarshan Kendras as well as the number of visuals. I would like to know in what way this is being strengthened ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, the Doordarshan authorities have been instructed to depute stringers in various State capitals. They should take the visuals of various programmes and if necessary, fly them to Delhi so that in the national news, content of the regional news is increased. Steps are being taken. I am myself keen about it.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Sir, similarly, production of serial programmes on the themes of national integration, communal harmony, family welfare, etc. has already been planned. What are the details of this planning ? In the national programme I have not seen so far any worthwhile programme on national integration and communal harmony. How long the Ministry will take to implement this proposed planned effort ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, with due respect to the hon. Member for whom I have very great regards, in fact, he is one of our seasoned Members and one of our old guards, of our own party, I would like to submit that it is not true that in the national programme there have been no programmes on communal harmony and national integration. There have been programmes but as I said, the Government is quite keen that there are more of such programmes and these four or five categories which I have mentioned are not the only categories. The Government feel that there is quite a lot in this country's culture, in this country's history, in this country's dimensions of development, variety, there is so much in this country to project. There-

fore, we have prepared a number of subjects on which we want serials and documentaries to be made so that more and more Indian programmes can be projected on the television. For that necessary steps are being taken. Politics is important. I do not want to ignore politics but I feel much more than the politics, much more interest is needed for many other things which necessary steps are being taken.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I have a very good opinion of the Minister but very poor opinion of the programmes which are coming. The Minister would have seen in the Press, an article by an ex-Director General saying that Indian television is now being colonised in terms of programmes. I would like to know from the Minister, in terms of viewers, what percentage of viewers today, what population, have access to T.V. ? They need not own it but how many have access to T.V. ? I want to know whether he has a plan for expanding the broadcast of television in terms of setting up sub-stations so that more viewers come in. Further, those programmes which have become popular, which are mentioned here, they are mostly in English. In other countries, like Japan, when the English programmes are televised, they have sub-titles in their own languages. So, will the sub-titles also be incorporated in the future programmes ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I agree with a large part of the question of the hon. Member. I may say that we are very keen that when a programme is prepared, it should be either dubbed or sub-titled. Instructions have already been given to the Films Division and in a number of documentaries they have done dubbing or sub-titling. We are very keen that these programmes should go not only in English and Hindi but in all the 14 languages mentioned in our Constitution. We are very keen about it and instructions have been given.

Then he said that some newspapers have written articles stating that the television is being colonised and that the programmes are very poor. I am grateful to the hon. Member for bringing it to my notice. Let me tell him that as far as possible, I go through

all those programmes which appear on the TV. I would not say that I am totally satisfied with the TV programmes. I do feel there is a lot of scope for improvement of the TV programme. But the impression that what is given is so bad and is rubbish is not correct. Even according to the survey, the programmes are generally accepted by the people and they like them. Of course, there is scope for improvement. As I said, at the moment we are trying to tap all possible sources so that we can have more programmes and better quality programmes. The sources are the TV itself ; the studio capacity is being pooled together, of the State Governments and other agencies. Then we are going to ask the Films Division and private producers. We have cultural agreements. The sponsored programmes are being liberalised. The AIR programmes can be televised ; some of the theatre programmes also can be used. We are having a concerted plan of action to improve the TV programme.

MR SPEAKER : Shri Mayathevar.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He wants to know whether MGR is shown on the TV.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Don't talk of those things. Recently, the hon. Minister had convened a conference of State Information Ministers at Delhi. It has been brought to the notice of the country that some decisions have been taken to improve the scope of the TV programmes. I want to know from him whether any constructive and fruitful decisions have been taken in the Conference and, if so, whether the Government are prepared to implement those decisions in the interest of the welfare of the country.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : The various recommendations made by the Information Ministers' Conference in Delhi were publicised in the press. If the hon. Member wants to know the entire thing, I am willing to send him a copy of it. The Government are considering those recommendations and they will implement as many recommendations as possible. These recommendations were made when we were participating in the Conference and myself was presiding over the Conference. In the reply itself I have already indicated the important recommend-

ations. There has been some problem with regard to the availability of prime time, whether for regional or national programmes. The prime time has been identified between 7 and 10 p.m. We are now considering whether in the national programme between 8.30 and 10 p.m. we can shift this time so as to give more prime time available to the regional languages. I hope I am not giving too much of information.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Recently I have come across a news item that 70 per cent of the population of this country will be covered by telecasting. Now that we have already switched over to colour TV, I want to know whether this will be colour telecast or black and white. Secondly, is it a fact that during the Asiad we got 4 OB colour vans and that they are being completely utilized by the northern part of this country and that not even one single colour TV van has been provided to Madras? If so, when will it be provided to them?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, I answered this question exactly. It is true that the Government of India have announced a special programme for expansion of TV, as a result of which more high-powered transmitters and low-powered transmitters will be installed, and that together with the existing arrangements plus the arrangement which we have originally designed for the Sixth Five Year Plan will bring about 180 transmitters which will provide a coverage range for a population of 70 per cent, that means within the coverage range. In order to actually provide coverage, more TV sets, community viewer sets etc. will be required, for which we raised this matter with the Information Ministers at the Information Ministers' Conference, and they said that they would do their best. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Bahuguna, let me answer the question and you are free to ask another question.

As far as colour part is concerned, it is true that all our future planning will be on colour. That is what we have decided. But whether all the programmes will be seen on colour or black and white TV sets, it depends on the set that a person has. If he has a colour TV set he will have it on colour TV; if he has a black and white, he will have

it in black and white. Even in western countries there are lots of black and white sets, though the programming is prepared on the colour basis.

With regard to the availability of TV sets in the country, the Ministries concerned have already been alerted and Mr. Tiwari is going into the question. (*Interruptions*).

So far as OB colour vans are concerned, it is not that all the colour vans are used in North. There is one colour van in Calcutta, then there are some vans in Delhi, there is one in Bombay, and the question of providing colour vans to Madras and to Jullunder is under consideration.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल में प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने गढ़वाल दौरे पर गढ़वाल क्षेत्र में टी० वी० की फेसिलिटी देने की जो घोषणा की है वह काम कब तक पूरा होगा?

श्री एच. के. एल. भगत : मैं माननीय बहुगुणा जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधानमन्त्री जी ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है। पौड़ी में रिले सेंटर लगाया जाएगा और अगले साल के अन्त तक इस काम को पूरा कर दिया जाएगा।

SHRI ABDUL RASHEED KABULI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister have a survey done in Kashmir as to what the viewers have to say about the programmes telecast on Doordarshan, Srinagar? After he answers, would he listen to me for a while so that I will give him the results of my survey about various programmes, particularly about the national hook-up?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a time-bound programme about which he will say later on.

Joint Meeting on Seeting up Fertilizer Plant at Haldia

*23. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER+ :**
SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :

Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have arranged any joint meeting of officials of the Fertilizers Planning and Development, the research wing of the Ministry and the private sector firm which showed interest in setting up a Rs. 10 crores plant at Haldia ;

(b) if so, details of the outcome of the said meetings ;

(c) whether decision to clear the project is being delayed in the absence of a joint meeting of the FPD and the private firm ; and

(d) what are the reasons for such inordinate delay in taking a decisions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (d). The Question presumably refers to the industrial licence application of M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited for manufacture of 10,000 tonnes per annum of Cracking Catalyst, which is an inorganic chemical and not a fertilizer, at Haldia, District Midnapore, West Bengal. M/s. Projects and Development India Limited, a public sector undertaking, has also applied for issue of an industrial licence for Cracking Catalyst. Inter-Ministerial meetings were arranged to consider the two proposals. A final decision in respect of the application of M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited is yet to be taken.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not answered part (a) of my question. The question is : "Whether there was any joint meeting of officials of the Fertilizers Planning and Development, the research wing of the Ministry and the private sector firm ?" He has not answered it.

The Minister in his reply has stated about the industrial licence application for production of 10,000 tonnes per annum of Cracking Catalyst. But, Sir, this Cracking Catalyst will produce diesel, kerosene and motor fuel and other things which we need for fertiliser. The proper place for this project is Haldia. Has he received any letter from the Minister of Industry, Government of West Bengal—

Dr. Kanai Lal Bhattacharjee ? He wrote a letter to you and you have assured him in your answer that you will look into the matter. I would like to know how long will you take to look into the matter ? Does the Government propose to entrust it to Project and Development (1) Ltd., public sector undertaking at Haldia ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : Meetings were held on three occasions. On two occasions PDIL and Hindustan Lever were called separately for the meeting. In fact I had received a letter from the Industry Minister, West Bengal. I replied to him that the matter was being looked into and the views expressed will certainly be considered when the decisions are taken. Now, there have been two proposals—one is from the PDIL which is a public sector undertakings under my Ministry and the other is from Hindustan Lever. The merits of the case are under examination. We have absolutely no inhibition of selecting site. But the fact is that all these things are decided on relative merits of the case. The proposals are pending. They are under the processing stage. Final decision will be taken shortly.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I could not understand why it is being delayed. This project will need sophisticated technology which this Public Sector undertaking does not possess.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Do you want to entrust it to the private company ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Please hear me.

I am not in favour of any private company. We want that public undertakings should reach a commanding height. But if the public sector undertakings do not possess requisite sophisticated technology, then we have no alternative.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The Cat is out of the bag.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I would support if it is set up in Haldia by the Public Sector Undertaking. But delay should not be there. When are you going

to take decision ? I want to have categorical answer. Because it will be set up in Haldia which is in West Bengal, for that reason you have not taken any decision. In every respect there is discrimination when the question of West Bengal comes. I would like to know when will this project be cleared ? If it is done by the public sector undertakings, I will be happy. But you should declare now here on the floor of the House when will it be set up and by whom ?

I want to make it clear to Prof. Tewary that I will be happy if it is done by the public sector undertaking.

I want answer from the Minister to my question as it is very important for our State of West Bengal.

SHRI R.C. RATH : The hon. Member need not have any apprehensions because when the project is decided, the location is decided on the relative merits of the case. "Because the project is proposed to be set up in Haldia, the matter is getting delayed" I want to assure the hon. Member that that point should be completely out of his mind.

Let me reply to the other part of his question. It is not correct to say that the public sector undertaking has not got technology. Because PDIL is in the line of catalyst development and it is manufacturing right from 1951. At the behest of the Petroleum Ministry, it undertook the work relating to cracking catalyst right from 1981 and it submitted the feasibility report way back in 1982. The two applications are under consideration and I think, we will be able to take a decision.

In relation to Hindustan Lever, it is a FERA and multi-national company and therefore the proper authorities concerned are to take a final decision.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will it be set up at Haldia ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already explained that.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : एक तो मंत्री

महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग और मल्टीनैशनल दोनों के दोनों ने इस प्रोजेक्ट को क्या हल्दिया में बनाने की अपनी अर्जी दी है ? लोकेशन के बारे में क्या दोनों सहमत हैं ?

मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग के पास तो हऊ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तब निर्णय लेने में इस मल्टी-नेशनल की अर्जी के बहाने देर क्यों की जा रही है ?

तीसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्योंकि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग ने रिसर्च और डिवलेपमेंट का काम किया है और बराबर इसे कर रहे हैं तो रैंज कौन सा कैटलिस्ट का काम किया है और बराबर कौन सा कैटलिस्ट का ऐसा है जिसकी जानकारी या जिसकी टेक्नालाजी उनके पास नहीं है ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : I want to assure the hon. Member...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He did not ask for any assurance.

SHRI R.C. RATH : The hon. Member was in-charge of this Ministry earlier and so he knows about the performance of the PDIL. I think, in the earlier statement, all the time he said that the PDIL was doing a very laudable work. I do not understand how does he feel today that in the PDIL, this technology is not there.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I protest. I never said this.

श्री नारायण चौबे : मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं।

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : If the hon. Minister permits me, I will speak in English. I said, if the Government is satisfied as it should be satisfied with the Government undertaking, PDIL is essentially a research and development undertaking connected with fertilizer and production of

catalyst which are used mostly in fertilizers as well as in oil industries.

- (i) Why is the Government involving the argument of the multi-nationals in relation to giving licence to this public sector undertaking ?
- (ii) Is the location final irrespective of whosoever gets the licence ? Is the location going to be Haldia or not ? and finally,
- (iii) What is the range of catalyst for which this licence is being sought and whether your public sector undertaking is or is not capable of producing the entire range of catalyst ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now, he has confused the Minister in English !

SHRI R.C. RATH : I was not confused neither did the hon. Member confuse me.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Is he supposed to answer because Bahuguna-ji has put three questions ? Are you permitting him to put three questions ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mohanty, have you heard about the ice-cream which is called "three-in-one" ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : About the location, in the application for licence made by the Hindustan Lever, it has been mentioned as Haldia. But about PDIL, the location is yet to be finalised.

Secondly, the demand for this particular catalyst...

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Who is the finalising authority for location ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : The applications are at the licensing stage.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't interrupt. Even the Government has to take a decision.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Sir, the main question is regarding the location,

SHRI R.C. RATH : These two applications are pending for clearance. One is the Hindustan Lever. They have said that the location will be Haldia in West Bengal. But in the case of PDIL, they have not finalised the location as yet.

As regards the last part of the question, the range of demand for cracking catalyst is about 50.0 metric tonnes plus 10 per cent.

Shri H.N. Bahuguna : He is talking of weight. I am talking of range of catalysts. Let him prepare for the question and come back to the House.

SHRI R.C. RATH : The range of catalysts being manufactured is for fertilisers and chemicals like HT and LT catalysts, nickle-base catalysts, reformation catalysts, etc. The P.D.I.L. is engaged in the manufacture of various catalysts. The present application is for cracking catalysts. I think, I have met the question of the hon. Member.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He has made two contradictory statements. We have to get it clarified.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I have asked a question, if the public sector is capable of doing it, why is the Government dithering ? He has not answered that question. The Government is now trying to seek and hide a multi-national to confuse the issue.

SHRI R.C. RATH : This item is not reserved for the public sector. We are considering the relative merit and we are absolutely not dithering. There is no question about it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The supplementaries of Mr. Bahuguna and C.P.M. member are perhaps more revealing than the answers given by the hon. Minister. It is a core sector. I do not understand why the C.P.M. member is pleading the case of a multi-national. (*Interruptions*) I can understand Mr. Bahuguna's old links because he hold the Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, you please ask some questions, not theories.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am putting a very pointed and short question.

I would like to know whether the Government has gone into any recommendation forwarded by any hon. Member or any source in favour of a multi-national FERA company ; whether this factor is responsible for the delay in the matter and why this project should not be given to a public sector undertaking.

SHRI R.C. RATH : There has been no recommendation for either this multi-national company or for the public sector undertaking from any of the hon. Members. Only I have received a letter from the Industry Minister of West Bengal Government requesting to consider this proposal of Hindustan Lever. . . (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : So, there is a recommendation from the C.P.M. Government of West Bengal. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.C. RATH : In my reply to the Industry Minister of West Bengal I have said that the matter is being looked into and that his view will certainly be taken into consideration when the final decision is taken. But no recommendation I have received individually from any Member of Parliament, from either side.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Revision of Rent Control Laws

*1. **SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :**
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Economic Administrative Reforms Commission has recently recommended to Government to make proper revision of rent control laws to ensure fair returns to house owners ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ;

(c) whether the Central Government have directed different States to follow the

revised rent control laws from time to time ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The recommendations contained in the report of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission are still under the examination of the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Funds Allocated Under the NREP

*2. **SHRI CHITTA BASU :**
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that States used only 53 per cent of the NREP Funds and 27 per cent of the foodgrains allotted for the grain component of the wages for the year 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, the specific reasons for such large shortfalls ;

(c) the allocation for the NREP Schemes for 1983-84 ; and

(d) whether any guidelines have been issued to the States having regard to the experience of the previous years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No, Sir. Statements I and II indicating the correct position regarding utilisation of cash funds and foodgrains released under National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1982-83 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6725]

(b) Part of the resources (25% to 30%) remain in the pipeline.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 200 crores has been made for the programme in the Central budget for the year 1983-84 and an equal amount has been provided by the States. The total allocation made is Rs. 400 crores.

(d) Revised guidelines on N.R.E.P. on the basis of the experience gained during the previous years were issued in the month of April, 1983.

महाराजा रणजीत सिंह प्लाई ओवर के निकट सड़क का क्षतिग्रस्त होना

*3. श्री बापूसाहिब परलेकर :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में महाराजा रणजीत सिंह रोड और स्कूल लेन पर बने प्लाई ओवर के निकट सड़क हाल ही में अचानक क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इसकी कोई जांच कराई है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो जांच रिपोर्ट के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

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

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

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया है कि स्कूल लेन तथा बाराखम्मा रोड के संगम पर सड़क का एक भाग इसके नीचे से जाने वाली कच्चे पानी की पाइप लाइन में पानी रिसने के कारण नीचे धंस गया था । उसी दिन मरम्मत का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया था तथा लगभग तीन सप्ताह की अवधि में पूर्ण कर दिया गया था ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) से (च) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Amount Disbursed for Drought Relief Works

*4. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the amount provided for drought relief work by Government during this year to different States ;

(b) how far the same has been utilized ;

(c) drought relief assistance sanctioned to Karnataka and utilized so far ;

(d) whether drought conditions are still prevailing in any State ; and

(e) what are the further relief programmes drawn up and are under implementation for drought relief ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) A ceiling of Rs. 267.78 crores have been sanctioned to the drought affected States during the current year for taking up relief measures.

(b) Final figures of utilisation are yet to

be received from the State Governments. The total entitlement of Central assistance after adjustments for 'Margin Money' in the current year is Rs. 201.59 crores against which a total Central Assistance of Rs. 154.39 crores has been released so far.

- (c) A ceiling of assistance of Rs. 14.00 crores has been sanctioned for the State of Karnataka for the current year. The State Government is reported to have spent Rs. 14.68 crores from 1st April, 1983 to 30th June, 1983 on relief works.
- (d) Effects of drought continued to be felt in some parts of the country during the current year.
- (e) The period for utilisation of sanctioned assistance is being extended. The requests from some States, for fresh assistance to continue the relief measures are under processing.

Movement of Raw Materials for Irrigation Projects by Railways

*5. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that movement of raw materials for irrigation schemes was not given high priority by the Railways ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether some improvement in the priority is expected in view of delay in almost all irrigation projects causing serious damage to economic and development activities ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) if so, by what time changes are expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e). The priorities to be accorded for transport

by Railways are decided at the National Level after considering the relative needs of the country in this regard. For transport of material required for irrigation projects such as cement, the Railways have accorded priority next to items needed for Defence and transport of food-grains, fertilisers etc. The priorities are normally reviewed by the Railway Board every six months.

Drought in States

*6. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH
YADAV :
SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) which of the States suffered the drought conditions during the current year and what is the estimated area of crop land hit by drought ;

(b) the estimated fall in the production of foodgrains as a consequence thereof in each of the drought affected States ; and

(c) the strategy formulated by Government for maximising yield from every hectare of irrigated and dry land areas to meet the shortfall and to achieve the anticipated food-grains production in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The current year only saw continuance of the affects of drought in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Union Territory of Pondicherry and Mizoram. The total cropped area affected in these States is 350.25 lakh hectares.

(b) The estimated loss in foodgrains production is currently assessed at 6.3 million tonnes during 1982-83. The final estimates of production of foodgrains for 1982-83 are yet to be received from all the States.

(c) The State Governments were advised to ensure measures like timely sowing of crops, availability of irrigation and power and other inputs like fertilisers, pesticides, weedicides, and credit facilities as well as to set up Co-ordination Committee at district and block level for implementation and monitoring of the production programme, to maximise the foodgrain production in 1983-84.

मध्य प्रदेश में माही परियोजना

*7. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश की माही परियोजना को मंजूरी दे दी है ;

(ख) इस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत कितनी है और इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) अब तक इस पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) (क) : माही सिंचाई परियोजना पर, जैसा कि यह मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा उद्यत अनुमानित लागतों के साथ संशोधित की गई है और जिसमें एक सहायक नदी पर एक पूरक (सन्सिड्यरी) बांध समाविष्ट किया गया है, योजना आयोग की सलाहकार समिति द्वारा जनवरी, 1983 में विचार किया गया था। सलाहकार समिति ने इस परियोजना को, राज्य के वित्त विभाग की सहमति तथा पूरक बांध के लिए पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से स्वीकृति के अध्याधीन, स्वीकार्य पाया था।

(ख) और (ग) परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 62.38 करोड़ रुपये है और मार्च, 1983 तक किया गया खर्च लगभग 2.96 करोड़ रुपये है। परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, परियोजना को

छ: वर्षों की अवधि में पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है।

Foodgrains Production

*8. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foodgrains production during 1982-83 has been estimated at 126.6 million tonnes including a record rabi output of 58.2 million tonnes ;

(b) whether this is 3.4 million tonnes lower than 1981-82 production level ;

(c) whether the estimated shortfall of the kharif season has been considerably reduced by the record rabi harvest ;

(d) whether Government are confident that prospects are bright for normal monsoon this year ;

(e) whether the overall shortfall in production last year is estimated at 6.5 million tonnes as compared to a shortfall of 20 million tonnes during the previous drought year of 1979-80 ; and

(f) steps Union Government propose to take to meet the shortfall of both the kharif and rabi crops and to what extent Government have been able to meet the shortage of the foodgrain during 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Production of foodgrains during 1982-83 is currently assessed at 126.8 million tonnes— including an estimated record Rabi production of 58.2 million tonnes. This is 6.3 million tonnes lower than last year's production of 133.1 million tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) According to Indian Meteorological Department forecast there is likelihood of a nearly normal rainfall in north-west India and normal to slightly below normal rainfall in the peninsula during the current monsoon season.

(e) The overall shortfall in foodgrains

production in 1982-83 as compared to the preceding year is estimated at 6.3 million tonnes. The corresponding shortfall during the previous drought year of 1979-80 was of the order of 22.2 million tonnes.

(f) There has been no shortfall in rabi crops of 1982-83. In fact, the rabi production of foodgrains has been a record and exceeded the plan target. The shortfall in Kharif production has been largely met from the buffer stocks and increased supplies from the rabi crop. If the rainfall this year is normal the supplies of foodgrains would be adequate.

Buffer Stock of Sugar

*10. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :
SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to review the upward limit of the buffer stocks of sugar ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard ?

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

(a) Review of the quantum of buffer stock of sugar is under consideration.

(b) No final decision has yet, been taken.

Additional Funds for Irrigation Project

*11. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has agreed to consider to increase the outlay for irrigation for the last two years of the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry had been pressing the Planning Commission to consider the same ;

(c) if so, to what extent Planning Com-

mission has agreed to provide additional funds for the irrigation projects ; and

(d) what are the projects that will be undertaken under this increased outlay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Discussions are taking place between Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance about the quantum of additional funds for the current year.

(b) The Ministry of Irrigation has been pressing for additional funds for the year 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(c) No indication is as yet available about the quantum of additional funds.

(d) In view of reply to (c) above the question does not arise.

Soil Conservation and Irrigation in North Bengal

*13. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project scheme was prepared for soil conservation and irrigation on one million acres of land in North Bengal in a phased manner ;

(b) if so, details of the scheme and reasons for delay in implementing it ;

(c) whether Central Government consider that the project is now an important one ;

(d) if so, how it would be implemented ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government formulated a project for development of North Bengal

Tarai Region for increasing agricultural production over a period of 5 years. The scheme envisages to cover an area of 47,379 hectares with soil conservation measures and additional irrigation facilities.

The proposal was posed for seeking financial assistance from the Government of Netherlands. Bilateral discussions between the two countries have been recently concluded. Implementation of the scheme is proposed to be taken up after the financial assistance is made available by the Netherland Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The project will be implemented through the agencies of the State Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Targets for Command Area Development Programme

*14. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that serious slip in progress has occurred in achieving plan targets for Command Area Development Programme which are critical for utilising irrigation potential in this country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Centre has issued some more guidelines to States in this regard to mobilise resources and make higher provisions for Command Area Development Programme during the remaining period of Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) For the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) the targets fixed comprise ;

(i) construction of field channels in an area of 4.0 million hectares and

(ii) carrying out land levelling and

shaping in an area of 1.0 million hectares. The achievement during the first three years of Sixth Plan are 2.79 million hectares and 0.26 million hectares, respectively. The targets for 1983-84 envisage 1.0 million hectares under field channel and 0.15 million hectares under land levelling. Thus in respect of field channel programme the target will be exceeded while in case of land levelling there may be some shortfall.

(b) and (c). No specific guidelines have been issued. However, during the annual plan discussions in the Planning Commission and review meetings taken by the Ministry, it has been emphasised on the State Governments to make higher provisions for Command Area Development Programme.

Loss due to Cyclone and Rain in Saurashtra

*15. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI :
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have submitted some detailed reports to Centre regarding the loss of human lives, animals, agriculture and property due to the recent cyclone and heavy rains in Saurashtra region of Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) how much amount has been asked for by Gujarat from the Centre ;

(d) how much amount has been sanctioned/given ; and

(e) how much amount is likely to be given by Central Government in kind and cash therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government of Gujarat have been furnishing information about damages through telex messages. A detailed Memorandum indicating the loss due to floods is still awaited.

(b) As per the message of 18th July, 1983 from the State, the extent of damage due to floods is as under :

(i) No. of human lives lost	594
(ii) No. of persons missing	1
(iii) No. of houses damaged and destroyed	53,036
(iv) No. of huts damaged and destroyed	Over one lakh
(v) No. of cattle heads lost	84,110
(vi) Estimated value of damage to public and private properties including loss of agriculture and horticultural crops	Rs. 156.38 crores

(c) The State Government have requested for an assistance of Rs. 25 crores on ad-hoc basis and a short term loan of Rs. 12 crores. The State Government had also submitted a memorandum requesting for an assistance of Rs. 1.06 crores for tillage operations, and for Agricultural Inputs. A detailed memorandum is awaited.

(d) A ways and means advance of Rs. 10 crores has been sanctioned to the State pending receipt of detailed memorandum and visit of a Central Team. Rupees 97.75 lakhs have also been sanctioned as agricultural input subsidy and for carrying out tillage operations.

(e) It is not possible to indicate the extent of assistance likely to be given at this stage.

Use of Central Aid for Drought

*16. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have asked the States to send reports

regarding the use of Central aid so far as the question of drought management is concerned ; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which have started sending their reports regarding the use of Central assistance along with the programmes under operation there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A fortnightly return on progress of utilisation of Central assistance for drought relief measures has been prescribed.

(b) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa, West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में सूखे का प्रभाव

*17. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1982-83 के दौरान राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में पड़े सूखे से कितने गांव और व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुए ;

(ख) अक्टूबर, 1982, से 31 मार्च, 1983 तथा अप्रैल से जून, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सूखे से प्रभावित श्रमिकों को रोजगार देने अथवा रोजगार मुहैया करने के लिए राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी राशि दी है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन राज्यों को सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भिन्न-भिन्न मापदण्ड अपनाए थे, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्य में 1982-83 के दौरान सूखे की स्थिति

से क्रमशः 88 लाख और 177 लाख व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुये थे।

(ख) से (घ) : वांछित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(ख) रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अक्टूबर, 1982 से मार्च, 1983 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान को क्रमशः 27.00 करोड़ रुपए और 11.87 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि अप्रैल से जून, 1983 की अवधि के लिये मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान को क्रमशः 17.62 करोड़ रुपए और 19.09 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि मंजूर की गई है।

(ग) और (घ) : जी, नहीं। सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के मापदण्ड वही हैं। केन्द्रीय सहायता की मात्रा केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा कुछ प्रभावित राज्यों का दौरा करने, राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार विमर्श करने के पश्चात् किये गये मूल्यांकन तथा सिफारिशों और गत सूखे के दौरान तदनुरूपी अवधि के लिए उपलब्ध मुख्य सूचकों को ध्यान में रखकर राहत संबंधी उच्च स्तरीय समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिश पर आधारित होती है।

Compensation to Farmers of H.P. for Loss of Crops due to Hailstorm

*18. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh and the elected representatives of the people have requested the Government of India for quick and adequate relief and compensation to the farmers for heavy damage to crops by hailstorm and untimely rains in 1983 ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government

in this regard and the extent of relief sanctioned on this score ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which this would be done and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum from the Government of Himachal Pradesh seeking Central assistance of Rs. 35 crores, was received on 1st June, 1983.

(b) and (c). Central Team visited Himachal Pradesh between 27th June—1st July, 1983 to make an on the spot assessment of the situation and its report is awaited.

पंजाब और हरियाणा में क्षतिग्रस्त गेहूं

*19. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा :
श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि पंजाब और हरियाणा की विभिन्न मंडियों में 20 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक मूल्य का गेहूं खुले में पड़े रहने के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय खाद्य निगम के दोषी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) गेहूं की बोřियों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा वसूल किया गया और मंडियों में पड़ा हुआ कोई गेहूं क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) गेहूं के स्टाक या तो ढके हुए गोदामों में अथवा उचित ढंग से सुरक्षित रख कर और प्लिंथ भंडारों (कैप) में खुले स्थानों पर रखे जा रहे हैं।

राजस्थान में गेहूं और चने की खरीद

*20. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान में 1983 में कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं और चने की समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीद की;

(ख) खरीद की अवधि का ब्यौरा क्या है और किस तन्त्र के जरिए इसकी खरीद की गई;

(ग) कोटा, बूंदी और झालावाड़ से पृथक-पृथक, कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं और चने की समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीद की गई; और

(घ) खुले बाजार से बाजार मूल्य पर कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं और चने की खरीद की गई और प्रत्येक राज्य का पृथक-पृथक ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) (क) और (ख) : रबी विपणन मौसम 1983-84 (अप्रैल-मार्च) के दौरान, भारतीय खाद्य निगम और उसकी दो उप-एजेंसियों अर्थात् राजस्थान राज्य भाण्डागार निगम और राजस्थान राज्य क्रय-विक्रय सहकारी संघ ने राजस्थान में 8 जुलाई, 1983 तक केन्द्रीय खाते पर समर्थन मूल्य पर 1.77 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं खरीदा है। समर्थन मूल्य पर कोई चना नहीं खरीदा गया है।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी जाती है :—

जिला	वसूल की गई मात्रा (मी० टन में)	
	गेहूं	चना
कोटा	3.5	शून्य
बूंदी	380.0	शून्य
झालावाड़	शून्य	शून्य

(घ) बजार भाव पर कोई गेहूं नहीं खरीदा गया है। तथापि, मामूली मात्रा में चने की वाणिज्यिक आधार पर खरीदारी की गई है जिसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :

राज्य	खरीदी गई मात्रा (मी० टन)
राजस्थान	1,555
हरियाणा	848

विद्युत की कमी के कारण राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र में संकट

*24. श्री भीम सिंह :

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विद्युत की कमी के कारण राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र में एक गंभीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस संयंत्र को कुल कितनी बिजली की आवश्यकता है और संयंत्र को इस समय विद्युत की कितनी आपूर्ति की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) (क) और (ख) : अपर्याप्त मानसून होने के कारण 1982-83 के दौरान जल विद्युत उत्पादन कम होने से उड़ीसा में विद्युत की उपलब्धता प्रभावित हुई है। इसी वजह से राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र को विद्युत की सप्लाई पर रोक लगानी पड़ी थी लेकिन सितम्बर, 1982 से मार्च, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान विद्युत सप्लाई, अर्थात् 37.5 मेगा० (औसत), में सुधार हुआ था। जल विद्युत जलाशयों का जल स्तर कम होने के कारण अप्रैल और जुलाई, 1983 के बीच विद्युत सप्लाई में 10.67 मेगा० (औसत) की कमी हो गई थी। 20 जुलाई, से विद्युत की सप्लाई को बढ़ा कर 53 मेगा० (औसत) कर दिया गया है।

(गं) राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र का उड़ीसा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के साथ लगभग 99 मेगा० (अधिकतम) की संविदा मांग है। इस समय उपलब्ध विद्युत व्यस्तम कालीन 69 मेगावाट सप्लाई के साथ 53 मेगावाट (औसत) है।

कर मुक्त फिल्में

*25. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान कितनी तथा कौन कौन सी फिल्मों को कर से मुक्त किया गया; और

(ख) इसके लिए क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. एच. के. एल. भगत) : (क) और (ख) वह अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य फीचर फिल्मों को मनोरंजन कर से छूट देने के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं।

सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिए चलचित्रिकी फिल्मों के प्रमाणीकरण को छोड़कर सिनेमा का विषय राज्य विषय है और फिल्मों को मनोरंजन कर से छूट देने का काम राज्य सरकारों का है। तथापि, राज्यों के सूचना मंत्रियों के तवम्बर, 1980 में दिल्ली में हुए सम्मेलन की सिफारिश के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों से राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्राप्त फिल्मों तथा बाल फिल्मों को मनोरंजन कर से पूरी छूट देने की अनुशंसा करती रही है। इसके अलावा, भारत में आयोजित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के भारतीय पैनोरमा विभाग में प्रदर्शित फिल्मों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्राप्त फिल्मों को मंत्रालय द्वारा मनोरंजन कर से छूट देने की अनुशंसा की जाती है। इस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है। फिल्मों को मनोरंजन कर से छूट देने के संबंध में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने विभिन्न मानदण्ड अपनाए हैं। इन श्रेणियों के अलावा, उच्च कलात्मक और तकनीकी गुणवत्ता तथा उपयुक्त सामाजिक विषय वस्तु युक्त कतिपय अन्य पात्र फिल्मों पर भी मनोरंजन कर से छूट देने की अनुशंसा करने के लिए विचार किया जाता है।

Theft and Pilferage of Energy in Orissa

*26. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have been advised to keep the record of losses suffered by the State Electricity Board of Orissa due to theft and pilferage of energy and to take appropriate steps against the culprits ;

(b) whether Government have any information that the Orissa State Electricity Board have taken actions against persons involved in theft and pilferage of energy ; and

(c) have Government any reports of the total extent of loss of energy in Orissa on account of theft and pilferage ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI

P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The importance of recording losses on account of theft and pilferage of energy has been brought to the notice of all State Governments and State Electricity Boards including those of Orissa. All State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments of State Governments have also been requested to take effective measures to prevent thefts and pilferage of energy so as to reduce the T and D losses to the minimum extent possible.

(b) and (c). Government have no information.

Electoral Reforms

*27. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce some electoral reforms in the country ;

(b) if so, the changes proposed to be made ; and

(c) whether consultation will be held with the political parties before finalising the proposed electoral reforms ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). For implementing one of the various comprehensive proposals relating to electoral reforms presently under consideration, it is proposed to introduce a Bill in the current session of Parliament providing for fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in each State and Union territory so far as their extent is concerned after every decennial census without altering the present total number of seats allotted to various States in the House of the People and the various State Legislative Assemblies. It is intended to have consultations with the political parties wherever necessary, before final decisions are taken on the other proposals.

Fire in L.P.G. Depot of I.O.C. at Shakurbasti, Delhi

*28. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a devastating fire had taken place on May 15, 1983 in the L.P.G. Depot of Indian Oil Corporation at Shakurbasti, Delhi ;

(b) if so, what were the causes of the same according to the Enquiry Committee set up by Government ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the LPG plant was being operated on Sundays also ;

(d) if so, was the permission obtained from the Inspector of Factories ;

(e) whether the plant/machinery and the employees working there were insured against fire accidents and were they paid accordingly ;

(f) if so, what are the details ; and

(g) what was the total number of LPG cylinders damaged and persons killed in the fire and what was the total loss including private property ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the findings of the Committee set up by the Government to enquire into the accident, the fire was prima facie caused on account of negligence of a worker who was smoking a bidi in an environment heavily laden with LPG in the inflammability zone.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. No special permission of Inspector of Factories is required to operate the LPG plant on Sundays.

(e) and (f). The plant and machinery were insured against fire for Rs. 5.65 crores. Employees working at the plant are covered under a Group Insurance Scheme. There was no fatal casualty among the employees.

(g) 91775 cylinders were damaged and four persons lost their lives in the accident. The total estimated loss in monetary term has been approximately Rs. 280.03 lakhs.

Decision on Petrochemical Plant at Haldia

*29. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-
SAIN :
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal had requested the Government to speed up its decision on the proposed petrochemical plant to be set up at Haldia either under a public sector undertaking or by a private sector undertaking ;

(b) if so, the date and year when the said request was first made ;

(c) what was Government's response to that request ;

(d) if no decision has been taken so far, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) by what time a decision is expected to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (e). In its letter dated April 15, 1977, the Government of West Bengal requested approval to the applications made by the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC) for a petrochemical complex at Haldia. A letter of intend dated 11.11.1977 was issued to the WBIDC. On May 9, 1980, the WBIDC requested for amendment of this for a higher ethylene capacity. Amendment to letter of intent providing for the higher capacity applied for was issued to WBIDC on 19.12.1980.

The State Government by its letter dated 25.3.1981 proposed that the State Government and the Central Government should each contribute 40% of the equity share capital of the Haldia petrochemicals project and the balance 20% may be provided by the public financial institutions. The Central Government responded to this request by carrying out a review jointly with the West

Bengal Government of the optimal product pattern and the cost estimates. The review of the product pattern has taken place and the State Government is preparing a revised feasibility report which is awaited.

The Planning Commission has agreed to the provision of Rs. 25 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan for undertaking preparatory work for new petrochemical projects, including the proposed Haldia Project.

Complaints about Doordarshan Centre, Calcutta

*30. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOW-
DHARY :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Democratic Youth Federation of India, Student Federation of India, West Bengal Committee about the undemocratic functioning and discrimination by the Doordarshan Centre in the State while catering news and views ;

(b) the details of the memorandum ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A memorandum was handed over to Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta on 24th June, 1983 by the representatives of the West Bengal State Committee of the Democratic Youth Federation of India (DYFI) and Student Federation of India (SFI). The memorandum alleged discrimination by Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta against the local Left and Democratic mass organisa-

tions in the telecasts of news and views and cited details of functions organised by DYFI and SFI alleged to have not been covered by Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta. It also alleged that during the last Panchayat Elections in West Bengal, Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta had given wider coverage to the activities of Congress-I in its news bulletins. In addition, demands like giving due coverage to mass organisations while catering for news and views ; stopping criticism of the policies of the State Government of West Bengal ; associating State Government with policy making relating to as well as functioning of TV ; starting a second channel for National Programme of Doordarshan and pending that, reducing its duration to one hour ; careful selection of feature films to be telecast on TV and encouraging local talent for making programmes for Doordarshan were also included in the memorandum.

News casts from all Doordarshan Kendras is governed by the Guidelines laid down by the Government to ensure accuracy, objectivity, impartiality and balanced representation to the activities of all parties, groups as well as events. Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta originates and telecasts only one daily news bulletins in Bengali, the duration of which is 10 minutes. Within this limited time, a balance is maintained, on the one hand, between major national and international news and local and regional news and, on the other, between political news and social, cultural and developmental news. Thus, at any given point of time, events, whether political or otherwise, are included in the news bulletins depending on their relative news-worthiness vis-a-vis other contemporary events. As regards the activities of the West Bengal Committees of Democratic Youth Federation of India and Student Federation of India, some important functions organised by them were covered by Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta. During the last Panchayat Elections in West Bengal due representation was given to the activities of all recognised political parties including the parties in the Left Front as well as Congress-I. During the three weeks preceding the Elections, the Chief Minister of West Bengal State, his Cabinet colleagues and other leaders of Left Front figured five times in the

news telecasts of Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta while Central and State Congress-I leaders figured two times. Regarding educational policy of the Government of West Bengal, Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta had organised a discussion in which a spokesman of the State Government also participated to put forth the Government's point of view. There was no criticism by Doordarshan of the educational policy of the State Government. State Governments are always consulted on various policy issues relating to media units, including TV, through annual conferences as well as discussion, exchange of letters, etc. In addition, Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta, as well as other Doordarshan Kendras, have Programme Advisory Committees in which representatives of State Governments are included. Regarding the demand for a second channel for National Programme, the question of starting a second channel is being looked into by a Working Group of experts set up by the Government. The report of the Working Group is awaited. Keeping in view the suggestions received from various State Governments in this regard, steps are being taken to improve the quality of the National Programme and widen its acceptability. Duly constituted Committees of officials of Doordarshan take necessary care to see that feature films of good quality are selected for telecast by Doordarshan. All possible efforts are made to encourage local talents for production of programmes for Doordarshan.

डीजल में मिट्टी के तेल की मिलावट

*31. श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 28 जून, 1983 के "जनयुग" में पृष्ठ 3 पर "पीलीभीत, यू. पी. में डीजल विक्रेताओं द्वारा भारी मिलावट" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो डीजल में मिट्टी के तेल की

बड़े पैमाने पर मिलावट को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अन्य राज्यों और जिलों में ऐसी मिलावट को रोकने के लिए कोई निर्देश जारी किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या डीजल की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई इस मिलावट का मुख्य कारण है और यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है; और

(ङ) डीजल/पेट्रोल पम्प मालिकों को डीजल की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) जी नहीं, किन्तु पीलीभीत, उत्तर प्रदेश में डीजल में मिट्टी के तेल की भारी मात्रा में मिलावट की कोई रिपोर्ट किसी तेल कम्पनी अथवा स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों से नहीं मिली थी ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) (i) सरकार ने इस संबंध में सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रशासनों को अपने-अपने राज्य में इस किस्म की मिलावट को रोकने का काम तेज करने के लिए हिदायतें जारी की हैं ।

(ii) तेल उद्योग फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्रों में विपणन अनुशासन के संबंध में आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश पहले ही अपना चुका है । इन दिशा-निर्देशों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जो बातें शामिल हैं वह हैं उत्पादनों पर किस्म नियंत्रण से संबद्ध मामले, मिलावट रोकने के लिए उठाए जाने वाले कदम, और दोषी फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्रों/डीलरों के विरुद्ध की जाने वाली कार्रवाई ।

(iii) तेल कम्पनियों में सतर्कता व्यवस्था को मजबूत किया गया है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए एक

पेट्रोलियम आसूचना और सतर्कता सेल भी स्थापित किया गया है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) हाइस्पीड डीजल की बिक्री पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है और इसकी पूरी मांग की पूर्ति तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा की जा रही है । भारत में कहीं भी डीजल की कमी की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ।

Production of L.P.G. and Shortage of Cylinders

* 32. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of LPG in the country during the current financial year is expected to be substantially more than that was achieved during the last year ;

(b) whether despite this favourable situation, Government may not be able to give new LPG connections to a very large number of pending applicants because of shortage of cylinders as the present procurement is only 1.9 million cylinders against the 2.4 millions in the previous year ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to encourage new manufacturing units to come up or to have these cylinders manufactured in the public sector ; and

(d) if not, whether Government would resort to imports and what is the total pending requirement for LPG connections and how much of it will be adversely affected as a result of the cylinders shortages ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The release of new LPG connections depends on several factors such as the availability of bottling plants, storage facilities, transport systems, dealership network etc. and not only just availability of cylin-

ders. The procurement of cylinders in the year 1982-83 was about 19 lakhs against 13.4 lakhs in 1981-82.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government is encouraging new manufacturers and licences/registrations have been issued to new parties both in private and public sector.

(d) The waiting list for gas connections as on 31.3.83 was about 44 lakhs. After taking into account various logistics, Government have planned to enrol 16 lakh customers during 1983-84. The gap between the requirement of cylinders for this purpose and the local availability would be met by imports.

Sale of coal from Dhanbad at "Katras Mode"

*33. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted sale of coal from Dhanbad at 'Katras Mode' road junction in Dhanbad particularly from the collieries of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., (BCCL) ;

(b) if so, what is the quantity sold per day at this place ;

(c) whether this spot 'Katras Mode' is open for free sale ;

(d) whether sale is organised by the BCCL ; and

(e) if so, what are the reasons for allowing several middle-men to operate through BCCL ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has indicated that they have no selling agency/depot at 'Katras Mode'.

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

(d) and (e). As indicated by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. no sale is organised by the company at 'Katras Mode' and no middlemen

are allowed to operate for the sale of coal.

Action against Video Pirates

*34. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to come down heavily on video pirates in the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government are keen on putting an end to this trade ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government is deeply concerned about the increasing reports of video piracy in the country. Representations have also been received from members of the film industry suggesting certain changes in the existing laws which are being examined.

Unauthorised reproduction and public performances of video films constitutes an infringement of copyright under the provision of the Copyright Act 1957. It is for the copyright owner to institute civil/criminal proceedings in the appropriate court for enforcing his rights. An inter-Ministerial Working Group has been set up by the Ministry of Education to study the various aspects of piracy, including video piracy with a view to evolving suitable remedial measures. Meanwhile, film producers can proceed under the existing provisions of the Copy-right Act against the persons found infringing their copy-rights. The Government have already clarified that the Cinematograph Act 1952 covers film on video tapes. According to this clarification the public

exhibition of films on video will have to be regulated in the same manner as that of films covered under the Cinematograph Act. The public exhibition of video films shall, therefore, require censor certificate and the exhibitors will have to comply with all requirements as stipulated by the State Governments/Union Territories administrations under their laws. The active cooperation of film producers, district and State authorities and the public is very essential for curbing video piracy.

Expansion of Fertilizers Units of NFL

*35. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6914 on 12.4.83 regarding expansion of National Fertilizers Ltd. and state :

(a) whether Government have processed the project feasibility report of National Fertilizers Limited ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b). National Fertilizers Limited have submitted the Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for setting up a gas based fertilizer plant at Guna, Madhya Pradesh. The Feasibility Report is being processed for an investment decision.

Proposal to Store Associate Gas in North-Eastern Oil Fields

*36. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted Oil India's proposal to pump back and store associated gas in north-eastern oilfields ;

(b) whether it is proposed to construct a gas grid connecting various fields for better utilisation of natural and associated gas in the north-east ; and

(c) whether Indian Oil Corporation is

failing in uplifting complete L.P.G. capacity from Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) A scheme is being prepared by OIL for re-injection of associated gas to avoid flaring. This has still to be submitted to Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The upliftment of L.P.G. by Indian Oil Corporation has not been uniform due to market constraints and transport problems in the north-east region. However, inspite of disturbances in Assam during February and March 1983 the IOC has already achieved 70% of planned upliftment, and also plans to achieve 100% upliftment shortly.

USSR Cooperation in Oil Industry

*37. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI R.P. DAS :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Soviet delegation recently visited India as reported in the "Hindustan Times" dated 5 June, 1983 under the heading "Soviet Minister arrives" ; and

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other members of Soviet delegation, the places visited and outcome of discussions held with Indian counter-parts particularly about achieving cooperation in oil industry ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The delegation was led by Mr. D.A. Takoev, Deputy Minister in the USSR Ministry of Oil Industry. Other members of the delegation were as follows :

1. Mr. N.I. Safronov, Drilling Expert

2. Mr. V.B. Leviant, Chief Geologist
3. Mr. O.M. Chebotkevitch, Expert from the Ministry of Oil Industry.
4. Mr. G.A. Iakovenko, Chief for work-over operations
5. Mr. V.A. Vorobiov, Interpreter

The places visited by them were Delhi, Dehra Dun, and Calcutta.

The outcome of the discussions was a protocol which was signed on 13.6.83.

During the discussions the progress of implementation of the contracts in the field of exploration and development were discussed and it was noted that this was proceeding satisfactorily.

It was agreed that before the end of 1983, efforts should be made to determine what further exploratory work should be carried out in the Ranaghat-Jaguli-Krishnagar area in West Bengal, including if possible the locations of wells that should be drilled in the Aismali area.

It was also agreed that Soviet experts will arrive in June-July 1983 to commence the reprocessing and re-interpretation of seismic data collected by Indian experts in a number of complex oil and gas bearing basins in India.

It was also agreed that two further Soviet workover teams will be deputed to India with equipment for workover operations in the Western region and that the Soviet side would take measures to complete the delivery of Sucker Rod Pumps and other equipment. It was also agreed to depute to India two Soviet seismic teams with equipment to carry out seismic surveys in Cambay (on-shore) and West Bengal. It was further agreed to examine the possibility of increasing the number of such Soviet Seismic teams to five.

It was also agreed that the Soviet side would depute four additional Soviet workover teams with the requisite workover equipment to increase the repair of sick wells in Gujarat. Training in prevention of blow-outs

and fires for 10-12 Indian specialists in the USSR was also agreed to.

The Soviet side also agreed to examine the request of the Indian side for providing specialised geoscientific equipment also to study the possibility of undertaking this specialised work in India with Soviet personnel. The possibility of training Indian drillers in the USSR in batches was also agreed.

The setting up of a working group for cooperation in oil exploration and production within the frame work of the Inter-Governmental Indian-Soviet commission on the economic scientific and technical cooperation was also agreed to be recommended for the consideration of the said Commission.

कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाना

*38. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष के आरम्भ के महीनों में कोयले का उत्पादन कम हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन महीनों के दौरान कोयले का कितना उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(ग) कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का तत्काल क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। वर्ष 1983-84 की प्रथम तिमाही में कोयला उत्पादन 290.85 लाख टन रहा है जबकि इसकी तुलना में पिछले वर्ष की उसी अवधि में उत्पादन 296.31 लाख टन रहा था।

(ग) कोयला उत्पादन में सुधार के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं जिनमें यह बातें शामिल हैं—दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा अधिक बिजली पैदा करके कोयला खानों को बिजली की

सप्लाई में सुधार, अनुपस्थिति की प्रवृत्ति पर नियंत्रण, संबंधित राज्य सरकार की सक्रिय सहायता/सहयोग से कोयला क्षेत्रों में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार और नियोक्ता-कर्मचारी के संबंध बेहतर बनाना ।

Critical Power Shortage in Orissa

*39. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa State is currently passing through a critical shortage of power and the situation remained bad practically for the whole of 1982-83 ;

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

(c) whether any report has been sought by the Central Government from the State of Orissa in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the crisis as well as efforts proposed to be made by Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Orissa is currently passing through a situation of power shortage. The shortage conditions prevailed during practically all the months of 1982-83 except during November and December when the shortages were marginal.

(b) Orissa State, which was about 5.8% surplus in power during 1981-82, had to face a shortage of 19.2% during 1982-83. The shortage increased to 45.2% during the period April to June, 1983. The power shortage during 1982-83 and the first three months of 1983-84 is mainly due to failure of monsoon during 1982 and consequent decline in hydro generation.

(c) and (d). There has been regular inter action with Orissa Government on the power supply position. During the year 1982-83 assistance was arranged from Andhra Pradesh over and above Orissa's share from Machkund. Whenever system conditions permitted, off peak power was supplied from Northern Region to Orissa through Bihar.

During the first quarter of 1983-84 there has been improvement in thermal generation in Orissa. But hydro generation has gone down. Significant improvement in power supply position in Orissa is dependent upon satisfactory monsoon. All possible assistance, however, is being given by the Ministry of Energy and Central Electricity Authority for further improvement in generation from Talcher Thermal Power Station and early stabilisation of Unit-VI of 110 MW commissioned recently.

Programme for D.V.C. Hydrel-Thermal Potential

*40. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a programme for further expansion of the DVC hydrel-thermal potential ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). Addition of new generation capacity by DVC to cater for increasing demands in the DVC area is a continuous process. Establishment of Bokaro 'B' power station with three units of 210 MW each and Panchet Hill Pumped Storage Scheme (40 MW) are in progress. A scheme for installation of three units of 210 MW each at Mejia in West Bengal has been accorded techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority. However, arrangements for supply of coal and funding the project are yet to be firmed up. Other project proposals submitted by DVC are under examination by Central Electricity Authority to establish their techno-economic feasibility.

Social Forestry Scheme in Orissa

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

(a) how many States were selected under the "Social Forestry" including Rural Fuel Wood Plantation Scheme, and the number of districts selected in Orissa ; and

(b) the amount of assistance given to Orissa under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Initially all the States and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Delhi were covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations. The Scheme has now been extended to cover Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu also. Five districts of Orissa have been selected for implementation of the scheme namely ;

1. Balasore
2. Cuttack
3. Bolangir
4. Puri ; and
5. Ganjam.

(b) Central assistance of Rs. 119.50 lakh has so far been given to Orissa for implementation of the scheme during the Sixth Plan period.

Decision of Committee on Cases against Caretaker and Secretary of Gandhi Samadhi, Rajghat

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

(a) whether the Committee to administer the Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat met in recent months to take stock of working of the Samadhi Secretariat ;

(b) whether Government have decided to change the Secretary and the Caretaker ; and

(c) what are the decisions of the Committee on the Report of Inquiry into the cases framed against the Caretaker by the Secretary appointed during previous Governments regime ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-

ING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Rajghat Samadhi Committee, which administers the Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat, last met on 6.6.83.

(b) Does not arise as the powers for appointment/removal/change of staff in the office of Rajghat Samadhi Committee vest in the Rajghat Samadhi Committee which is a statutory body set up under the Rajghat Samadhi, Act, 1951.

(c) The Committee has decided to impose penalty of "Censure" on a Caretaker. The Committee has also decided to revoke the suspension of the Caretaker.

गाजीपुर डेरी फार्म में पशुओं की मौत

3. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी खास बीमारी के फैल जाने के कारण गाजीपुर डेरी फार्म में हजारों पशु मर चुके हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1982 से अब तक कितने पशु मर चुके हैं ;

(ग) पशुओं की इस बीमारी का नाम क्या है तथा इसकी रोकथाम क्यों नहीं हो रही है ;

(घ) क्या डेरी फार्म में पानी, बिजली तथा सफाई की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) (क) और (ख) : 7-5-1983 को गाजीपुर डेरी कालोनी में पशु प्लेग के फैलने की सूचना मिली थी। दिनांक 7-5-1983 से 13-7-1983 तक इस रोग से कुल 207 गौपशु तथा भैंसों की मृत्यु हुई। जनवरी 1982 से लेकर मई, 1983 तक इस रोग के फैलने की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली।

(ग) इस रोग का नाम पशुप्लेग (रिडरपेस्ट) है और अब इसकी रोकथाम कर ली गई है।

(घ) और (ङ) गाजीपुर डेरी कालोनी में पानी, बिजली तथा सफाई के प्रबन्ध उपलब्ध हैं। तथापि, उनमें सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। इन सुविधाओं में और कारगर सुधार करने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन कदम उठा रहा है।

Rules for Renting Out Indoor Stadia

4. SHRI K.A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed rules and guidelines for renting out Indoor Stadium at I.T.O. and Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) rent to be charged per day;

(d) whether there are rules for giving concession in rents; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (e). Government have not framed rules and guidelines for renting out Indoor Stadium at I.T.O. and Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. However, the Delhi Development Authority have framed rules for renting out Indraprastha Indoor Stadium. A copy of these rules is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6726]

As regards the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, rent charges are decided by the Special Organising Committee, IX Asian Games (S.O.C.) on merits of each case, depending upon the nature of use.

Blackmarketing of Rice Issued by F.C.I. Naraina

5. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ

No. 9574 on 2 May, 1983 regarding black-marketing of rice issued by FCI Naraina and state:

(a) the details of tightening the security arrangements at issue-points;

(b) has the disciplinary action against the FCI officials been finalised by now; if so, to what extent and details thereof;

(c) reasons for suspending the Assistant (Gr. III-Depot) of Kanta No. 8 and not the supervisory official of Kanta Nos. 8 and 11; and

(d) has the police completed its investigations and submitted a report, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Strict instructions have been given to the concerned staff to ensure issue of stocks to the authorised representative of FPS holder whose signature are appended on the release order or on authority letter duly attested by Food and Supplies Officer of Delhi Administration.

(b) Four officials who were charge-sheeted on 18/20.5.1983 have since submitted their statement of defence of their chargesheets and after examining their statement of defence, Enquiry/Presenting Officer have been appointed by the competent disciplinary authority.

(c) The Assistant Grade III (Depot) of Kanta No. 8 was suspended as he allowed the release order to slip into an unauthorised hands. Based upon the preliminary enquiry it was not considered necessary to place the supervisory staff of Kanta No. 8 & 11 under suspension. However, they have been chargesheeted and will be punished according to the gravity of the charges proved.

(d) The police have filed challan in the Court of Law and the further progress is still awaited.

Development of Agriculture in A.P.

('000 tonnes/bales)

6. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programmes being implemented for development of agriculture in Andhra Pradesh particularly in backward areas ;

(b) the amount of assistance given to Andhra Pradesh for this purpose during the year 1982-83 ;

(c) the progress achieved so far ; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the purpose for the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The programmes being implemented for the development of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Andhra Pradesh relate to Agricultural Research and Education, Crop Production, Horticulture, Fertilizers and Manures, Plant Protection, Agricultural Implements and Machinery, Extension, Soil and Water Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Forestry, etc. These programmes are being implemented in different areas of the State, including backward areas.

(b) According to the practice in vogue, Central assistance given to the State annually is for the State Plan as a whole and is not related to individual schemes or heads of development. An amount of Rs. 185.95 crores was released to the State towards Central assistance during 1982-83.

(c) The progress achieved in respect of crop production, milk production and fish production during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given below. Complete information regarding final estimates for 1982-83 is not yet available.

Item	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual
Foodgrains	9992	11322
Oilseeds	927	1502
Sugarcane	10054	14883
Mesta	676 ('000 bales)	748 ('000 bales)
Cotton	750 ('000 bales)	662 ('000 bales)
Milk	2350	2420
Fish	238	245

(d) For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 826 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for the State Plan of Andhra Pradesh. This includes Central assistance of the order of Rs. 211.01 crores.

Dependence of Agriculture on Rains

7. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of agriculture in the entire country dependent on the vagaries of rains ;

(b) percentage of agriculture depending on irrigation works ; and

(c) steps taken to increase the dependence of agriculture mainly on irrigation and how much Central assistance is made available for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). According to the latest agricultural statistics (1978-79), the percentage of net sown area depending on rains was 73.4 and that of net sown area depending on irrigation was 26.6.

(c) The rate of creation of irrigation poten-

tial is being continuously stepped up over the Plans. Whereas additional potential was created at the rate of about 1 million hectares a year in the first four Plans, the rate was stepped up to 2 million hectares during the Fifth Plan and in the first three years of the Sixth Plan, it has been further stepped up to 2.3 million hectares per annum.

The irrigation projects are funded by the State Governments from their own budgetary resources which include bulk loans and grants from the Centre, not related to any individual project or sector of development. The agreed outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 2317.42 crores.

Loss Due to Drought and Floods

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

(a) whether it is a fact that drought and floods have put the whole agriculture of the country in crisis ;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to save it from those evils ; and

(c) what is the total estimate of loss in agriculture in different States of the country due to drought and flood during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The effects of drought and floods were felt on the foodgrain production for the year 1982-83.

(b) Government is taking up measures like increasing the area under irrigation and programmes like Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme and Command Area Development as well as flood control measures to save the crops from the vagaries of nature.

(c) According to the available information no loss was recorded in the foodgrain production for the year 1978-79, 1980-81 and 1981-82. There was loss of

22.2 million tonnes recorded for the year 1979-80 and for the year 1982-83 the estimated loss is 6.3 million tonnes.

राजघाट और भैरों रोड पर मालियों को वर्दी सप्लाई न किया जाना

9. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के राजघाट और भैरों रोड क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले माली दिल्ली नगर निगम के बागवानी विभाग के अन्तर्गत हैं या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के अन्तर्गत ;

(ख) क्या उक्त क्षेत्रों में काम कर रहे स्थायी मालियों को गर्मी और सर्दी की वर्दियां तथा जूते आदि सप्लाई किए जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन कर्मचारियों को वर्दी और जूते आदि की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) राजघाट में कार्यरत माली केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के अधीन हैं। भैरों रोड क्षेत्र को अब लोक निर्माण विभाग (दिल्ली प्रशासन) में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। ये स्थायी मालियों को दी जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Provision of Amenities in Mandawali-Fazalpur Project

10. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how much more time is required by the Delhi Development Authority to provide Community Hall, Market, School and 9-meter wide roads in the Mandawali-Fazalpur project as proposed in its layout Plan No. E-13 ;

(b) whether the D.D.A. will provide residential plots measuring 25 sq. yds. to those who will be removed from the land in the Mandawali-Fazalpur project area occupied by them unofficially without any support of legal documents ; and

(c) the facts and policy in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Publicity and Advertisement by Manufacturers of Aerated Water

11. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any mechanism for examining the publicity and advertisements being made by manufacturers of sweetened aerated waters like Cola Lite, Appela, Rasika, Campa Orange, Sprint, Gold Spot etc. to ensure that advertisements conspicuously explain and display the fact that they do not contain any fruit juice or fruit pulp, as per clause 11 (3) of FPO ;

(b) if so, whether they have detected any advertisement/publicity in any media during the last three years where a manufacturer has not specified the absence of fruit juice or fruit pulp ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether some of these manufacturers are using misleading labels and if so, the action taken thereon along with details of each case during last three years ?

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

AZAD) : (a) The requisite mechanism for enforcing the provisions of the Fruit Products Order, 1955 exists.

(b) and (c). All crown corks/labels of sweetened aerated waters containing less than 10% or no fruit juice manufactured by the licensees under the Fruit Products Order, 1955 specifically display the fact that the product "contains no fruit juice." No instance to the contrary has come to the notice of the Ministry during the last three years. However, two instances of misleading advertisement wherein the hoardings gave the impression of the presence of fruit juice in the sweetened aerated waters came to notice in Goa in 1981. Necessary corrective action was taken.

Popularisation of Wheat Cultivation in Jalpaiguri District of West Bengal

12. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the soil of North Bengal districts is very suitable for wheat cultivation ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken or already taken to popularise the wheat cultivation on a broad scale ;

(c) achievement so far in Jalpaiguri district ; and

(d) by what time the district of Jalpaiguri will acquire self-sufficiency in food production and steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Setting up of Fisheries Development Corporation in A. and N. Islands

13. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Fisheries Development Corporation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands ; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme and progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Ministry has agreed in principle for setting up a Fisheries Development Corporation in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A memorandum has been circulated to the appraising agencies in this regard.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय निधि

14. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश की कौन-कौन सी सिंचाई योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी गई हैं; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान की जा चुकी है और प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए कितनी-कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की गई है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुई उत्तर प्रदेश की सिंचाई स्कीमों की एक सूची संलग्न है।

(ख) योजना आयोग द्वारा जून, 1980 से लेकर तीन स्कीमों अर्थात् 'भीमगोडा बराज का निर्माण', 'सजनाम बांध परियोजना' तथा 'नानक सागर बांध की मरम्मत' को अनुमोदित किया जा चुका है।

सिंचाई एक राज्य-विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का वित्त पोषण तथा क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी समग्र विकास योजनाओं के

अन्दर किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों/अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है जो विकास के किसी विशिष्ट क्षेत्र अथवा स्कीम के साथ जुड़ी नहीं होती है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी गई उत्तर प्रदेश की सिंचाई स्कीमों की सूची

क— बृहद स्कीमें

1. बाणनागर परियोजना
2. माधो टाण्डा सिंचाई स्कीम
3. खटिमा सिंचाई स्कीम
4. कानपुर में गंगा बराज
5. गार्डसूनी नहर स्कीम
6. घग्घर नहर प्रणाली का आधुनिकीकरण
7. अर्जुन सहायक परियोजना
8. मध्य गंगा नहर चरण-दो
9. बघईन बांध परियोजना
10. अनूपशहर शाखा का आधुनिकीकरण
11. फर्रुखाबाद शाखा का आधुनिकीकरण
12. जमानिया पम्प नहर की क्षमता में वृद्धि करना।
13. पंचनद बांध

ख— मध्यम स्कीमें

1. लखेरी बांध परियोजना
2. पथराई बांध परियोजना
3. रसिन बांध परियोजना।

**Non-availability of all rationed items at
Fair Price Shops**

15. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in most of the fair price shops in Delhi all the rationed articles i.e. wheat, rice and sugar are not available at the same time thus making ration card holders to visit the shops various times ;

(b) if so, the details and steps taken to see that all the rationed articles are made available at one time ;

(c) whether Government are aware that some of the fair price shop owners in Laxmi Nagar and those serving Munirka DDA flats do not take steps to collect all the rationed articles at the same time ;

(d) whether any inspection is made in these areas ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). All efforts are made by the Delhi Administration to distribute the various articles under the Public Distribution System simultaneously and any specific case of inconvenience on this account is looked into to provide necessary relief, wherever possible. However, in a system of this magnitude, certain temporary difficulties of a localised nature cannot be ruled out.

(c) The concerned Food and Supply Officers, Delhi Administration authorise issue of wheat, rice and sugar to the Fair-Price Shop holders at the same time, and generally every effort is made by them to ensure that these are collected without delay. However, isolated case of any Fair-Price Shop holder not taking timely delivery of the articles can occur.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. To give a recent instance, certain Fair-Price Shops of Laxmi Nagar and Munirka were inspected by the Food and Supply Department officials of the Delhi Administration at different times during the first fortnight of July, 1983.

Arrears of Lease due to D.D.A.

16. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions No. 1517 on 14 March, 1983 and No. 777 on 18 April, 1983 regarding arrears of lease due to D.D.A. and state :

(a) how many residential and non-residential properties are leased out by the D.D.A. and L and DO respectively and how much lease money and arrears were due to such leases respectively in 1981-82 ; and

(b) the actual/estimated expenditure under different heads of the L and DO and such branches/sections of the DDA as are responsible for administration of the covenants of these leases in a year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The correct No. of Unstarred Question No. 1517 answered on the 14th March, 1983 referred to in this question is 2517.

The information given by the Delhi Development Authority is as under :

No. of lease deeds executed or registered	Lease money due for 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)	Arrear of lease money due up to 1981-82 (Rs. in lakhs)
Residential	42,050	99.76
Non-Residential	9,538	99.52
		162.09
		95.65

The number of leases of residential and non-residential properties under the Land and Development Office is as under :—

Residential	—	44,351
Non-residential	—	7,083

The L and DO has reported that information about lease money due separately for residential and non-residential is not maintained by them. The annual Ground rent and the arrears upto 31.3.82 in respect of properties (residential and non-residential controlled by the L. and D.O. amounted to Rs. 220.91 lakhs and Rs. 504.45 lakhs approximately, respectively.

(b) The L. and D.O. has intimated that the total expenditure during 1981-82 was Rs. 28.93 lakhs approximately. The Delhi Development Authority have reported that many branches in the D.D.A. viz. Building, Planning, Accounts and Management are involved and it is not possible to segregate the expenditure exclusively incurred for administration of the covenants.

Social Forestry Scheme in Gujarat

17. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) under the "Social Forestry" including Rural Fuel Wood Plantation scheme, how many districts in Gujarat have been selected and the names of these districts ; and

(b) the amount of assistance given to Gujarat under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The following seven districts of Gujarat have been selected under Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations :

1. Baroda
2. Panchmahal
3. Kutch

4. Surendranagar
5. Sabarkantha
6. Jamnagar, and
7. Bhavnagar

(b) Central assistance of Rs. 112.47 lakh has so far been given to Gujarat for implementation of the scheme during VIth Five Year Plan period.

Revenue Leaks in L. and D.O.

18. SHRI CHATURBHUIJ :
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the replies to Unstarred Q. Nos. 6734 on 11 April, 1983 and 10809 on 9 May, 1983 re : revenue leaks in Land and Development Office and state :

(a) the names of properties whose vigilance/lease files were missing alongwith dates since their loss was first noticed and whether the vigilance files pertaining to property at serial No. 25 is intact and available ;

(b) in which of the 26 cases officers were charge-sheeted, their confirmations kept in sealed cover, or two Assistant Engineers initially involved resigned/sought retirement ;

(c) details of actual recoveries made in each of the 26 cases on account of charges other than ground rent from the date the loss of revenue was originally reported on 14 January, 1983 ; and

(d) the date on which property at S.No. 1 was transferred to DDA, specific breaches and time period reported in case of loss reported in case at S.No. 14 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Stock Position of Foodgrains

19. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) stock of foodgrains with the Centre as on 1 July, 1983, figures in details for wheat, rice and other grains separately ;

(b) same as on 1 July, 1982 whether there is any depletion ;

(c) average regular supply, needed per month for the fair price shops in the country ;

(d) optimum stock required to maintain regular supply to keep food prices under control ; and

(e) whether the stock position has gone down of that optimum level, if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The stock of foodgrains with the Central pool was 111.36 lakh tonnes as on 1.7.83 as against 99.48 lakh tonnes on 1.7.82. The grain-wise break-up is as under :

(In lakh tonnes)

As on	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains	Total
1.7.83 (P)	76.97	34.25	0.14	111.36
1.7.82	59.55	39.79	0.14	99.48

(P) — Provisional.

(c) The average monthly distribution of foodgrains made by the public agencies during the first six months of 1983 for public distribution through fair price shops was 11.46 lakh tonnes as against average monthly distribution of 9.49 lakh tonnes during the year 1982.

(d) and (e). As per policy of the Government, a buffer stock of 12 million tonnes of foodgrains is required to be maintained over and above the operational stocks ranging between 3.5 to 8.8 million tonnes at different dates of the year. The present level of stock being below the required level, efforts are being made to build up the stocks by maximising procurement, regulated release of foodgrains from the Central pool and imports to the extent considered necessary and feasible.

Misuse Charges Levied by L and DO

20. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the 51 lease-hold premises listed in Annexure to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1183 on 28 February, 1983 regarding misuse charges levied by L and DO and state :

(a) the amount of charges due to L and DO in each case along with details of stay orders issued in each case ;

(b) the precise details of the last order of the Supreme Court in each case in respect of the eleven premises listed in Annexure—II ; and

(c) related course of future action ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The information is given in Annexure—I, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6727].

(b) and (c). The information is contained in Annexure—II, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6727].

Setting Up of a Sports Development Authority

21. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Sports Development Authority of India ;

(b) if so, what will be the objectives of the Authority ; and

(c) the nature and pattern of this Authority and the likely date by which it would start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :

(a) to (c). The matter is engaging attention of the Government.

Experimental Station at Nagpur to Control Pests on Orange Crops

22. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9647 on 2 May, 1983 regarding control of pests on orange crop in Nagpur region of Maharashtra and to state :

(a) the progress made so far in locating the experimental Station at Nagpur to control the pests affecting Orange crop in Nagpur region ;

(b) the budget provision made for the said project during the current financial year ; and

(c) the expenditure incurred in the first three months of the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A site for the Experimental Station near Nagpur has been located and Government of Maharashtra has been addressed for the transfer of the land for the establishment of the Station.

(b) A budget provision of Rs. 10 lacs has been made for this Station in the current financial year in case the site is finalised and work is initiated as scheduled.

(c) No expenditure has been incurred so far as the Station has yet to be established.

Regularisation of Tughlakabad Extension Colony

23. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2460 on 14 March, 1983 regarding regularisation of Tughlakabad Extension Colony and state :

(a) the progress made so far in the matter of regularisation of the Tughlakabad Extension Colony ; and

(b) how long more it is expected to take to issue formal orders in this behalf ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The DDA has reported that layout plan for regularisation of Tughlakabad Extension Colony had been prepared and is being placed before the Committee on Unauthorised Colonies for consideration.

(b) The work of regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi covered by the policy of the Govt. on the subject is being done by the DDA and MCD in a phased manner. It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for regularisation of a particular colony.

Set Back to Paddy Production

24. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of paddy in India during 1982 suffered a set back as compared to the earlier two years ;

(b) if so, the estimates of production for 1982 and the figures of production for 1980 and 1981 ; and

(c) whether Government feel that there should be a more initiative to boost the production of paddy all over the country and if so, what would be the additional acreage brought under paddy cultivation during 1983 and 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The production of paddy (in

terms of cleaned rice) is estimated at 45.8 million tonnes 1982-83 as compared to 53.6 million tonnes each in the previous two years.

(c) The scope for the increase in area under paddy cultivation is limited. However, with the increase in area under irrigation, there may be some diversion from other crops to rice depending upon the availability of water. It is too early to indicate the additional acreage brought under paddy during 1983 and 1984 because it fluctuates according to rainfall pattern.

The main thrust in the increase in paddy production is through increase in productivity per unit area. To achieve this objective, measures are being intensified to ensure larger plant population, right time of sowing and transplantation, balanced application of fertilisers, weeding, availability of improved seeds, credit and plant protection materials.

Central Aid for Flood Control in Gujarat

25. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Gujarat State asking Central aid for flood relief/flood control/establishment of weather observatory/meteorological centres in Saurashtra region of Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(c) the measures taken or suggested by Central Water Commission on his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Government of Gujarat has not so far furnished any memorandum for Central Assistance for flood relief. However, the State Government has sent a memorandum seeking Central Assistance of Rs. 106.00 lakhs for tillage operation and input subsidy. The Government of India has approved a ceiling

of expenditure of Rs. 97.75 lakhs against this request. In addition, Rs. 20.00 crores has been sanctioned as ways and means advance to the State Government. Rs. 4.00 crores has also been released for resowing of groundnut crops in the affected areas.

On request from the State Government, the Government of India have already approved establishment of a Cyclonic Detection Radar in Gujarat and the radar equipment has been ordered in May, 1983.

A team of officers from Central Water Commission has also visited some of the affected dams in Saurashtra region and recommended the review of hydrology and designs, increase in spillway capacity, provision of adequate free board and guidelines for emergency measures.

Release of New Varieties of Crops by I.C.A.R.

26. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that each year ICAR organises a number of workshops which release various new varieties for different crops and if so, details of such varietal release made for last three years ;

(b) how many of these releases have found practical application in the field and led to increased productivity ;

(c) how many of these released varieties were found to be unacceptable for use and given up ;

(d) how many of the scientists who developed the successful varieties were rewarded and how many of the scientists responsible for unacceptable varieties were also rewarded ; and

(e) whether Government will withdraw recognition from a large number of scientists who were rewarded undeservingly ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The workshops organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research do not release new varieties but they only identify the promising varieties based on the multi-locational performance over a period of three to four years. At the national level, varieties are released by the Central Sub-Committee for release of varieties of the Ministry of Agriculture. The varieties released during the last three years are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). The varieties are released after thorough testing in the multi-locational trials of the ICAR Crop Improvement Projects and the minikit trials conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture particularly in the case of major crops. Improved varieties

when grown with recommended package of practices do give increased production upto their genetic potential assessed. It takes normally three to four years before the certified seed of newly released variety is made available to the farmers. During the first two years only breeder seed and foundation seed of the variety are produced.

(d) The awards are given for outstanding work in several fields and not for developing individual variety. As such it is very difficult to specify the awards given for successful and not acceptable varieties.

(e) As no undeserving Scientist was rewarded so there is no question of withdrawing the recognition.

Statement

List of Varieties Released during Last Three Years 1981-83

Crop	Year	Varieties
(1)	(2)	(3)
Rice	1981	IR 36
	1982	KD-6-2-1, KD 6-18-7
	1983	Vikas, Sattari, Savitri
Wheat	1981	Lok-1, Kshipra, KSML-3, HS-86, HW 517, MLKS-11, HB-208, HUW-37
	1983	Malviya-55, Rohini, Swati, Sujata, HD 2278, HD 2281.
Sorghum	1981	CSH-9
	1983	CSV-9
Millets	1982	Pusa-763, WCC-75, Pusa-46, MBH-110
Maize	1982	Ageti 76, Tarun, Deccan 103
Barley	1983	BHS 46

(1)	(2)	(3)
Pulses	1981	Black gram : Pant U-19, Pant U-30 Lentil : Pant L-639 Moong : Pusa-7, Pusa-10 Gram : Pant 114 Guar : HG 75
	1982	Arhar : Pusa-74 Gram : Pusa-212
Forages	1981	Berseom : Wardhan Cowpea : UPC 5286 Oat : OS-6, UPO-94 Sorghum : HC 136 Guar : HFG 119
	1982	Donnanath Grass (Pusa)
	1983	Sorghum : UP Chari-1 Napier : Hy-3
Cotton	1982	LRA-5166
Mosta	1982	Bhimli-1, AMV-2
Mustard	1982	Kranti
	1983	Krishna
Soyabean	1982	BK 327
Sunflower	1983	Surya
Jute	1983	Reshma, Padma
Potato	1982	Kufri-Lalima, Kufri Sherpa.

Trees Planted during Van Mahotsava

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

(a) the number of trees planted during the 'Van Mahotsava' this year in the country ; and

(b) the steps taken to nourish and maintain these trees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRAMAKWANA) : (a) A target

of 218.16 Crore Seedlings has been fixed for the period 1983-84. Planting operations are in progress.

(b) Various steps taken to ensure survival of trees include :

- (i) Fencing
- (ii) Deployment of tree guards
- (iii) Involvement of local people in protection
- (iv) Employment of Malis for watering and weeding around the plants

- (v) Use of antitermite powder
- (vi) Use of fertilizers in some areas wherever necessary.

Rise in price of Rice in Kerala

28. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of his Ministry has been drawn to the rise in price of rice in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures have been taken by Government to control it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The monthly allocation of rice to Kerala which was at the level of 95,000 tonnes in March, 1983 was increased to 1,05,000 tonnes in April, 1983 and 1,10,000 tonnes in June, 1983. This level of allocation has since been maintained. The monthly allocation of wheat for public distribution has also been raised considerably to the level of 35000 tonnes per month. The State Government was also permitted to purchase 45,000 tonnes of levy free open market rice from the surplus States of Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh.

Renting of Vigyan Bhawan

29. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vigyan Bhawan is given for rent for any conference conducted by the parties other than Government ;

(b) if so, to which parties it was given on rent for the last three years ; and

(c) what is the amount realised from the parties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 116 parties other than Government were allotted various units of accommodation in Vigyan Bhawan from the 1st July, 1980 to the 30th June, 1983.

(c) A sum of Rs. 10,73,827.30 has been realised from these parties.

Sugarcane Arrears of U.P. and Bihar

30. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position with regard to the factory-wise arrears of sugarcane prices with the sugar factories in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in private and public sectors respectively ;

(b) what steps are being taken to ensure full clearance of the arrears immediately to enable the peasants during the present agricultural season to meet expenses of agricultural operations ; and

(c) whether large scale thefts of machines etc. have taken place at Lohat, Jakri, Paiyam and Samastipur Sugar Mills ; if so, any responsibility fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :
(a) The sector-wise position of cane price dues payable by the sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, as on 15.6.1983, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT-6728].

(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. The Central Government monitors the position and issues directions to the State Governments, from time to time, for expeditious clearance of the cane price arrears. The matter has also been taken up at the highest level with the State Governments only recently.

The Central Government, on its part, has liberalised bank credit facilities to the sugar mills. Besides, other steps like granting a late crushing excise rebate and maintenance of desired levels in sugar prices through judicious monthly releases of free sale sugar have also been taken to maintain the liquidity of the industry to enable them to pay the cane dues.

In so far as sugar mills taken over under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978, are concerned, the Government have decided to clear the arrears.

(c) The mills in question are run by the Bihar State Sugar Corporation Limited. The Central Government has no information about the alleged thefts.

Delay in Completion of Irrigation Projects due to Shortage of Cement and Coal

31. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of cement and high ash content coal, various irrigation schemes of the country are destined to further delay ;

(b) if so, the reasons why Government failed to foresee the situation earlier ; and

(c) corrective steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. While complaints have been received from time to time from various Projects regarding inadequate supply of Cement and supply of high ash content Coal, it cannot be said that the delay in the construction of irrigation projects has been caused by the above factors alone. The short supply in the case of Cement is by and large due to fall in the overall production of Cement because of heavy power cuts on Cement Factories in the producing States.

Coal is required on the irrigation projects only for manufacture of bricks for canal lining. There have been complaints for supply of low grade Coal for Rajasthan Canal Project and the CAD Project. Although high grade Coal is essentially required for Power Houses and for certain key infra-structural industries, it has been decided that 50% of the requirement of Coal for the above projects would be met from the high grade Coal.

Growing of Screw Pine Trees

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

(a) the name of the States where screw pine trees grow ;

(b) the steps taken by Government for the growth and protection of screw pine trees ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Screw pine, a species of Pandanus grows in tropical evergreen and coastal swamp forests of Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territories of Goa and Pondicherry.

(b) and (c). Screw pines grow as a natural vegetation in forest as well as outside the forest areas. These are protected under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act and various Tree Preservation Acts of respective State Governments. The rain and swamp forests in ecologically sensitive areas where screw pines grow naturally are preserved to facilitate their growth.

Vikas Minar Found Unsafe from Fire

33. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN :
SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY :

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

(a) whether a team of DDA officials and engineers, who inspected the 22-Storey Vikas Minar, found it to be unsafe in case of fire ;

(b) whether there is a Press located in the basement of the building, which is hazardous ;

(c) whether the lift lobbies, which are meant as escape route are stored with waste material ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to make Vikas Minar safe from any untoward fire accident ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

घटिया किस्म के बोरों के उपयोग के कारण गेहूं का नुकसान

34. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :
श्री जगपाल सिंह :
श्री के० ए० राजन :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 24 जून, 1983 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित "सवा सौ करोड़ रुपये के गेहूं बोरियां खा गयीं" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इतने बड़े पैमाने पर गेहूं को बोरियों के स्थान पर हेरा-फेरी एवं मानक बोरियों को बगैर तोल ही गोदामों में ले जाने के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई व्यापक जांच और दोषी कर्मियों के विरुद्ध दण्डात्मक कार्य-

वाही की है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने मानक बोरियों के निर्माण और अनाज भरे जाने के समय की जा रही अनियमितता को रोकने के लिए कोई प्रभावशाली कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उचित ढंग से वजन करने के बाद स्टॉक गोदामों में ले जाया जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ) बोरियों की किस्म में कुछेक खराबियों का मामला सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया था और इस मामले की समीक्षा की जा रही है । यह निर्णय किया गया था कि भारतीय मानक संस्था अपनी लाइसेंसशुदा फर्मों के संदर्भ में जांच करेगी और रक्षा निरीक्षणालय, कलकत्ता बोरियों की जांच करेगा, इस बात का लिहाज किए बिना कि पूर्तिकर्ता फर्में भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा सत्यापित थी अथवा नहीं ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि सप्लाई की गई बोरियां घटिया किस्म की न हों । इस बात पर भी जोर दिया गया था कि माल प्राप्त करने वाला स्वयं बोरियों की जांच करने की विधि निकालेगा और यदि माल घटिया पाया जाता है तो उसे रद्द कर देगा ।

Poor Quality of Houses Built by DDA

35. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI BHIM SINGH :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :

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

(a) whether a fact-finding high-powered committee of DDA has found that the DDA

houses are exceptionally bad in quality ;

(b) whether the quality of houses was generally poor with a large number of defects ;

(c) if so, details thereof ;

(d) what are the reasons behind this ;

(e) was any action taken against the contractors for these houses ;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(g) steps taken to make the houses safe so that they would not collapse further ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Wheat Destroyed by Insects

36. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :
SHRI RAM LAL RAHI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the Press reports which appeared in the Nav Bharat Times (Hindi) dated 23-6-83 wherein it has been stated that wheat worth Rs. 115 crores imported from Australia during the year 1981-82 has been destroyed by insects and the balance is unfit for human consumption and it contains excess of insecticides ;

(b) if so, the details of the loss ; and

(c) whether an inquiry has since been conducted and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not a fact that wheat worth Rs. 115 crores imported from Australia has been destroyed. This wheat is being preserved in Food Corporation of India godowns properly. Therefore, the question of conducting any inquiry does not arise.

States Affected by Drought during 1982-83

37. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) which State in the country did suffer from the drought during 1982-83 ;

(b) the amount of failure of Kharif and Rabi crops Statewise ; and

(c) what is the amount of Central aid in money and grains provided Statewise and in how many instalments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and Union Territories of Pondicherry were affected by drought during 1982-83.

(b) The estimated loss in foodgrains production is currently assessed at 6.3 million tonnes during 1982-83. Final figures of production of foodgrains for 1982-83 are yet to be received from the States.

(c) Statements I and II are attached. The allocation of foodgrains are made each month.

Statement-I

State	Ceiling of Expenditure approved during 1982-83 (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	6877.00
Bihar	2501.00
Gujarat	3060.00
Haryana	1182.00
Himachal Pradesh	1302.00
Kerala	410.00
Karnataka	881.00
Madhya Pradesh	4099.00
Maharashtra	5638.00
Orissa	1398.00+200 loan
Rajasthan	6690.00
Tripura	91.00
Tamil Nadu	1839.00
West Bengal	7427.00
Pondicherry	31.00
Mizoram	—
	43626.00

Statement-II

Statement showing additional allocations of wheat made under the EMPLOYMENT GENERATION SCHEME for relief works in the drought affected States during the period from December, 1982 to June, 1983.

(IN TONNES)

S.No.	Name of State	Quantity of wheat allotted									
		Dec. '82	Jan. '83	Feb. '83	Mar. '83	Apr. '83	May '83	June '83	July '83		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,000	7,500	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2.	Bihar	4,460	4,000	—	—	—	3,250	5,980	—		
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2,000	2,900	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4.	Maharashtra	4,250	3,750	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5.	Orissa	3,000	—	—	—	—	6,565	5,720	—		
6.	West Bengal	3,850	14,950	—	15,000	—	8,000	7,000	—		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
7.	Rajasthan	—	3,900	—	—	—	10,400	11,700	—
8.	Haryana	—	2,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	10,400	—	—	—	10,400	7,800	—
10.	Gujarat	—	—	8,750	11,250	—	—	—	—
11.	Kerala	—	—	—	2,500	3,500	—	—	—
12.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	6,500	7,500	9,000	—
13.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	5,200	4,550	2,250	—
								130	130
	Total	22,560	50,000	8,750	28,750	15,200	50,665	49,580	130

Demand/Supply of Various Agricultural Commodities of West Bengal

38. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly demand of rice, wheat, sugar of the State Government of West Bengal to run the fair price shops ;

(b) what is the actual allotment of the said articles to the State ;

(c) what are the reasons of shortfall ; and

(d) the proposals of the Centre to raise the supply of rice, wheat and sugar to the State ?

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

AZAD) : (a) and (b). A statement showing monthly demand, allotment and offtake of rice, wheat and sugar for public distribution system in West Bengal for the period from January, 1983 to August, 1983 is attached.

(c) and (d). Allotment of foodgrains to various States/Union Territories is made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors. As a result of monthly reviews the allocations are increased/decreased wherever necessary. The allocations from the Central Pool are only supplemental to the open market availability and are not intended to meet the total consumption requirements of the entire population.

To augment availability of rice in the State, the Government of West Bengal have been permitted to purchase 55,000 tonnes of levy-free rice—15,000 tonnes from Punjab/Haryana and 40,000 tonnes from Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

Statement showing monthly demand, allotment and offtake of rice, wheat and sugar for public distribution system in West Bengal for the period from January, 1983 to August, 1983.

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	RICE		WHEAT (PDS)		WHEAT (MILLS)	
	Demand	Allotment Offtake	Demand	Allotment Offtake	Demand	Allotment Offtake
1983						
January	200.0	120.0 112.5	145.0	95.0 93.4	55.0	35.0 33.2
February	200.0	110.0 124.1	145.0	105.0 85.0	55.0	35.0 34.9
March	200.0	110.0 156.9	145.0	105.0 88.7	55.0	35.0 60.1
April	200.0	110.0 128.6	145.0	105.0 82.6	55.0	35.0 33.3
May	200.0	110.0 125.9	145.0	105.0 71.1	55.0	35.0 27.2
June	200.0	110.0 115.8	145.0	105.0 68.8	55.0	35.0 34.2
July	200.0	110.0 NA	145.0	105.0 NA	55.0	35.0 NA
August	200.0	110.0 NA	145.0	105.0 NA	55.0	35.0 NA

PDS — Public Distribution System

(Mills) — Roller Flour Mills

(NA) — Not available

Sugar

Sugar is a dual priced commodity and the allocation of monthly quotas is not made on the basis of requirement or demand received from the State Governments. These quotas are allotted on the basis of certain uniform norms out of the total available levy sugar for allocation to all the State Governments. Upto March, 1982, the state-wise monthly levy quotas were based on 425 grams of per capita availability for the projected population as on 1.4.1978. With effect from April, 1982, these quotas have been revised based on the said per capita availability with reference to the population as on 1.3.1981. Accordingly, the monthly levy sugar quota for public distribution allotted to West Bengal from April, 1982 onwards has been increased to 23,156 tonnes from 21,994 tonnes allotted earlier. In addition, a small quantity of levy sugar is also allotted to the State Govt. for delivery to CRPF, BSF battalions etc. stationed in the State.

Rise in prices of essential Food articles

39. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of all essential food articles like oil, pulses, rice, wheat etc. have increased ; and

(b) whether Government are aware that in the year 1982-83 the retail prices in the market have gone up by 30 to 40 per cent of previous year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Government is aware that there has been some rise in the prices of essential commodities during the past few months.

(b) It is not a fact that the retail prices of essential commodities have gone up by 30 to 40 per cent during the year 1982-83 (April—March).

Siltage of Dams

40. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the life of most of the major and medium dams is being considerably shortened because of heavy siltage and that several lakhs of irrigation potential is being lost annually ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the intended life of the major dams is anticipated to be shortened and the extent to which the irrigation potential is lost annually on account of heavy siltage ; and

(c) the measures contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The rate of silting in many of the reservoirs has been found to be higher than what was assumed at the time of their design. As a result the actual life of the reservoir will be shorter than assumed in the design. There has, however, been no report of loss in irrigation potential due to higher rate of siltation.

Surveys have been carried out on a number of reservoirs to ascertain the actual rate of siltation. These observations are being continued.

Higher rate of siltation is due to denudation of soil cover. Extensive deforestation, incorrect cultivation practices etc. are some of the causes for denudation of soil cover and increased inflow of silt into reservoirs. 31 reservoir catchments are receiving soil conservation treatment under the Centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture. Increased stress is also being laid on afforestation.

Commercial Complexes in Delhi Functioning without Completion Certificates

41. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

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

(a) how many multi-storeyed commercial complexes have been issued completion certificates in Delhi ;

(b) whether any of the said complexes is functioning without completion certificate ;

(c) if so, how are the erring officials in the municipality who allowed such functioning of complex being dealt with ; and

(d) what action is going to be initiated to punish these officials ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN

ARIF) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Losses of Agro-Industries Corporation

42. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the accumulated losses of the Agro-Industries Corporation in the country ;

(b) Government's decision regarding the future growth and role of the Corporation ; and

(c) the state-wise performance of the Corporation during the last three years and the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The position of the accumulated losses/profits of the Corporations as per their Annual Reports is given in the attached statement.

(b) The Scheme of investment in the State Agro-Industries Corporations was transferred to the State Sector on the recommendation of the National Development Council from 1.4.79. The State Governments which control the Corporations are primarily concerned with the performance and future development of these Corporations. However, the Central Government is considering appointment of an expert Committee to go into the role and objectives of the Corporations.

(c) The achievements in terms of turnover for the last three years for which reports have been received is indicated in the statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Agro-Industries Corporation of State.	Accumulated Loss/Profit		Turnover	
		As on	Rs. in lakhs	Period	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.3.1979	(—) 303.42	1976-77	1323.52
				1977-78	1907.23
				1978-79	2664.74
2.	Assam	31.3.1974	(—) 10.19	1971-72	234.26
				1972-73	449.67
				1973-74	176.31
3.	Bihar	31.3.1977	(—) 60.70	1974-75	334.68
				1975-76	290.48
				1976-77	428.31
4.	Gujarat	31.3.1981	(+) 46.16	1978-79	1094.74
				1979-80	1164.97
				1980-81	1321.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Haryana	31.3.1979	(—) 87.35	1976-77 1977-78 1978-79	409.92 499.24 941.75
6.	Himachal Pradesh	31.3.82	(+) 39.53	1979-80 1980-81 1981-82	377.14 577.43 724.62
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.3.76	(—) 81.11	1973-74 1974-75 1975-76	73.92 64.56 54.60
8.	Karnataka	31.3.81	(—) 717.84	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81	2567.00 2480.00 3230.16
9.	Kerala	31.3.80	(—) 33.02	1977-78 1978-79 1979-80	60.91 99.96 94.99
10.	Madhya Pradesh	31.3.76	(—) 29.31	1973-74 1974-75 1975-76	184.29 714.00 595.00
11.	Maharashtra	31.3.82	(+) 396.10	1979-80 1980-81 1981-82	3575.03 5272.01 6079.82
12.	Orissa	31.3.79	(—) 16.01	1976-77 1977-78 1978-79	88.89 109.54 193.59
13.	Punjab	31.3.78	(—) 81.33	1975-76 1976-77 1977-78	1207.08 799.16 1580.01
14.	Rajasthan	31.3.81	(—) 84.45	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81	923.29 854.03 928.10
15.	Tamil Nadu	31.3.81	(—) 75.81	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81	445.01 511.38 685.23
16.	Uttar Pradesh	31.3.79	(—) 528.31	1976-77 1977-78 1978-79	2208.79 2840.13 3026.21
17.	West Bengal	31.3.80	(—) 167.20	1977-78 1978-79 1979-80	702.89 1442.20 1258.00

Notes :

(—) = Loss

(+) = Profit.

**विश्व चैम्पियन बनने पर भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम
का सम्मान**

43. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :
श्री एडुआर्डो फेलीरो :

क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत इस बार प्रूडेशियल कप जीतकर विश्व क्रिकेट चैम्पियन बन गया है;

(ख) क्या उन खिलाड़ियों के मनोबल को बढ़ाने और उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने उनका उपयुक्त स्वागत करने के लिए कोई समारोह आयोजित किया है अथवा उन्हें सम्मानित करने के लिए कोई विशेष समारोह आयोजित करने को कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

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

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) प्रूडेशियल कप जीत कर भारत प्रूडेशियल विश्व का चैम्पियन बन गया है।

(ख) और (ग) भारत के राष्ट्रपति ने विजयी टीम के लिए स्वागत समारोह की मेज़बानी की और प्रधान मंत्री ने टीम का स्वागत किया।

**Land Reform Policy Adopted by the
States/Union Territories**

44. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the Land Reform policy adopted by the Centre and the States/Union Territories and implemented to achieve the target and aims of the policy so far ;

(b) whether the National policy and the State policy along with the existing provisions of the Acts in different States/U.T. require some changes and amendments ;

(c) if so, what are the changes and amendments by the States/U.T. so far accepted by the Centre and still pending for clearance, State-wise ; and

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry and States to see the progress, performance and programmes of Land Reform so far ?

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

(a) The national land reforms policy has been spelt out in the successive five year plans. It aims at

(i) abolition of inter-mediary tenures ;

(ii) conferment of ownership rights on the general body of tenants (including share-croppers) ;

(iii) provision of security to those classes of protected tenants whose tenancy will continue to exist ;

(iv) imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings and distribution of surplus land among landless agricultural workers, particularly members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other eligible families ;

(v) consolidation of holdings ;

(vi) updating of land records.

(b) and (c). The national policy on land reforms is applicable to the whole country. Legislative provisions reflecting various aspects of this policy have been made in all the States where it is relevant and most of the union territories. The inter-mediary tenures have been abolished practically all over the country. Provision of security to tenants has been made in all states and union territories where it is relevant. Provision for conferment of ownership rights on the general body of tenants and share-croppers or allowing them to purchase ownership rights on payment of a reasonable sum, has been made in most of the states and union territories. However, in a small number of States such provision is yet to be made.

Similarly, legislative provisions for consolidation of holdings have been made in most of the states. Provisions for updating of land records have been made in all the states and union territories. Different legislative provisions on different aspects of land reforms are amended from time to time in the light of experiences gained and difficulties encountered in their implementation. This is a continuing process. Certain legislative proposals having a bearing on policy issues have been received from one or two states, which are under examination.

(d) Implementation of land reform measures is regularly monitored by the Government of India, the State Governments and the Union Territory administrations. Keeping in view the progress already made during the past several years and the work that remains to be done, the new 20-Point Programme lays emphasis on the distribution of surplus land acquired under the land ceiling measures and the updating land records. This is being monitored vigorously. Monthly progress reports are received from the states on distribution of surplus land; they are scrutinised, the shortfalls are analysed and suggestions made to the state governments and union territories for rectifying them. The states have also been advised to take steps for quicker disposal of pending cases under the different constituted tribunals as well as in the courts of law.

Procurement of Foodgrains

45. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the foodgrains so far procured during the period I April, 1983 to June, 1983 in each State ;

(b) whether the target has been achieved and if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the arrangements made for its storage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). No target for pro-

curement of wheat has been fixed for 1983-84 Rabi marketing season. However, a record level of 80.40 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured during April—June, 1983. Statewise position is given below :

State	Quantity Procured (Lakh Tonnes)
Bihar	0.10
Gujarat	Neg
Haryana	13.97
Jammu and Kashmir	0.12
Madhya Pradesh	0.47
Punjab	51.01
Rajasthan	1.67
Uttar Pradesh	13.06
Delhi	Neg
Total :	80.40

Neg. — Below 1000 tonnes.

(c) The procuring agencies have been advised to make adequate arrangements for the storage of procured stocks.

Import of Rice

46. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to public opinion as represented by Press comments (Indian Express 23.6.1983) against Government's decision to import rice and if so, reasons for such un-called for imports ;

(b) whether these imports despite claims 'breakthrough' and bumper crops are a reflection on Government claims ; and

(c) whether it was necessary to have

marginal imports of rice in the light of high international prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (c). Substitution of wheat for rice in the public distribution system is possible only upto a certain point because of the consumption habits of different consumers. It was considered necessary to import rice with a view to replenishing the Govt. stock of rice.

(b) No, Sir. The need for import has arisen because of the natural calamity of drought which has adversely affected rice production in 1982-83.

Files Re : High-Rise Buildings Missing in D.D.A. Office

47. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

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

(a) whether some important files concerning commercial matters, particularly relating to high-rise buildings of the city are missing from the office of Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to institute an indepth inquiry in the working of the DDA soon to that real state of affairs of the DDA comes to light ;

(c) if so, details of the said inquiry with time, terms and conditions of the inquiry ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the files pertaining to two plots in Rajendra Place District Centre are not traceable inspite of all possible efforts made.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No need is felt for instituting an in-depth inquiry into the working of the DDA for this purpose.

Orissa Project Report for Development of Small and Medium Towns

48. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have submitted the Project reports for integrated development of small and medium towns under the centrally sponsored scheme of the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the number of small and medium towns identified under this scheme by Orissa Government and how many of them have been approved by the Central Government ; and

(c) the total financial assistance so far provided to Orissa Government and the total allocation in the Sixth Plan to such schemes for Orissa ?

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

(b) Projects for six towns have been approved by the Central Government on the proposal of the State Government.

(c) A sum of Rs. 119.64 lakhs has so far been released to the Government of Orissa for approved projects. On the basis of the Central assistance of upto Rs. 40 lakhs to be provided per town, a total Central financial assistance upto Rs. 240 lakhs would be available for Orissa State in the Sixth Plan for this scheme.

Target of Irrigation Potential

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

(a) the steps Government have in mind to

ensure that irrigation facilities created so far are fully utilised ;

(b) whether Government will also start corrective steps in respect of reducing losses in the distribution system as brought out by the UNDP study ;

(c) whether it is a fact that failure to take timely action has resulted in avoidable imports of foodgrains, oils etc ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will lay down a time bound programme in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Government is taking a number of steps to improve the utilisation of created irrigation potential. These are :

- (i) extension of the canal system from the present 40 hectare block outlets to 5 to 8 hectare blocks at Government cost.
- (ii) construction of field channels from the existing 40 hectare blocks to individual holdings under the Command Area Development Programme.
- (iii) land levelling, land shaping also under the Command Area Development programme.
- (iv) introduction of warabandi system of supply.
- (v) modernisation of the older systems by providing lining wherever necessary and providing control structures to minimise wastages and leakages.

(c) and (d). The import of foodgrains, edible oils etc. is not only due to lack of irrigation facilities but many other factors like increasing population, inadequate use of fertilisers and of high yielding varieties of seeds etc. Government is taking all possible steps within the constraint of available funds to improve the food production in the country.

Target of Irrigation Potential

50. SHRI D.M. PUTTEE GOWDA :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that non-availability of adequate power and diesel for pumps is the main reason for non-utilisation of irrigation potential in the country ;

(b) if so, names of those States which have fulfilled the irrigation potential during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take with the other State Governments who have not fulfilled the target so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The supply of electrical power for pumpsets used for agriculture purposes is no doubt one of the major constraints against fully utilising the ground water potential. However, as far as diesel is concerned, no reports about its shortage have been received by this Ministry from any of the States.

(b) The States of Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh are likely to fulfil the Sixth Plan targets.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to adopt the following measures for fully realising the Sixth Plan target :

1. Electrical connections to the tube-wells/lift irrigation schemes/pumpsets which are awaiting energisation may be given top priority.
2. Funds made available to the State Electricity Board by the Rural Electrification Corporation for energisation of pumpsets may be fully utilised at the earliest.
3. Maximum advantage of SPA under which funds are made available by

REC, commercial banks and ARDC (now NABARD) should be taken to accelerate the tempo of energisation of pumpsets.

4. Power cut should not be imposed in the agriculture sector as far as possible particularly during the periods of keen irrigation demand. Roster for planned supply of power should be worked out by the State Electricity Boards in consultation with the Director Agriculture and officers concerned with irrigation and these should be publicised well in advance for the benefit of the farmers.
5. Exclusive feeders may be provided for public tubewells and lift irrigation projects and these should not be subjected to load shedding during the irrigation season.
6. State-wise and District-wise programme of energisation of pumpsets may be prepared for the remaining period of the Sixth Plan in consultation with the State Electricity Boards and Rural Electrification Corporation.

Ganga Water Issue

51. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the latest decision in connection with the Ganga water issue between Bangladesh and India ;

(b) the number of times meetings were held between the representatives of the two countries on the issue ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take now in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A Memorandum of Understanding between India and Bangladesh was signed on 7th October, 1982 by the Indian Minister for

External Affairs and the Bangladesh Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under this Memorandum, it was recognised that the basic problem of inadequate flow of waters in the Ganga available at Farakka imposed sacrifices on both the countries. It was further stated that the long-term solution lay in augmenting the flow available at Farakka. It was also decided that the Joint Rivers Commission would complete pre-feasibility study of the schemes, one each already proposed by either side, and decide upon optimum solution within 18 months of signing of the Memorandum. After the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding, the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission has held three meetings, in December, 1982, February, 1983 and July, 1983 when it had discussed the matter. The Commission at its 25th meeting held at Dhaka from 18th to 20th July, 1983, reviewed the progress in this direction. During these discussions regarding the pre-feasibility study of the two proposals, the two sides recognised that in addition to the technical aspects, wider economic and implementational problems of the proposals also need to be studied in the Joint Rivers Commission and agreed on the necessity for further examination. Joint Rivers Commission is expected to examine this matter further in the next meeting which is expected to be held in October, 1983.

The Memorandum of Understanding also provides for sharing of available flows in Ganga at Farakka during the dry seasons of 1983 and 1984. The sharing for the dry season of 1983 i.e., for the period from 1st January to 31st May, 1983 was accomplished in conformity with the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding.

Filling of Vacancies of Production Supervisors (Mechanical) in F.C.I. (Haryana Region)

52. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain vacancies of Production Supervisors (Mechanical) are lying vacant in the Food Corporation of India (Haryana Region) for more

than six months which are to be filled up through the Employment Exchange ;

(b) if so, how many of them are of unreserved and how many reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(c) whether these posts have not been filled up well in time ; and

(d) if so, what action the Corporation is taking to fill up the same and by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :
(a) Three posts of Production Supervisors are lying vacant in the Haryana Region of the Food Corporation of India for more than six months. These posts are to be filled up by promotion, failing which by direct recruitment.

(b) Of the 3 posts, one is reserved for Scheduled Caste and the remaining two posts are un-reserved.

(c) and (d). These posts could not be filled up by promotion as the candidates were not found eligible for promotion as per the provisions prescribed in the FCI (Staff) Regulations, 1971. The Corporation is now taking action to fill up these posts by direct recruitment.

Funds Set Apart for Development Programmes in Rural Areas

53. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds set apart for development in rural areas during 1982-83 ;

(b) whether the amounts have been actually utilised for developmental programmes ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) details of rural developmental programmes drawn up for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The budgeted outlay for the rural development programmes of this Ministry in the central sector during 1982-83 was Rs. 447.40 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The major rural development programmes of the Ministry are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) ; National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) ; Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) ; Desert Development Programme (DDP) and a scheme of financial assistance to new assignees of ceiling surplus land. All these programmes are of continuing nature.

राज्यों की पेयजल समस्याओं को हल करने की परियोजनायें

54. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, दक्षिण बिहार और अन्य सूखा संभावित क्षेत्रों की पेयजल समस्याओं को हल करने की दृष्टि से कार्यान्वयन हेतु विचार किया जा रहा है और प्रत्येक परियोजना में कितना अनुमानित परिव्यय अंतर्गत है;

(ख) कब तक इन परियोजनाओं को शुरू किए जाने की सम्भावना है और उनमें कुल कितने कर्मचारी लगाए गए हैं (जनवरी, 1983 से महीने वार लगाए गए स्थायी और अस्थायी कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा); और

(ग) क्या इन परियोजनाओं के निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन में कोई कठिनाइयां हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री

(श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) (क) से (ग) : पेय जल पूर्ति राज्य का विषय है तथा राज्य बजट में किए गए नियतनों से राज्य सरकारें योजनायें बनाती तथा कार्यान्वित करती हैं। अतः परियोजनाओं के ब्यौरे राज्य सरकारों के पास उपलब्ध होंगे। तथापि, केन्द्र राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों की

केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम (ए० आर० पी०) के अन्तर्गत अनुदान देकर पूर्ति करता है। ए० आर० पी० के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु तथा बिहार राज्यों को दी गई राशि निम्नलिखित है :

राज्य	के दौरान निर्माण कार्यों के लिए दी गई निधियां (लाख रुपयों में)			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
बिहार	503.36	862.50	863.75	—
राजस्थान	559.10	1504.19	2229.50	1680.00 (प्रथम किस्त)
तमिलनाडु	500.00	563.71	850.50	344.00 (प्रथम किस्त)
उत्तर प्रदेश	944.95	1018.13	1940.99	2045.00 (प्रथम किस्त)

सूखे से प्रभावित होने वाले राज्यों को भी सहायता दी जाती है। 1982-83 तथा 1983-84 में स्वीकृत व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा में पेय जल की व्यवस्था के ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	(रुपये करोड़ में) स्वीकृत अधिकतम सीमा में पेय जल की व्यवस्था	
		1982-83	1983-84
1.	बिहार	01.39	01.04
2.	राजस्थान	24.95	12.08
3.	तमिलनाडु	17.36	14.41
4.	उत्तर प्रदेश	—	—

**Protest by Fishermen against Use of
Persin Nets**

55. SHRI E.K. IMBICHIBAVA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the protest by the traditional fishermen against the use of persin nets ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered prohibiting the use of persin net as it results in massive destruction of fish breed ?

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

(b) The Government have considered the question of regulating marine fishing in the territorial waters. The Government also circulated a Model Bill on the subject to all Maritime States and Union Territories. Under the legislation State Governments/ Union Territories have powers to demarcate the operational areas for different types of fishing boats and gears including persin nets.

Strike Threat by D.D.A. Contractors

56. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

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

(a) whether DDA contractor have threatened to go on strike over short and low quality cement supply and non-clearance of their bills ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to their demands ; and

(c) the total dues of the contractors against the DDA as on 31 March, 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). The information is being collect-

ed and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Conversion of Dry Latrines into Sanitary
Ones in Urban Areas**

57. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many States have taken up the scheme for conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones in urban areas ;

(b) total number of conversions made in different States during 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; State-wise ;

(c) whether Central Government have any scheme to provide of funds for the States ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The following States and Union Territories have taken up the scheme for conversion of dry latrines into sanitary ones :—

Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura, West Bengal, Goa and Pondicherry.

(b) Sanitation is a State subject and the information will be available with the State Governments.

(c) and (d). The Ministry of Home Affairs have a scheme under which financial assistance is provided to State for the conversion of dry latrines.

Low cost sanitation schemes have also been made eligible for assistance from the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (a Government of India Undertaking) will also provide loan assistance to State

agencies and local bodies to provide low cost sanitation.

Foodgrains and Pulses Production Target

58. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-
VATE :
SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how far the target of foodgrains

production for 1982-83 including the pulses has been achieved and how far it fell short of the target ;

(b) the comparative figures in 1981-82 and 1980-81 ; and

(c) what are the targets of production fixed in 1983-84 in respect of the major foodgrains and pulses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below :

Statement

Targets and Achievements of Foodgrains Production

(Million Tonnes)

Crop	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		1983-84
	Achievement	Achievement	Target	Anticipated achievement (P)	Target
Rice	53.6	53.6	56.5— 58.0	45.8	57.0
Wheat	36.3	37.8	38.5— 39.0	41.6	41.0
Coarse Cereals	29.1	30.3	31.0	27.5	31.0
Pulses	10.6	11.4	13.0— 13.5	11.9	13.0
Foodgrains	129.6	133.1	139.0— 141.5	126.8	142.0

(P)—Provisional, advance estimates.

Proceedings against owners of high-rise buildings who violate fire safety laws

60. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what penal proceedings were initiated against the owners/occupiers of high-rise buildings of Delhi who violated rules regarding safety against fire, details of proceedings against each such owner/occupier ; and

(b) if no proceedings have been initiated, the reasons for the same after narrow escape in Gopala Tower.

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.

Employees suspended in Department of Civil Supplies and FCI

61. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) how many employees working in the Department of Civil Supplies and Food Corporation of India in Naraina are under

suspension and to how many charge-sheets have been given ;

(b) what are their details ;

(c) when were they suspended/charge-sheeted ;

(d) has their subsistence allowance been reviewed and orders issued for increase/decrease, as the case may be giving the date of review ; and

(e) reasons for not immediately reviewing cases after the expiry of 90 days ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Two employees of Food Corporation of India and 11 employees of Deptt. of Civil Supplies, Delhi Administration in Naraina are at present under suspension. Out of these, both employees of Food Corporation of India and one employee of Delhi Admn. have been charge sheeted.

(b) and (c). A statement is enclosed.

(d) and (e). Subsistence allowance of one employee of Food Corporation of India and 7 employees of Deptt. of Civil Supplies of Delhi Admn. has been reviewed and appropriate orders passed. The remaining cases will also be reviewed by the competent authorities, as under the rules.

Statement

Name and designation of official

Date of suspension

Date of issue of charge sheet

(1)

(2)

(2)

Food Corporation of India.

1. Shri Badri Prasad, AG. III (D).
2. Shri D.N. Kapoor, AG. III (D).

24.2.1983
19.4.1983

18/20-5-1983
-do-

Delhi Administration (Civil Supplies Deptt).

1. Shri Swarup Singh, LDC.
2. Shri R.L. Gupta, UDC.
3. Shri S.R. Bansal, UDC.

28.1.80
18-12-75
15-5-78

Not issued
-do-
-do-

1	2	3
4. Shri Ram Kumar, LDC.	6.6.80	Not issued
5. Shri R.L. Dogra, SI.	27.5.82	-do-
6. Shri D.S. Saini, LDC.	3.3.82	-do-
7. Shri Ramesh Kumar, Inspector.	16.3.82	-do-
8. Shri Roshan Lal, FCW.	7.5.83	-do-
9. Shri G.I. Baula, LDC.	1.1.82	18-2-82
10. Shri R.S. Sehrawat, Inspector.	6.7.83	Not issued
11. Shri M.P. Sharma, Inspector.	6.7.83	-do-

Township plan of Idduki Development Authority

62. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have cleared a township plan of the Idduki Development Authority ; and

(b) if so, whether it contravenes the Forest Act ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) Urban Development is a State Subject. This Ministry is not aware of any township plan for the Idduki Development Authority.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Rice to Kerala

63. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have requested the Centre for increasing the

supply of rice to the State in view of the coming lean months ;

(b) if so, what is the quantum of supply sought for ; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon ?

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

(a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have been requesting for enhancement in the level of monthly allocation of rice to 1,35,000 tonnes for meeting the increased requirements of public distribution system in the State.

(c) The monthly allocation of rice to the State, which was at the level of 95,000 tonnes in March, 1983, was increased to 1,05,000 tonnes in April, 1983 and 1,10,000 tonnes in June, 1983 which level of allocation has since been maintained. In order to increase the total availability of foodgrains for public distribution in the State, the monthly allocation of wheat for public distribution system which was 20,000 tonnes in March, 1983 was also raised to 25,000 tonnes in April, 1983, 30,000 tonnes in May, 1983 and 35,000 tonnes in June, 1983 and the same level of allocation has been continued.

In addition, on their request, the State Government have also been permitted to purchase 45,000 tonnes of levy-free rice from surplus States—15,000 tonnes from Punjab/

Haryana and 30,000 tonnes from Andhra Pradesh to augment availability of rice in the State.

Measures taken to meet the shortage of drinking water

64. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Centre and States to meet drinking water shortage, especially in drought hit areas ;

(b) the salient features thereof with the results achieved so far, State-wise ; and

(c) the assessment made by the monitoring committees set up at different levels in this regard with the long term measures envisaged to ensure the continued water supply to such areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). Drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated and implemented by State Governments from allocations made in the State budgets. The Centre supplements the efforts of the State Governments by giving grants under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP). The State-wise releases under the A.R.P. for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given at Statement I and II respectively. The State-wise number of problem villages covered with at least one source of safe drinking water supply during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given in Statement III. In addition, the State-wise allocation of funds for drinking water supply during 1982-83 and 1983-84 for drought hit States is given in Statement IV. The supply of drinking water to problem villages also forms part of the New-20-Point Programme. During the Sixth Plan period, the effort will be to cover all the problem villages in the country with at least one source of drinking water available throughout the year.

Statement-I

Funds Released under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

(Rupees in Lakhs)

State/UT	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	436.23	376.75
2. Assam	427.11	403.45
3. Bihar	503.36	862.50
4. Gujarat	358.50	402.25
5. Haryana	357.09	337.34
6. Himachal Pradesh	561.77	368.69
7. Jammu and Kashmir	314.75	426.55
8. Karnataka	248.81	485.50

1	2	3
9. Kerala	330.08	529.53
10. Madhya Pradesh	690.00	1033.75
11. Maharashtra	664.00	558.00
12. Manipur	106.03	151.32
13. Meghalaya	149.00	246.12
14. Nagaland	150.00	182.79
15. Orissa	307.00	603.08
16. Punjab	128.95	90.17
17. Rajasthan	559.10	1506.42
18. Sikkim	19.50	71.74
19. Tamil Nadu	506.00	569.71
20. Tripura	112.44	85.50
21. Uttar Pradesh	951.95	1024.13
22. West Bengal	443.50	580.96
23. A and N Islands	6.00	20.10
24. Arunachal Pradesh	35.00	35.00
25. Chandigarh	—	—
26. Delhi	13.50	13.50
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	11.46	14.25
29. Lakshadweep	—	—
30. Mizoram	26.25	2.47
31. Pondicherry	7.00	12.00
	8424.38	10993.57

Note : 1. Figures include funds released for M and I also to the various States/UTs.

2. In 1980-81, an additional expenditure of about Rs. 15 crores was incurred towards the cost and related expenses of drilling rigs obtained for drought affected States.

3. Includes Rs. 71.00 lakhs paid for payment of custom duty for 2 Australian rigs.

Statement-II

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme—Release of Grants
in Aid during 1982-83

(In lakhs of Rupees)

S. No.	Name of States/UT	Works
1.	Andhra Pradesh	473.50
2.	Assam	581.50
3.	Bihar	863.75
4.	Gujarat	281.00
5.	Haryana	273.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	273.73
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1055.50
8.	Karnataka	941.50
9.	Kerala	641.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1397.50
11.	Maharashtra	716.50
12.	Manipur	154.00
13.	Meghalaya	200.48
14.	Nagaland	149.18
15.	Orissa	766.50
16.	Punjab	183.00
17.	Rajasthan	2229.50
18.	Sikkim	62.43
19.	Tamil Nadu	850.50
20.	Tripura	81.50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1940.99
22.	West Bengal	887.50
23.	A and N Islands	6.64
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.00
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	Delhi	—
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	20.94
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	3.00
31.	Pondicherry	14.50
	Total	15,079.14

Statement-III

Rural Water Supply Programme

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of problem villages as on 1.4.1980	No. of Problem villages covered during		
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206	487	2032@	2641@
2.	Assam	15743	963	1148	1728
3.	Bihar	15194	2660	2700	3015@
4.	Gujarat	5318	525	581@	650@
5.	Haryana	3440	240	295	350
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	1166	1180	1071
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4698	321	304	407
8.	Karnataka	15456	2063	2906@	5500@
9.	Kerala	1158	78@	83@	113@
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24944	7195@	5562@	5206@
11.	Maharashtra	12935	2674@	2932@	3337@
12.	Manipur	1212	34	210	203@
13.	Meghalaya	2927	52	95	168
14.	Nagaland	649	72	82	75
15.	Orissa	23616	1630	2447	2291
16.	Punjab	1767	80	50	77
17.	Rajasthan	19803	2402	3854	3555@
18.	Sikkim	296	21	30@	51@
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649	710	749	2951@
20.	Tripura	2800	579@	193	582
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28505	912	870	5619@
22.	West Bengal	25243	874	1148£	4144

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	173	18	7@	36@
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	172	291	327
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	99	35	27	27
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	66	7	9	22
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	214	—	13	31
31.	Pondicherry	118	8	39	31
	Total	230784	25978	29837	44208

@Includes partial coverage

£Does not include coverage under Zila Parishads programme of spot sources under MNP.

Statement-IV

Statement showing Allocation of Funds for Drinking Water

S. No.	Name of State	1982-83		1983-84	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
(Rs. in lakhs)					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1775.00	125.00	880.20	70.00
2.	Bihar	69.00	70.00	60.00	44.50
3.	Gujarat	720.00	60.00	8.00	254.00
4.	Haryana	253.00	—	—	—
5.	Kerala	60.00	—	1485.00	80.00
6.	Karnataka	746.00	10.00	513.00	76.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	942.00	32.00	206.90	27.00
8.	Maharashtra	1550.00	500.00	533.00	250.00
9.	Orissa	180.00	—	347.50	30.00
10.	Rajasthan	2426.00	69.00	1121.10	87.37
11.	Tamil Nadu	1684.00	852.00	1348.00	93.00
12.	Tripura	91.00	—	—	—
13.	West Bengal	700.00	100.00	374.00	50.00
14.	Pondicherry	30.00	—	—	—
	Total	1126.00	1818.00	6876.70	1061.87

Allocation of Sports Stadia to Private Individuals

65. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that sports stadia built at considerable costs during the Asian Games have never been allowed to actual sports lovers like badminton, Volleyball players or gymnasts for much needed practice but are made available for profiteers and racketeers to benefit from gimmicks like musical nites and farces like freestyle wrestling shows ;

(b) if so, whether Government would justify such allocation of sports stadia to the benefits of some few who have nothing to do with sports ;

(c) if not, whether Government intend to take stern action against authorities who are allowing such farces and gimmicks in the stadia ;

(d) if so, by what time such actions are likely to commence ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same in details ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :

(a) The stadia constructed for the IX Asian Games are being used for various sports activities. As and when these stadia are not required for any sports activity they are allowed to be used on demand for non-sports activities, such as cultural programmes, conferences etc., on payment.

(b) Allocation of sports stadia for non-sports activities have been allowed to recover some money for meeting the expenditure to that extent on the maintenance of the stadia.

(c) to (e). Questions do not arise.

Rabi Harvest

66. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the latest reports a record wheat crop of 40 million tonnes has been harvested this year ; and

(b) if so, what is the latest estimate indicated for the overall rabi production this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Accord-
ing to the latest assessment a record wheat
crop of 41.6 million tonnes has been harvest-
ed during 1982-83.

(b) The overall rabi foodgrains produc-
tion is currently assessed at 58.2 million
tonnes during 1982-83, which is also a re-
cord.

Wheat Procurement

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has made a record procurement of wheat this year and if so, the comparative achievement over the last three years ;

(b) whether the rate of growth for wheat in the country has been recording a steady growth and it has become static in the wheat growing States and if so, the State-wise comparative figures for the last three years ;

(c) what is the rate of growth for paddy, jowar, millet and, other cereal crops ;

(d) whether it is a fact that an adverse trend is setting in the sphere of agricultural crop production and unless checked the country will be exposed to a difficult situation ; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction there-
to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.
The comparative achievement in the pro-
curement of wheat for the last three years is
shown below :

Procurement of Wheat

(Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Reported upto 22nd July	Full Year
1983	81.88	—
1982	76.14	77.20
1981	64.46	65.95
1980	58.22	58.60

(b) The levels of production of wheat in the principal wheat growing States and all-India for the last three years together with percentage changes over the previous years are given below :

Production (Lakh Tonnes)

State	1980-81	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) over 1978-79*	1981-82	% age Inc- (+) or Dec (—) over pre. year	1982-83 (Provisional)	% age Inc. (+) or Dec (—) over prev. year
Punjab	76.8	+ 3.4	85.5	+11.4	91.8	+ 7.4
Uttar Pradesh	133.8	+16.8	128.8	—3.7	152.9	+18.7
Haryana	34.9	+ 2.8	36.8	+5.4	38.0	+3.2
Madhya Pradesh	31.4	—10.8	32.7	+4.2	36.8	+12.4
Rajasthan	23.9	—16.7	29.4	+22.9	30.9	+ 5.0
All-India	363.1	+ 2.3	378.3	+ 4.2	416.1	+10.0

*1979-80 being a drought year, the comparison has been made with 1978-79

It may be observed that the overall rate of growth of production of wheat for the country as also for most of the important wheat growing States has generally been positive and quite encouraging. In fact in each of the last three years consecutively wheat produc-

tion has set new records.

(c) The secular growth rates in production worked out for the time-period 1967-68 to 1981-82 in respect of paddy, jowar, small millets, etc. are given below :

Secular Growth Rates

	(Percentage per annum)
Paddy	2.31
Jowar	2.10
Wheat	5.59
Bajra	-0.21
Maize	0.19
Ragi	3.40
Small Millets	-0.75
Barley	-2.76
Total Cereals	2.77

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Construction of Houses for Economically Weaker Sections during 1982-83

68. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the

Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some targets were fixed by Government regarding construction of houses for economically weaker sections during 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ;

(c) the details regarding the amount sanctioned for this purpose ; and

(d) how far Government have achieved success in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) to (d). The State-wise details of targets for and achievement during 1982-83 in respect of the housing programme for economically weaker sections are given in attached statement.

Housing is a State subject. Within the overall plan allocations, funds for the housing sector are released as block loans and block grants without their being tied to any particular scheme.

Statement

Targets and achievements during 1982-83 under the housing programme for economically weaker sections of the society-Point No. 10(b) of the 20 Point Programme

States/UTs	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Andhra Pradesh	9,100 (1)	14826
2. Assam	3,232	1532 (4)
3. Bihar	11,355	7831
4. Gujarat	17,546	6974
5. Haryana	2,221	2223
6. Himachal Pradesh	3,616	511
7. Jammu and Kashmir	140	110

(1)	(2)	(3)
8. Karnataka	12,876	12,174
9. Kerala	11,555	12,750
19. Madhya Pradesh	3,500	4,365
11. Maharashtra	36,533	16,130
12. Manipur	1,365	—
13. Meghalaya	966	88
14. Nagaland	—	—
15. Orissa	21,694	16,110
16. Punjab	14,611 (2)	—
17. Rajasthan	7,099	8,095 (3)
18. Sikkim	50	—
19. Tamil Nadu	15,200 (5)	15,209
20. Tripura	69	31
21. Uttar Pradesh	1,420	19,283
22. West Bengal	3,000	—
All UTs	8,972	2,131
Total	1,86,120	1,40,273

(1) The State Government has indicated the target of 1,06,100.

(2) The Target intimated by the State Government is only 1,544.

(3) Achievement recorded by Planning Commission is 12,116.

(4) Planning Commission has however noted the cumulative achievement as 1,619.

(5) Revised.

Production and Import of Rice

69. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is record wheat crop about 40 m.t. ;
- (b) whether there is shortfall in the production of rice ;
- (c) if not, what was the quantity of rice imported or planned to be imported ; and
- (d) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a record wheat production of 41.6 million tonnes during 1982-83.

(b) Yes, Sir. There has been a short-fall to the extent of 7.8 million tonnes in the production of rice during 1982-83 as compared to the previous year's level of production.

(c) and (d). Government have contracted the import of 1.2 lakh tonnes of rice from Burma and Thailand during the current year to augment the available stocks.

Proposal to Import Agricultural Commodities

70. SHRI R.N. RAKESH :
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per Gov-

ernment's calculation, normal kharif production is likely to take place (Times of India dated 24.6.83) ;

(b) whether Government have made plans for imports of any of agricultural produce such as rice, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, milk products etc. and if so, reasons thereof ; and

(c) what is the total value of imports of agriculture produce and from which countries and the value of exports for last three years and projections for the coming year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Given the normal monsoon conditions in the weeks to come, kharif production during 1983 is likely to be normal.

(b) During 1983-84, a quantity of 1.20 lakh tonnes of rice has been contracted for import from Thailand and Burma. There has been no purchase of oilseeds and milk products from abroad on Government account. Import of pulses is, however, on Open General Licence. The Government goes in for imports of these commodities from abroad as and when considered necessary and feasible.

(c) Statements No. I and II indicating information in regard to import and export of wheat and rice on the Government account during the last three years are attached. It is not possible to give any projection of imports and exports of these commodities, as these depend on a number of factors such as production within the country, domestic requirements, general price trend etc.

Statement-I

Statement indicating quantity and value of wheat and rice imported during last three years.

Year	Commodity	Quantity purchased (Lakh tonnes)	Estimated value (FOB)
1980-81	Wheat	Nil	Nil
	Rice	Nil	Nil
1981-82	Wheat	15.15 (from U. S. A.)	US\$ 262.066 million
		7.50 (from Australia)	A\$ 118.600 million
	Rice	Nil	Nil
1982-83	Wheat	39.50 (from U. S. A.)	US\$ 654.778 million
	Rice	Nil	Nil

Statement-II

Statement indicating quantity and value of wheat and rice (non-Basmati) exported through Food Corporation of India on Government account during last three years.

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)
(Value in lakhs)

Commodity	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Wheat						
(Loan basis)	57.91	*	Nil	Nil	104.07	*
(Commercial basis)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rice						
(Loan basis)	48.3	*	1.7	*	4.0	*
(Commercial basis)	116.9	Rs. 3203.65	331.3	Rs. 11020.29	347.4	Rs. 12856.28

*Being Commodity Loan, value not indicated.

This does not include quantity of Wheat/Rice exported either as gift or to the World Food Programme on loan basis.

एक अखिल भारतीय फुटबाल प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करना

71. श्री राम किंकर : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले महीने आयोजित फेडरेशन कप टूर्नामेंट के दौरान भारतीय फुटबाल के स्तर में आयी गिरावट को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार एक अखिल भारतीय फुटबाल प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय फुटबाल के गिरते हुए स्तर को रोकने और इस बारे में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से टीम के चयन की वर्तमान प्रक्रिया में क्या परिवर्तन करने का विचार है; तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) भारतीय फुटबाल खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहित करने और भारतीय फुटबाल के स्तर में सुधार करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सरकार किसी भी खेल प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन नहीं करती। फुटबाल प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन करना अखिल भारतीय फुटबाल संघ का कार्य है। टीमों का चयन भी केवल राष्ट्रीय खेल संघों अथवा उनसे संबद्ध यूनिटों जैसा भी मामला हो, द्वारा ही किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अखिल भारतीय फुटबाल संघ ने सूचित किया है कि पिछले मांस में आयोजित फेडरेशन कप टूर्नामेंट के दौरान फुटबाल खेल स्तर में किसी प्रकार की कमी उनके ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

(ग) सरकार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने से पूर्व राष्ट्रीय फुटबाल टीमों को प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करती है। इन सुविधाओं में प्रशिक्षण शिविरों को चलाने के खर्च को पूरा करने, भाग लेने वालों के भोजन के

खर्च की व्यवस्था करने और संघ द्वारा जब कभी अपेक्षित हो शिविरों के लिए प्रशिक्षित प्रशिक्षकों की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है। विदेशों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने के लिए जाने वाली राष्ट्रीय टीमों के खिलाड़ियों को दोनों तरफ का वायु-यात्रा भाड़ा देकर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं के प्रदर्शन को भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। देश में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित करने के लिए भी सहायता दी जाती है।

Fluctuation in the Prices of Sugarcane in U.P. and Haryana

72. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that price of sugar cane has been fluctuating over the past ten years in U.P. and Haryana ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to rationalise its production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A statement giving the prices paid by sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana over the last ten years is attached.

(b) Market conditions like demand and supply, the cost of inputs and natural factors like drought, floods etc. have a bearing on the determination of the actual prices received by the growers.

(c) The fixation of minimum support prices for important agricultural crops, the policies on sugar pricing and the creation of new sugar production capacity, the creation of a buffer stock of sugar to guard against the vagaries of the sugar cycle, are all steps aimed at bringing about comparative stability in the sugar economy of which sugarcane production is an integral part. Besides, farmers are advised on crop planning for greater financial returns.

Statement

Statement showing the range of prices at which sugarcane was generally purchased at the factory gate in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana over the last

ten years i.e. 1973-74 onwards

(Price in Rupees per Quintal)

Season/sugar year	UTTAR PRADESH	HARYANA
	Range of prices actually paid	Range of prices actually paid
1973-74	9.50 to 16.25	8.19 to 13.00
1974-75	12.25 to 14.50	10.50 to 15.25
1975-76	11.00 to 13.25	13.00
1976-77	12.25 to 13.25	13.00 to 14.00
1977-78	12.50 to 13.50	10.00 to 13.50
1978-79	8.50 to 12.71	10.00 to 12.50
1979-80	12.50 to 22.00	14.00 to 19.00
1980-81	19.00 to 26.00	23.00 to 26.00
1981-82	20.50 to 21.50	22.00
1982-83	20.50 to 21.50	20.00 to 23.00

Delay in Completion of Irrigation Projects

73. SHRI GANGADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many irrigation projects were initiated but could not be completed in the country since the beginning of Five Years Plans ;

(b) details of the reasons for not completing the projects ;

(c) quantum of loss suffered by the country so far due to non-completion of those projects, in money value as well as in material value ;

(d) quantum of gains that could have been accumulated from these projects had they been completed in time ; and

(e) steps to be taken to complete these projects now with details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Since the beginning of the Five Year Plans in 1951, 205 major and 916 medium projects were taken up till the commencement of the Sixth Plan in 1980. Of these, 176 major and 447 medium projects could not be completed.

(b) The main reasons for non-completion of the projects are :

- (i) Proliferation of projects under construction by the States resulting in thin spreading of financial, managerial, material and technical resources.
- (ii) Large escalation in costs of projects which were found to occur due to large scale rise in cost of labour, materials, equipment, spares, land etc.
- (iii) Lack of thorough investigations prior to taking up of the projects.
- (iv) Delays in taking important decisions on the projects.
- (v) Difficulties in land acquisition.
- (vi) Non-availability of scarce materials like cement, steel, explosives, machinery, spares and foreign exchange etc.
- (vii) Change in scope of projects during implementation due to inadequate planning, including addition of drainage arrangements and flood protection to command area.
- (viii) Lack of construction planning and monitoring organisations.
- (ix) Lack of detailed plans and estimates for the distribution system and structures thereon.

(c) and (d). No such assessment has been made.

(e) Some of the steps taken to complete the projects are :

- (i) Priority is being given to completion of ongoing projects by allocating the maximum possible funds to them in preference to new schemes.
- (ii) The progress of implementation of the projects is being monitored at the project level and state level and 66 selected major projects at the central level.
- (iii) Special efforts are being made at the central level to ensure adequate supplies of construction materials in short supply as well as transport of these materials to the project sites.

Apprehension Regarding Shortage of Food in the Country

74. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has expressed serious concern about the food shortage ;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of his Ministry in this aspect ;

(c) if so, what is the planning of his Ministry to remove the shortage ;

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

(e) if not, how his Ministry is going to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The Planning Commission has not expressed any concern about the food shortage.

(b) to (e). Does not arise. However, high priority has been accorded to the programmes for increasing the production of foodgrains during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The important elements of the strategy adopted for increasing the production of different foodgrain crops are :

(i) Expansion of area under assured irrigation and full utilisation of available irrigation potential ; (ii) Increase in gross cropped area, mainly through multiple cropping ; (iii) Expansion of area under high yielding varieties programme ; (iv) Optimum use of fertilisers, both organic and inorganic ; (v) Adequate plant protection measures to reduce crop losses due to pest and disease attacks ; (vi) Greater emphasis on soil and water conservation measures and improved dryland farming practices ; (vii) Promotion of research and its application on a wider scale ; (viii) Farmer's training and education through re-organised and strengthened extension network ; (ix) assuring remunerative prices to the growers for their produce, and (x) Development of infrastructure of credit, marketing and distribution system of the supply of inputs and services.

Adoption of National Buildings Code

75. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) which are the States and the Union Territories which have so far not adopted the National Building Code (NBC) which provide for fire protection devices in high-rise building and other safeguards to prevent fire in such buildings ; and

(b) what steps have Government taken so that such States and Union Territories adopt and implement the Code at the earliest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The information will be collected from the various States and UTs. and placed before the Sabha.

(b) The Conference of Local Self Government, Housing and Urban Development Ministers passed a resolution that the National Building Code of India should be adopted by all the States and UTs. The States and UTs are expected to take necessary action in the matter, as the matter falls within their jurisdiction. It is also proposed to discuss the question of adopting the National Building Code by all States and

UTs in the 12th Conference of the Municipal Corporation which is being convened at Ahmedabad shortly.

Supply of Unproductive Paddy Seeds in Orissa

76. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have any information that in some areas of Orissa, paddy crop (Rabi) has been unproductive and unyielding in the current Rabi season on account of wrong supply of paddy seeds by the Administrative agency of the State Government and if so, the details thereof alongwith total extent of land affected, total anticipated loss of crop and number of agriculturist families affected thereby ;

(b) whether any investigation directed to locate the reasons of such wrong supply and persons responsible for it has been conducted ; and

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to restructure the total system of procurement of seeds of crops and process of distribution and communicate the guide lines to the State Government to adopt ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the incident.

According to the information furnished by the State Government, paddy seeds supplied to farmers for Rabi sowing as 'Parijat' variety in certain areas of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Mayurbhanj Districts behaved indifferently and the seedlings did not resemble Parijat in growth habits. As the seeds were not suitable for Rabi operations, the productivity has been low. 4472 quintals of wrong seeds were purchased by the State Seeds Corporation from M/s. Swastik Traders, Cuttack, a registered seed supplier. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cuttack had also purchased seeds directly from the said firm. Preliminary report indicates that

wrong seeds had been sown over 8,02,444 hectares in the above four districts. A detailed field check is being conducted to ascertain the exact area, number of cultivators affected and the extent of crop loss on account of use of wrong seeds.

(b) The State Vigilance Organisation is investigating into this seeds deals.

(c) The Seeds Act, 1966 and the Seed Rules promulgated thereunder contain adequate provisions for measuring the seeds of only the desired genetic purity reach the farmers. The State Government has been advised to enforce these statutory provisions efficiently to prevent occurrences of this nature.

The State Government have decided that only certified seeds will be distributed to the farmers from the next Rabi season. They have drawn up a programme to grow adequate quantities of certified seeds. The State Government have also alerted the Field Officers to conduct adequate check of the quality and purity of seeds stock before supplying seeds to farmers.

गया, बिहार में सिंचाई क्षमता

77. श्री राम स्वरूप राम : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिंचाई क्षमता विस्तार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बिहार के गया जिले में 1983-84 के दौरान सिंचाई क्षमता में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है और इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है; और

(ख) इसके अन्तर्गत कितने हेक्टेयर भूमि पर सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध की जाएगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम शिवास मिर्षा) : (क) और (ख) बिहार के गया जिले को लाभान्वित करने वाली निर्माणाधीन/नयी वृद्ध तथा मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों के ब्यौरे को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

बिहार के गया जिले को लाभान्वित करने वाली निर्माणाधीन/नयी बृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों के ब्यौरे

(₹० लाख/हजार हैक्टेयर)

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	अद्यतन अनुमानित लागत	मार्च 1983 तक प्रत्याशित व्यय	कार्यकारी दल द्वारा 83-84 के लिए अनुशंसित परिव्यय	अंततः सृजनीय क्षमता	1983 तक सृजित की गई क्षमता	1983-84 के लिए लक्ष्य
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

निर्माणाधीन बृहद स्कीमें

1.	सोन उच्च स्तरीय नहर	4763	4208.75	500	161.40	160.40	काफी हद तक पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है।
2.	तिलैया व्यपवर्तन निर्माणाधीन मध्यम स्कीमें	4674	321.83	100	48.60	शून्य	शून्य
3.	उदरस्थान सिंचाई	489.82	334.30	80	24.89	24.89	पूर्ण क्षमता पहले ही विकसित की जा चुकी है।

नयी बृहद स्कीमें

4.	लीलाजन जलाशय नयी मध्यम स्कीमें	1985	—	—	36.40	शून्य	शून्य
5.	मोरहर जलाशय	630	—	—	6.50	शून्य	शून्य

**Scrutiny of Applications of Fishing
Trawler Manufacturing Companies for
S.D.F.C. Loan**

78. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of fishing trawler manufacturing companies whose applications for loan from Shipping Development Fund Committee are under examination and scrutiny of his Ministry ; and

(b) the names of such companies whose applications for loan have been recommended to the S.D.F.C. by his Ministry during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to the available information, no application for loan from Shipping Development Fund Committee from trawler builders which are registered under the Subsidy Scheme of Ministry of Shipping and Transport, is under consideration of the Ministry of Agriculture or has been recommended in the past two financial years since the revival of the scheme in February, 1981.

Food Requirement by 2001 A.D.

79. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any critical analysis of the food-grains requirements in the country by 2001 A.D. with the present rate of population growth and the foodgrains production ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to formulate a strategy to push up the foodgrain production to achieve food self-sufficiency by 2001 A.D. to meet the increased demand with population growth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The National Commission on Agriculture which submitted its report in 1976 made an assessment of the requirements of foodgrains by 2000 AD, after taking into account various factors such as growth of population, production pattern of foodgrains, availability of foodgrains, growth in private consumption expenditure and expenditure elasticity of demand for foodgrains. No such exercise has been carried out for 2001 A.D. The Planning Commission also made an assessment of the requirements of foodgrains by 1994-95.

The National Commission on Agriculture made two sets of estimates for 2000 AD ; viz. 205.3 million tonnes (Low) and 225.1 million tonnes (High). The Planning Commission assessed the country's foodgrain requirements in 1994-95 at 205 million tonnes.

The National Commission on Agriculture had estimated the production possibility of foodgrains to be 230 million tonnes by 2000 AD.

(c) The production strategy and programme for increased agricultural production include :

(i) Achieving higher intensity of cropping ;

(ii) Ensuring arrangements for timely and adequate supply of inputs like high yielding and other improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers, electricity and diesel for irrigation ;

(iii) Intensification of agricultural research and extension efforts ;

(iv) Extension of irrigated area ;

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

(vi) Increased supply of institutional credit ;

(vii) Remunerative Prices for farmers.

Destruction of Forest Reserves

80. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a number of reports concerning large scale destruction of forest reserves in the country specially in the Hill regions and if so, corrective steps taken ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Sattelite studies of Photo Interpretation Institute, Dehradun have indicated alarming picture of actual existing forest cover which is far short of official estimates ; and

(c) whether in view of the seriousness of the problem, Government would convene a high level meeting of professionals including socio-economists to work out a concrete and practical plan to save our material wealth ?

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

- (i) The Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 has been promulgated with effect from 25.10.1980.
- (ii) An area of 21.48 lakh hectares will be planted during the VI Plan at a cost of Rs. 452.19 crores under the State and Centrally sponsored schemes of Production and Social Forestry.
- (iii) Social Forestry Programmes with foreign assistance are under implementation in various States. Through a total outlay of Rs. 500 Crores plantations over about 12.7 lakh hectares is expected to be raised.
- (iv) Under State and Central Soil Conservation Schemes and under the Central Scheme of Soil Water and Tree Conservation in Himalayas an area of 65.75 lakh hectares will be treated at a cost of Rs. 506.57 crores during the VI Plan. Major component of these schemes is afforestation.

(v) An Eco Development Task Force of Ex-servicemen has been formed and has undertaken work in Shahjainanpur Block of Dehradun Division. The work is proposed to be extended to Mussoorie hills and Lahaul Spiti area of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The Indian Photo Interpretation Institute, Dehra Dun has not carried out any such studies.

(c) The matter is receiving constant attention of the Government and various institutional arrangements already exist to work out strategies for protecting the ecosystem. A report on the Eco Development in the Himalayan Region has already been published by the Planning Commission in 1982. Moreover, the following task forces have been set up under the Ministry of Agriculture :

- (i) Task Force on the Problem of Shifting Cultivation ;
- (ii) Task Force on the problem of encroachment in Forest areas ; and
- (iii) Task Force on the National Grazing Policy.

Registration of Foreign Mechanised Trawlers to Fish in Territorial Waters

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

(a) how many foreign mechanised trawlers have been registered so far entitling them to fish in our territorial waters ;

(b) how many indigenous trawler manufacturers have been registered ; and

(c) whether any foreign collaboration has also been entered into for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No foreign mechanised trawler has been registered so far to fish in our territorial waters.

(b) 24 Shipyards have been registered as trawler builders.

(c) Collaboration has been entered into with two foreign shipyards for import to design and drawing and for technical collaboration.

Sudh Vanaspati In Ashudh Deal

82. SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the news-item published in the Hindustan Times dated 12 May, 1983 regarding Shudh Vanaspati in 'Ashudh' deal and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that beef tallow is normally used by the soap industry and there are reports that 'Sudh Vanaspati' companies may have been importing it for the manufacture of vanaspati ; and

(b) if so, the names of the companies which have imported beef tallow during the year 1982-83 and during the month of April, 1983 and the quantity involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). It is a fact that beef tallow is normally used by the soap industry. As data on actual imports is not published firmwise or companywise, the details of imports of beef tallow by various parties are not readily available. In accordance with the present policy, tallow of any animal origin, is canalised for import through State Trading Corporation.

There have been press reports alleging use of mutton/beef tallow in the manufacture of vanaspati. However, no evidence of this material having been used in vanaspati was found in the samples collected from the premises of Jainshud Vanaspati as well as from the Market.

Provision of Drinking Water and Sanitation in the Country

83. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a national master plan for the provision of drinking water and sanitation in all the urban and rural areas of the country has since been formulated by the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan ; and

(c) financial implications thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Master Plan has been formulated with the target of coverage of 100% of both the urban and rural populations with drinking water supply, 80% of the urban population (overall) by means of sewerage and sanitary methods of disposal and 25% of the rural population with sanitary toilets by March, 1991.

(c) Based on the data furnished by various State Governments and Union Territories it has been estimated that approximately Rs. 14,167 crores will be required at the 1980 price level to achieve the Decade goals by 31st March, 1991.

Steps taken for Rural Development

84. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a number of steps have been taken by Centre for the Rural Development Projects of various States :

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of directives sent by Centre to States ;

(c) how many schemes have been sanctioned by the Centre for Gujarat and the details thereof ;

(d) whether it is a fact that a number of schemes and projects have been sent by Gujarat to the Centre in the matter during 1980 to 30 June, 1983 ;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ; and

(f) how much amount has been spent on various Rural Development Projects of Balsar District of Gujarat during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the major programmes of this Ministry, the following steps have been taken :

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)/National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

(i) A review of the performance in various States/UTs was made in a Conference of Secretaries incharge of Rural Development held on 9th and 10th May, 1983.

(ii) Instructions have been issued from

time to time to accelerate the pace and quality of the programme.

(iii) Central teams have been constituted to look into the implementation of the programmes in various States ;

(iv) The Government of India are extending 50% assistance for strengthening of block machinery and monitoring cell at the State headquarters.

(v) Instructions have been issued that District Rural Development Agencies should attempt maximum coverage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes by assigning block-wise targets.

(vi) The need for obtaining adequate public participation in the implementation of IRDP and NREP through the involvement of panchayati raj institutions etc. has been emphasised.

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP)

The coverage under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) was reviewed by a Task Force set up by the Ministry of Rural Development. According to the recommendations of the Task Force, the number of blocks to be covered under DPAP has been fixed at 511 in 70 district and the number of blocks to be covered under DDP is 126 in 21 districts. The basis of allocation of funds under DDP has been modified. Allocations now relate to severity and expanse of desert conditions and not to the number of blocks.

(c) Scheme-wise sanctions are not issued by the Government of India under the major programmes of the Ministry.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

(f) District-wise information is not maintained in the Ministry.

Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers

85. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of deep-sea fishing trawlers in the country at present ;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to augment the fleet of trawlers ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The number of deep sea fishing vessels of 20 metres overall length and above (owned or chartered) in the country at present is 144.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In a recent Inter-Ministerial meeting, it has been decided that the country should aim at 200 deep sea fishing vessels through charter, import, indigenous construction and obligatory purchase against chartered vessels by the end of the Sixth Plan Period.

Development of Horticulture Potentiality

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka Government had submitted to the Centre a plan to develop and exploit the horticultural potentiality in the State and sought loan from the World Bank ; and

(b) the measures to be taken by the Central Government to increase cashew nut,

cardamom, pepper and other horticultural crops with export potential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka had submitted a project proposal for the development of horticulture in that State with World Bank assistance. The State Government was asked to revise the proposal in November, 1980, but the same has not been received so far.

Former Deputationists in Possession of General Pool Houses

87. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Officers of Central Government have not been able to get residential accommodation for several years ;

(b) whether many Gazetted Officers belonging to State Governments, whose deputation term with the Central Government expired are still in possession of General Pool Houses ; and

(c) if so, the particulars of such occupants, alongwith the date of occupation after the expiry of deputation period, and period for which retention of accommodation has been allowed by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

List of Gazetted Officers Belonging to State Governments whose Deputations Terms with the Central Government Expired and are Still in Possession of General Pool Houses.

S. No.	Name of the Officer and House in occupation	Date of cancellation	Date upto which retention allowed	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Smt. Lata Singh, DII/335, Pandara Road	25.10.80	Not given	Since joined CSIR as Joint Secy. Regularisation of allotment under consideration.
2.	Shri Godakh Ram, 58, Ashoka Road	1.3.81	-do-	Since joined as Resident Commissioner, Govt. of Mizoram in New Delhi Regularisation of allotment under consideration.
3.	Shri R.C. Kohli, DII/65, Pandara Road	19.9.81	-do-	Eviction proceedings under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1970 are in progress.

1	2	3
4.	Shri S.K. Chakravarty, O-5-2, R.K. Puram.	1.2.82
5.	Shri A.K. Babar, 90, Kidwai Nagar (East)	12.3.82
6.	Shri S.K. Chauhan DI/67, Bharti Nagar	3.5.82
7.	Shri Ram Mohan, DII/348, Pandara Road	16.10.82
8.	Shri Sushil Kumar, DI/12, Chankya Puri	12.6.83
9.	Shri V.K. Kaul, DII 3/1, Andrews Ganj	15.4.83
10.	Km. Renu Sahni	25.12.82
11.	Shri Ganga Dass, DI/27, Chankya Puri	25.5.82
12.	Shri S.G. Mankad DII/356, Pandra Road	10.7.83
13.	Shri R.K. Bhargava, DII/162, Kaka Nagar	1.7.83

4	5
Not given	Eviction Order passed.
-do-	Eviction proceedings under Public Premises (Eviction of Un-authorized Occupants) Act, 1971 are in progress.
-do-	Since joined as Resident Commissioner of State Govt. of Himachal Pradesh in New Delhi. Regularisation of allotment under consideration.
Not given	Eviction proceedings under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 are in progress.
11.12.83	—
14.10.83	—
Not given	Eviction proceedings under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 are in progress.
-do-	-do-
10-1-84	—
Not given	Eviction proceeding under Public Premises (Eviction of Un-authorized Occupants) Act, 1971 are in progress.

1	2	3
14.	Shri B.B. Tandon, DII/355, Pandara Road	30.6.83
15.	Smt. Radha Singh, DII/36, Shahjhan Road	1.3.83
16.	Shri D.D. Misra, 12 Copernicus Lane	2.1.82
17.	Shri S.L. Sharma, CI/8, Humayun Road	16.11.79
18.	Shri Kamla Prasad, CII/70, Shahjahan Road	1.1.83
19.	Shri K.K. Mathur, B-6-2, R.K. Puram	3.5.83
20.	Shri R.K. Rath, E-4-1, R.K. Puram	2.11.82
21.	Shri Des Raj Singh, C-II/9 Moti Bagh	9.1.83

4

5

Written Answers

31.12.83

—

31.8.83

—

Not given

Eviction proceedings under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 are in progress.

31.5.83

Eviction proceedings are being initiate.

30.6.83

Eviction proceeding under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 are under progress.

2.8.83

—

31.3.83

Eviction proceedings under Public Premises (Eviction of Un-authorized Occupants) Act, 1971 are in progress.

Not given

Eviction orders passed on 15.6.83.

JULY 26, 1983

Written Answers

स्कूल तथा कालेज स्तर पर खेलों को प्रोत्साहन

88. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर खेल प्रतिभा को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए उपलब्ध या दी जा रही विभिन्न किस्म की वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) स्कूल तथा कालेज स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में सर्वश्रेष्ठ परिणाम दिखाने वाले छात्रों को दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्ति की तरह खेलों में भी छात्रवृत्ति देने की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) (क) से (ग) : विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

(क) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर खेल प्रतिभा को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय योजनाओं में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वित्तीय सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था है :—

(1) स्कूली छात्रों को क्रमशः प्रतिवर्ष 600/--रु० और 900/--रु० मूल्य की 800 राज्य स्तर और 400 राष्ट्रीय स्तर की खेल प्रतिभा खोज छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करना।

(2) प्रतिभावान कालेज / विश्वविद्यालय छात्रों को राष्ट्रीय खेल संगठन, के अन्तर्गत प्रतिवर्ष 1200/--रु० मूल्य की 100 केन्द्रीय खेल प्रतिभा छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करना;

(3) राष्ट्रीय खेल संघों को निम्नलिखित के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देना :—

(i) अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने के लिए राष्ट्रीय टीमों का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा भाड़ा :

(ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों में भाग लेने से पूर्व राष्ट्रीय टीमों के लिए प्रशिक्षण शिविर;

(iii) वरिष्ठ, कनिष्ठ तथा उप कनिष्ठ स्तरों पर राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं एवं प्रशिक्षण शिविर।

(4) राष्ट्रीय खेल संगठन के अन्तर्गत भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय संघ को प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रतियोगिता शिविर एवं कालेज/विश्वविद्यालयी छात्रों के लिए अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय प्रतियोगिताओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता;

(5) प्रतिभाशाली पुरुष तथा महिला खिलाड़ियों के लिए चुने हुए विश्वविद्यालयों में विशेष प्रशिक्षण सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने वास्ते "स्नाईप्स" (खेल एवं शारीरिक शिक्षा के राष्ट्रीय संस्थान के लिए सोसाइटी) का फील्ड स्टेशन की स्थापना।

(6) निचले स्तर की प्रतियोगिताओं के आधार पर चुने प्रतिभाशाली पुरुष एवं महिला खिलाड़ियों के लिए वार्षिक ग्रामीण खेल प्रतियोगिताओं/महिला खेल उत्सवों का आयोजन करना।

(7) शारीरिक दक्षता में राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कारों के लिए वार्षिक राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित करना तथा प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार विजेता को एक वर्ष के लिए 1200/--रु० प्रति वर्ष की छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करना।

(ख) एवं (ग) : उपरोक्त पैरा (1) में संदर्भित राष्ट्रीय स्तर को खेल प्रतिभा छात्रवृत्तियां, मान्यता प्राप्त राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतियोगिताओं में प्रथम अथवा द्वितीय स्थान पाने वाले स्कूली छात्र

और छात्राओं को दी जाती है। ये छात्रवृत्तियां धारक द्वारा गत वर्ष की परीक्षा पास करने तथा खेल में अपना स्तर बरकरार बनाए रखने/सुधारने की दशा में नवीकृत कर दी जाती हैं। इसी प्रकार पैरा (2) में संदर्भित राष्ट्रीय खेल संगठन के अंतर्गत खेल प्रतिभा छात्रवृत्तियां उन कालेजों/विश्वविद्यालय छात्रों को दी जाती हैं जो अन्तर विश्वविद्यालय राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में स्थान प्राप्त करते हैं। ये छात्रवृत्तियां भी धारकों द्वारा वार्षिक परीक्षा पास करने तथा खेल में स्तर बरकरार बनाए रखने/सुधार करने की दशा में ही नवीकृत की जाती हैं।

राजस्थान में वर्षा बाढ़ से क्षति

89. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के जालौर, सिरोही, पाली और उदयपुर जिलों में अभी हाल की भारी वर्षा के कारण आई बाढ़ से कितना नुकसान हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन जिलों में बाढ़ के कारण बहुत से गांव जलमग्न हो गए, लोगों का सामान्य जीवन अस्तव्यस्त हो गया, बड़ी संख्या में पशु मर गए, सड़कें बह गईं और बांध टूट गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (ग) राजस्थान सरकार से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Utilisation by States of Central Assistance for Drought Relief

90. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment to know the extent to which the various State Governments have utilised the Central assistance including the foodgrains allotted to them under the drought relief programme ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the shortfall, if any, in the utilisation of the central assistance by the State Governments and the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Central Government comes to know about the utilisation of the ceilings of central assistance by the State Governments only in financial terms against the release of funds made to each State for drought relief. Allocation of foodgrains under drought relief programme for each month is subject to rendering utilisation certificate of allocations made earlier.

(b) The figures of amounts released by Government of India, for drought relief for the year 1983-84 is given in attached 'Statement'. The figures of release are provisional and subject to audited accounts by States' Accountant Generals. The foodgrains allocations are being made use of by the States. Reports for the months of May and June from most of the States are awaited.

Statement

Assistance Released to the States Affected by Drought during 1983-84

(Rs. crores)

	1983-84
1. Andhra Pradesh	15.00
2. Bihar	—
3. Gujarat	—
4. Haryana	—
5. Himachal Pradesh	—
6. Karnataka	8.19
7. Kerala	30.00
8. Madhya Pradesh	15.00
9. Maharashtra	5.00
10. Orissa	10.00
11. Rajasthan	26.00
12. Sikkim	—
13. Tamil Nadu	35.20
14. Tripura	—
15. West Bengal	10.00
TOTAL :	154.39

सौराष्ट्र में वर्षा तथा समुद्री तूफान से प्रभावित सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

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

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान तथा इस वर्ष वर्षा तथा समुद्री तूफान से प्रभावित बड़ी तथा मध्यम श्रेणी की सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या वर्षा तथा समुद्री तूफान से होने वाले नुकसान का मुख्य कारण पानी का जमा हो जाना है और इस बात का पता सरकार को कब लगा और इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) गुजरात सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में नवम्बर, 1982 के दौरान 70 बृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें तथा जून, 1983 की बाढ़ों के दौरान 95 बृहद और मध्यम बांध चक्रवात तथा बाढ़ों से प्रभावित हुए थे। इन क्षतियों में, मुख्य रूप से कच्चे तटबंधों का बह जाना तथा धंसना, पिचिंग का उखड़ जाना, वेस्ट वीयर चैनलों में प्रतिगमण, फाटकों, चिनाई संरचनाओं में विभिन्न मात्राओं में क्षति होना शामिल है।

(ख) छोटी अवधि के अन्दर अभूतपूर्व अप्रत्याशित एवं भारी वर्षापात का संकेन्द्रित होना बाढ़ें आने का मुख्य कारण है। इस प्रकार होने वाले अन्तर्वाहों से बांधों के उमड़मार्गों तथा प्राकृतिक नदी चैनलों, दोनों की सामान्य निस्सरण क्षमता से अधिक जल प्रवाहित हुआ।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा पुनः स्थापना सम्बन्धी कार्य आपातकालीन स्तर पर आरंभ किए गए हैं। राज्य सरकार को बांधों के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र के जल-विज्ञान का पुनरीक्षण करने, उमड़मार्गों की क्षम-

ताओं में वृद्धि करने, पर्याप्त फ्री बोर्डों की व्यवस्था करने की सलाह दी गई है।

Diminishing Returns of Fertilizer Application

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

(a) whether it has been found that increased fertilizer application is giving diminishing returns in cases of rich farmers ;

(b) if so what steps Government are taking to prevent this ; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any assessment of the extent of per hectare application of fertilizers and the productivity of the land of rich farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The law of diminishing returns can apply to all categories of farmers, whether rich and big or small and poor, depending on level of fertiliser application. However, even in the technologically advanced State of Punjab, accounting for the maximum average fertiliser consumption per hectare, fertiliser application is below the dose generally recommended by the Agricultural scientists.

Use of Aerial Photo Method

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

(a) whether Aerial Photo Interpretation Laboratory established at Jodhpur by his Ministry has been used to assist various development Schemes ;

(b) if so, what are those developmental schemes in which aerial photo interpretation technique is used ;

(c) whether aerial photo method is proposed to be used to conserve soil ; and

(d) what are other schemes in which aerial photo method is proposed to be used ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Aerial Photo Interpretation Laboratory, Jodhpur, was established by the Government of Rajasthan in 1978-79 as a part of Soil Conservation Scheme under the Programme of Desert Development. In order to find out the feasibility of applying this technology for various developmental programmes, a Coordination Committee of various Heads of Departments has also been established. This Laboratory has used this technology in delineating the water-sheds and selecting sites for construction of anicuts. In addition to the Laboratory of the Government of Rajasthan, there is an Aerial Photo Interpretation Laboratory within the Basic Resource Survey Division of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Institute has been using this technique since 1960 for carrying out multi-disciplinary integrated surveys in delineating watersheds and identifying composite land units called 'Major Land Resource Units' which determine the present land attributes, existing production management, their potential and measures to realise the potential. The Institute has formulated a scheme with the help of this technology for the development of Upper Luni Basin, Rajasthan.

(c) The aerial Photographs and aerial photo interpretation are used to generate data relating to catchment delineation, codification and identification of catchment/watershed characteristics. These in turn are used for preparation of soil and water conservation programmes.

(d) The aerial photo interpretation technique can be used for preparation of development programmes in the field of agriculture, irrigation, forestry, land management, soil and landuse survey, geological survey, town and country planning, transport, etc.

Production of Cotton

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of cotton during the current year is estimated to be lower than the previous year ; and

(b) if so, the total production of cotton during the current year and the steps taken to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The production of cotton is not likely to be less than 80 lakh bales during 1982-83 as compared to 78 lakh bales in the previous year and there may be no difficulty in meeting the demand.

Damage to Cash Crops due to Drought

95. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) have Government made any study on the question of damages to cash crops due to drought in recent years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the assistance given to the States, State-wise ; and

(d) what measures the State Governments have taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The States intimate to Government of India the cropped area affected by drought in the State, including area under cash crops. The total cropped area affected by drought in the year 1982-83 was 428 lakh hectares.

(d) The State-wise assistance given during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 is attached as Statement.

(d) The States give agricultural input assistance to help rehabilitate small and marginal farmers and cultivators belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	amount sanctioned	
		1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.77	28.26
2.	Bihar	25.01	8.97
3.	Gujarat	30.59	2.62
4.	Haryana	11.82	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	13.02	—
6.	Kerala	4.10	35.77
7.	Karnataka	8.81	14.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	40.99	19.97
9.	Maharashtra	56.38	11.63
10.	Orissa	15.98	24.65
11.	Rajasthan	66.90	39.85
12.	Tripura	0.91	—
13.	Tamil Nadu	18.39	49.97
14.	West Bengal	74.27	30.59
15.	Uttar Pradesh	No assistance sanctioned	—
16.	Pondicherry	0.31	0.44
17.	Mizoram	—	1.06
Total		436.26	267.78

दिल्ली जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन उपक्रम में
मीटर रीडरों के पद

96. श्री रामसिंह शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और
आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन उप-
क्रम में मीटर रीडर और सहायक मीटर रीडरों के
पदों की क्रमशः संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या मीटर रीडर के लिए टंकण आव-
श्यक नहीं है और क्या केवल उन्हीं व्यक्तियों को

लिपिक के पद पर नियुक्त किया जाता है जो
टंकण परीक्षा पास करते हैं और क्या उसके बाद
मीटर रीडर लिपिकों में से ही नियुक्त किए जाते
हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार मीटर रीडरों
के रिक्त पदों पर उन व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने
पर विचार करेगी जिन्होंने टंकण परीक्षा पास नहीं
की है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री
(श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली जल

पूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि उक्त संस्थान में मीटर रीडर के 138 पद हैं और सहायक मीटर रीडर के भी उतने ही पद हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली जल पूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान के अनुसार राजस्व विभाग में पदस्थ अवर श्रेणी लिपिक को जिन्हें मीटरों की सूची रिकार्ड करना अपेक्षित है, मीटर रीडरों के रूप में पदनामित किया जाता है और मीटर रीडरों को टंकण कार्य भी करना अपेक्षित है। भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार अवर श्रेणी लिपिक के पद के लिए टंकण आवश्यक अर्हता है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Execution of Conveyance Deeds Re:
Pocket B, Hari Nagar, Rajouri Garden**

97. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 9527 on 2 May, 1983 re. execution of conveyance deeds in respect of Pocket 'B', Hari Nagar, Rajouri Garden and state :

(a) whether conveyance deed in respect of all those 50 persons who had deposited all the necessary papers had since been executed ;

(b) whether a number of persons had deposited all the necessary papers for execution of conveyance deed more than 2½ years back and if so, the details of all such persons with reasons for delay in executing conveyance deed in each case ;

(c) what action has been taken/is proposed to be taken against the officers responsible for delay ; and

(d) whether interest would be recovered from these officers on the amount of stamp duty deposited by the allottees more than 2½ years back ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) The DDA has reported that in most of

the cases out of the said 50 cases lease deeds have been executed. The remaining cases are being expeditiously processed.

(b) The DDA has reported that five such cases are pending. In one case conveyance deed could not be executed pending preparation of building plans. In four other cases, the allottees did not attend the DDA's office for execution of the conveyance deeds.

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

Rural Housing Schemes

98. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI : Will the Minister of WORKS
AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has initiated special courses to bring about improvement in rural housing conditions ;

(b) if so, whether such courses have been introduced for the rural people in various States ; and

(c) the details of the schemes prepared therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Rural Housing Wings of the National Buildings Organisation, an attached office of the Ministry of Works and Housing, are organising special courses for training, to bring about improvement in rural housing conditions.

(b) The courses have been introduced for different categories of in service personnel engaged in rural development such as, Block Development Officers, Panchayat Raj Officers, Junior Engineers, etc. as well as village artisans, in various States.

(c) Generally, short duration courses of 6 to 8 weeks are organised. The subjects included in the courses are physical planning of villages, use of local materials and skills, improvement in durability and liveability of houses, social aspects of housing, environmental improvements, etc. Demonstrations at construction sites and socio-

economic surveys of villages are also included for practical training.

आवास तथा शहरी विकास निगम द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपने कार्यकलापों का विस्तार

99. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आवास तथा शहरी विकास निगम का विचार अपने कार्यकलापों का विस्तार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी क्या रूपरेखा है; और

(ग) इन कार्यों को देश में किन क्षेत्रों में आरम्भ करने का विचार है और ऐसे क्षेत्रों के चुनाव का क्या मानदण्ड है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) (क) से (ग) : आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम 1977-78 से ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देता आ रहा है और उसने आज तक आन्ध्र-प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान तथा तमिलनाडु अर्थात् 11 राज्यों में 116.89 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण सहायता के 693435 ग्रामीण आवासों के निर्माणार्थ 297 ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं की वित्त व्यवस्था की है। आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए आवास निर्माणार्थ 6000/-रुपये प्रति एकक की अधिकतम सीमा लागत तक ऋण सहायता देता है। सामान्यतया हुडको अधिकतम सीमा लागत का 50 प्रतिशत पूरा करने के लिए ऋण प्रदान करता है। आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम के मापदण्डों के अनुसार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के आवास के लिए बनाई

गई कोई योजना हुडको के ऋणों के लिए उपयुक्त है।

Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Exploitation of Marine Resources

100. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Centrally sponsored schemes are under implementation for the exploitation of marine resources ;

(b) if so, the name of these centrally sponsored schemes ;

(c) the names of States where these schemes are under implementation ; and

(d) the details of these schemes ?

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

(b) Provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts at minor ports.

(c) Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(d) The objective of the scheme is to provide landing and berthing facilities to fishing craft. The scheme is executed by State Governments and the expenditure is shared equally between Centre and States.

Execution of Irrigation Projects in Mayurbhanj Distt. of Orissa

101. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some major and medium irrigation projects are under execution in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of each of those irrigation projects ;

(c) the total acres of land that can be brought under irrigation on completion of the execution of those medium and major irrigation projects ; and

(d) the expected time of the completion of those irrigation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). Two medium irrigation projects namely Sunei and Bankabahal are at present under execution in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa. The required information in respect of these projects is given below :

Name of Project	Estimated cost (in Rs. lakhs)	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (in thousand hectares)	Expected date of completion
1. Sunei	1280.01	11.16	1984-85
2. Bankabahal	1512.65	7.31	1986-87

In addition to the above, three medium irrigation schemes Kalo, Khadhai and Nesa have been completed during the Sixth Plan with a total potential of 21.12 thousand hectares at a cost of Rs. 1445 lakhs.

Central Assistance to Drought Hit States

102. M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 617 crore has been provided as ceiling of Central assistance to the States hit by the recent drought ;

(b) if so, whether some more assistance was still in the offing ;

(c) whether assistance given to the States upto March, 1983 was of the order of Rs. 436 crores ;

(d) if so, what is the total drought position as on date in comparison to the last year ;

(e) whether about 261 million people in an area of 42.9 million hectares faced drought conditions due to an erratic monsoon last year ;

(f) whether it is also a fact that some other States which were affected last year have become the victims during the current year ; and

(g) if so, what are the other States and what action Government propose to give Central assistance to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) A ceiling of assistance of Rs. 704 crores has so far been sanctioned to the drought affected States during 1982-83 and 1983-84.

(b) Some requests from the States are under processing.

(c) Yes, Sir. Rs. 436.26 crores.

(d) A ceiling of assistance of Rs. 192.40 crores was sanctioned to the drought hit States during 1981-82.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g). Only some of the States affected by drought continued to feel its effects during the current year. These States were sanctioned a ceiling of assistance of Rs. 267.78 crores for the current year.

Difficulties Experienced by NBCC in Gulf Countries

103. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

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

(a) whether the NBCC, a Government Undertaking, is facing payment difficulties for its construction Projects in Gulf countries ;

(b) if so, the amount involved and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to solve the difficulties faced by NBCC to complete the projects handled by them in time ?

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

(b) The amount outstanding as on 31.5.1983 is as under :

(i) Iraqi Dinar component = ID 0.261 million equivalent to Rs. 78.30 lacs

(ii) US \$ component = US \$ 4.065 million equivalent to about Rs. 4.00 crores

Total outstanding = Rs. 4.78 crores.

Out of US \$ component of about Rs. 4 crores an amount of Rs. 3.5 crores is pending with Central Bank of Iraq for clearance, which has already been certified by the clients. The reasons for outstandings are the liquidity problems of the Govt. of Iraq.

(c) NBCC is pursuing the clients in Iraq for expediting the payments. NBCC is also arranging additional borrowing in foreign currency to complete the Projects.

Houses Constructed by DDA and Profit Earned Thereon

104. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3664 in the Lok Sabha on 21 March, 1983 regarding Houses constructed by DDA and state :

(a) the number of houses constructed by D.D.A. and handed over to the owners for occupation in 1980, 1981 and 1982, year-wise ;

(b) the amount spent on these houses each year and how much has been collected or is expected to be collected from the purchases in each year ;

(c) how much profit has been earned by D.D.A. on the sale of residential and industrial plots, houses and shops and flats in 1980, 1981 and 1982 ; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to check the profiteering of D.D.A. in housing activity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

CPWD Employees Working in Parliament Division

105. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 5398 dated 4 April, 1983 re : CPWD employees working in Parliament Division and state :

(a) the number of CPWD employees of different categories working in the Parliament Division ;

(b) whether according to the prescribed rules and regulations of his Ministry every CPWD employee will be transferred from the place of posting after continuous three years of service there ;

(c) if so, how many CPWD employees working in the Parliament Division have been transferred after a period of three years ; and

(d) by what time the CPWD employees

deputed in the Parliament Division are rotationally transferred after a period of three years of service ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) The number of CPWD employees of the following categories working in Parliament Divisions Civil and Electrical including Air-conditioning is as under :

Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. C	Gr. D	Workcharge	Total
4	14	80	201	306	605

(b) There is no such rule of three years transfer from one Division to another Division. Certain categories are not generally transferred outside the Division at all. Transfers are, however, made on administrative reasons and in the interest of the Government work.

(c) Nos. 50 (fifty) (this includes the Work Charge employees also).

(d) In view of (b) above question does not arise.

Estimates of Costs and Income of Farmers

106. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the recent estimates of costs and incomes in various States in the country as per acre of irrigated and non-irrigated land of farmers who grow cotton, groundnut, sugar cane, wheat, rice, maize and gram ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : According to the sample design of the comprehensive scheme for studying the cost of cultivation/production of principal crops in different States, the state level estimates of average per hectare cost of cultivation of different crops are worked out after taking into consideration the diverse agro-climatic farming conditions such as cropping pattern, rainfall, irrigation, soil types etc. Cost estimates are not being generated separately for irrigated and unirrigated farms.

A Statement showing the recent estimates of cost of cultivation both paid out cost (Cost A-2) as well as total cost (Cost C) and estimated income over Cost A-2 and Cost C per hectare for cotton, groundnut, sugarcane, wheat, paddy and gram for some of the States for which such estimates have been worked out, is annexed. Estimates of cost and income per unit of area under maize for recent years are not available, but studies on cost of production of maize have been carried out in 1981-82 and 1982-83 and results have still to be worked out.

Statement

Statement Showing the Per Hectare Costs and Income in Different States for Selected Crops

(Rs. per hectare)

Crop	State	Year	Cost A-2 (per ha.)	Cost C (per ha.)	Value of gross produce	Income per ha.	
						over cost A-2	over Cost C
I. Cotton	Punjab	1980-81	1635.88	3095.85	3472.68	1836.80	376.83
	Karnataka	1980-81	489.93	1034.04	2053.41	1563.48	1019.37
II. G. Nut	Gujarat	1980-81	1455.31	2160.62	2703.02	1247.71	542.40
	Madhya Pradesh	1980-81	931.10	1968.54	2672.44	1741.34	703.90
III. Sugar- cane	Maharashtra	1980-81	7859.79	11200.99	16594.58	8734.79	5393.59
	U.P.	1980-81	1815.81	4549.02	10559.78	8743.97	6010.76
IV. Wheat	A.P.	1980-81	5287.08	11322.86	18389.14	13102.06	7066.28
	U.P.	1980-81	1940.86	2978.84	3303.63	1362.77	324.79
V. Paddy	Assam	1980-81	836.01	1695.52	2289.25	1453.24	593.73
	T.N.	1980-81	3046.42	4426.77	5283.84	2237.42	857.07
VI. Gram	Haryana	1980-81	2267.36	3464.58	4475.92	2208.56	1101.34
	Orissa	1980-81	1070.44	1955.54	2407.12	1336.68	451.58
	M.P.	1979-80	505.10	992.68	1187.35	682.25	194.67

Cost A-2 pertains to the paid out cost or expenses incurred in cash or kind on material inputs, hired human labour, bullock and machine labour (both hired and owned) and rent for leased-in land. When imputed rental value of owned land and interest on own fixed capital and also imputed value of family labour is added to cost A-2, it becomes Cost C.

Development of Laxmi Nagar, Delhi

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

(a) the details of the work carried out in Laxmi Nagar, Delhi during Oct. 82 to March 83 in terms of levelling and development of various roads, lawns etc. ;

(b) total amount spent ;

(c) whether levelling of and development of roads and lawns in remaining part of Laxmi Nagar J-Ext., N-Block, M-Block, J and K block and P-P Blocks has been undertaken by the DDA authorities during April to June 1983 ;

(d) if so, the details ;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(f) whether steps will be taken to undertake the work before the rains come to avoid water-logging of these areas ; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Distribution of Surplus Land among Landless

108. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the surplus land distributed among landless labourers, including Harijans in various States during 1982-83 under the 20-Point Programme ; and

(b) the targets fixed, if any, relating to the States of Andhra and Bihar ?

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

(a) During 1982-83 an area of 2.40 lakh acres have been distributed to 1.94 lakh beneficiaries as in the statement annexed.

(b) The Government of Bihar has fixed a target of 25,000 acres for distribution during 1983-84. The Andhra Pradesh Government has yet to finalise its target for 1983-84.

Statement

States/U.Ts.	Area distributed (000 acres)	No. of beneficiaries including members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	22.50	3,851
Assam	8.08	20,926
Bihar	8.30	9,460
Gujarat	14.30	1,358
Haryana	3.14	18,046

(1)	(2)	(3)
Himachal Pradesh	—	—
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—
Karnataka	97.62	11,807
Kerala	2.59	9,747
Madhya Pradesh	8.04	2,428
Maharashtra	2.04	1,828
Manipur	0.42	308
Orissa	8.41	7,821
Punjab	5.54	508
Rajasthan	17.80	2,083
Tamil Nadu	11.96	5,612
Tripura	0.32	174
Uttar Pradesh	4.83	4,730
West Bengal	23.59	93,652
Dadra and Nagar Haveli Delhi Pondicherry	0.69	56
Total	240.17	1,94,395

Prospects of Kharif Crop in Karnataka

109. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prospects for kharif crop have brightened in Karnataka following good spell of rains in several parts of the State in the month of June, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether any report from the State Government have been obtained in regard to the bright prospects of kharif crop ;

(c) if so, to what extent it is encouraging ;

(d) to what extent it will reduce the drought conditions in the State ;

(e) whether State has been feeling shortage of rice and has approached the Centre and various States to supply the same ;

(f) if so, to what extent the Centre has so far provided rice to the State and how much other States have supplied ; and

(g) what are the other steps Union Government are considering to provide the State sufficient foodgrains to meet the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (g). Information is being collected and will be placed before the Sabha as soon as possible.

Second Phase of Work of Vansadhara Project

110. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received representations for taking up the second phase of work of Vansadhara Project in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Representations have been received for early clearance and taking up of works of Vamsadhara Project—Second Phase—in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted in 1979 the Vamsadhara Stage-II Project estimated to cost Rs. 74.53 crores to Central Water Commission for necessary technical examination. This had been examined and comments conveyed to the State Government. During September 1980 an unprecedented flood occurred in Vamsadhara river affecting vast areas in Orissa as well as in Andhra Pradesh. Based on this experience Orissa Government suggested that Neradi Barrage, one of the components of Vamsadhara Stage-II project should be redesigned. The Government of Andhra Pradesh thereafter prepared the feasibility report for Neradi Barrage at an estimated cost of Rs. 28 crores and submitted the same to Central Water Commission in September 1982. The reports of the other components of the project namely Unit-II (Flood Flow Canal), Unit-III (Hiramandalam Reservoir) and Unit-IV (Right Main Canal) have been recently sent by the State Government to the Central Water Commission in May, 1983. The total cost of the project is Rs. 154.35 crores. The project provides irrigation benefits to an area of 43.41 thousand hectares.

The quantum of submergence due to this project in the State of Orissa is yet to be verified by the Govt. of Orissa and settled amongst the two States.

Adulteration of Fertilizer

111. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some cases of adulteration of fertilizer have come to the notice of Government recently.

(b) if so, the number of such cases that have come to the notice of Government during the year 1982-83 ; and

(c) what action Government have taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(b) The State Governments have reported detection of five cases during the year 1982-83. Five complaints have also been received by the Central Government.

(c) State Governments have been requested to investigate into the five complaints and to take appropriate action under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 as the enforcement of this Order is entrusted with the State Governments.

राक फ़ैलर फ़ाउंडेशन

112. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राक फ़ैलर फ़ाउंडेशन का एक दल 1972 में भारतीय कृषि अमुसंधान परिषद, पूसा, नई दिल्ली आया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस संस्था ने क्या कार्य किए और वह कब बन्द हुआ ;

(ग) क्या इस संस्था ने कार्यक्रम बन्द करते समय करोड़ों रुपयों का कृषि संबंधी उपकरण 'फार्म आपरेशन सर्विस यूनिट' पूसा, नई दिल्ली को सौंपा था और क्या काफी सामान का गोलमाल

किया गया है और रिकार्डों पर तेजाब डाल कर नष्ट कर दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसकी सम्पूर्ण जांच करायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) (क) और (ख) : जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । राँकफैलर फाउन्डेशन जो कि एक अमेरिकन फिलान्थ्रोपिक संस्था थी, भारत में छठे दशक के बाद वाले चरण और सातवें दशक में कृषि अनुसंधान में सहकारिता कार्यक्रम चलाया था । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वैज्ञानिकों का एक छोटा दल भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान में ठहरा हुआ था । इस दल ने अपना कार्य बन्द कर दिया और नवम्बर, 1972 में संस्थान से अपने को अलग कर लिया ।

इस दल ने गेहूं, मक्का, ज्वार और मिलेट जैसी फसलों की अधिक पैदावार देने वाली किस्मों के विकास में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान के वैज्ञानिकों को सहयोग दिया ।

(ग) और (घ) राँकफैलर फाउन्डेशन ने अपने कार्यक्रम की अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न प्रकार के उपकरण उपलब्ध कराये जो भारत सरकार के समझौते के अनुसार नवम्बर, 1972 तक फाउन्डेशन के स्वामित्व और अधिकार के अन्तर्गत थे । नवम्बर, 1972 में जब उनका कार्यक्रम समाप्त हो गया तो उन्होंने कुछ पुराने उपकरणों को स्वामित्व और अधिकार को भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान को हस्तांतरित कर दिया जो 1957 से 1972 तक प्रयोग में लाये गये थे । इनमें से अधिकांश उपकरण अधिक दिनों तक उपयोग में लाये जाने के कारण टूट-फूट या घिस-पिट गये थे और उनका मूल्य कम हो गया था । जैसा कि इस तरह के फार्म उपकरण सामान्य रूप से 10 से 13 वर्षों तक उपयोग में लाने योग्य होते हैं और ये उपकरण 10 वर्षों से अधिक समय तक उपयोग में लाये गये थे इसलिए अब वे बेकार हो चुके थे । राँकफैलर फाउन्डेशन ने कथित उप-

करणों को हस्तांतरित करते समय यह तथ्य अपने ध्यान में रखा था और अपने पत्र में विशेष रूप से निम्नलिखित विचार व्यक्त किया है :

“इस मामले पर विचार करने से यह मालूम होता है इन उपकरणों में से अधिकांश उपकरण सामान्य टूट-फूट या मूल्य ह्रास के कारण अब उपयोग में लाने योग्य नहीं हैं, इसलिए इस कार्यालय को इन उपकरणों के बारे में पत्र लिखने की जरूरत नहीं है कि किन उपकरणों को आपके संस्थान की सूची में सम्मिलित किया जाएगा या उन्हें संस्थान में रखा जाएगा ।”

इस तरह यह स्पष्ट है कि फाउन्डेशन से जो उपकरण प्राप्त हुए थे वे अपेक्षाकृत कम उपयोगी थे । ऐसा होने पर भी, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान ने एक सर्वेक्षण किया कि इनमें से कौन से उपकरण संस्थान में रखने योग्य हैं । अधिकांश उपकरणों को रख लिया गया है और शेष उपकरण का निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण करने के बाद अनुपयोगी सामग्री के रूप में निपटान करना पड़ा । यह सही नहीं है कि अधिकांश उपकरणों का गोल-माल किया गया था और रिकार्ड को नष्ट कर दिया गया था । इसलिए, इस मामले में कोई जांच कराने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Widening of Main Road in Mandawali-Fazalpur

113. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the lay-out plan No. 13-E for the development of Mandawali-Fazalpur has been publicly announced by the D.D.A. ;

(b) whether in the aforesaid lay-out plan the existing Main Road in Mandawali-Fazalpur is to be widened upto 13 meters ; and if so, the approximate date for its completion ; and

(c) by what time the 30 meters wide road in the above project will be available for public use ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Action taken under Food Products Order 1965

114. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the paras on Fruit Products Order, 1955 in 1983 report of Department of Food and state :

(a) the number of cases where samples were drawn from (i) factories ; (ii) markets during the last year to exercise check on quality as per specifications laid down in the order along with a list of such cases giving particulars of product/brand, factory and the action taken in each case ; and

(b) summary of the test reports of samples of (i) aerated waters (ii) fruit juices and drinks which were not found satisfying according to the specifications laid down under FPO during last three years along with particulars of the product/brand, factory and action taken in each case.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). During the year 1982, 2892 samples were drawn from the factories and 80 samples from the market for analysis under the Fruit Products Order, 1955. 197 samples were found not conforming to the specifications laid down in the Order. The remaining details are being collected from the field offices.

Premium Charged by L and D.O. on Lessees of Multi-Storeyed Buildings

115. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to news report 'Curious

ways of L. and D. Office' in Hindustan Times of 25 June, 1983 and state :

(a) the reasons whereby most lessees of multi-storey buildings have been charged additional premium plus ground rent while the State Bank of India and 6 Tilak Marg were charged only ground rent ;

(b) the formula being used by L. and D.O. to calculate additional premium for change of land use/additional construction and what relation does this formula have with F.A.R. covered floor area, number of floors and land values ; and

(c) what guidelines are specified in letter dated 18 October, 1954, the cases in which they were applied and the cases in which they were not applied along with reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Government decided to cover additional premium and additional ground rent for according permission under the lease to redevelop land under existing residential bungalows to multi-storeyed group-housing buildings only with effect from the 5th March, 1975. Prior to that only additional ground rent was charged for according permission for additional construction to residential buildings. The State Bank of India was charged both additional premium and additional ground rent since it was a case of conversion from residential to commercial whereas the lessee of 6, Tilak Marg was charged only additional ground rent as was applicable to cases of additional residential construction in 1971.

(b) The formula being used by L and DO to calculate additional premium/change of land use/additional constructions and the relation does this formula with F.A.R., covered floor areas, number of floors and land values are given in the attached statement.

(c) A copy of the guidelines is at Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6729]. These guidelines have been applied in all subsequent cases to which they pertain. However, no record of such cases is maintained.

Statement

Formula being used by the L & DO for the purpose of calculating additional premium for the change of land use/additional constructions.

Plot area—area to be left for road widening=Net Residual plot area permissible F.A.R. on the net plot area—existing covered area=covered area to be converted.

$$\frac{\text{Covered area to be converted} \times}{\text{permissible FAR}} \quad \text{Residual plot} \times \text{area} \quad (\text{Current Double Residential land rates}) \quad = \text{Last transaction value}) \times \frac{1}{2} = \text{Additional Premium}$$

Residual Plot area \times current double residential land rates \times 1/40 = Revised Ground Rent.

Residential to Commercial

Plot area—area to be left for road widening=Residual Plot area.

$$\frac{\text{Residual plot Area}}{\text{Area}} \times (\text{Current commercial land rates—Last Transaction value}) \times \frac{1}{2} = \text{Additional Premium.}$$

Net Residual plot area \times current commercial land rates \times 1/40 = Revised Ground Rent.

(ii) As regards relation of this formula with F.A.R., covered floor area, number of floors and land value, it is stated that the F.A.R. means the ratio of covered area with respect to the plot area subject to building bye-laws. Hence number of floors depend on permissible F.A.R.

Quantity and price of various Soft Drinks, Fruits Products, Licenced under F.P.O.

116. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to clause (9) of the Fruit Products Order 1955 and state :

(a) the quantity and price (ex-factory, wholesale and retail) of each category and brand of soft drinks/fruit products manufactured, sold and exported by licence holders No. FPO 31 ; FPO 4000 ; and FPO 1938 during the last three years ; and

(b) the quantity and price (ex-factory, wholesale and retail) of each brand of soft

drink containing less than 25 per cent fruit juice manufactured, sold and exported by factories which are licenced under FPO during each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :
(a) Clause 9 of the Fruit Products Order, 1955 read with Form C does not require the licensees to furnish information on the quantity sold and wholesale/retail prices. This information is therefore not available with the Ministry. The remaining information on the quantity manufactured and exported as also sale price of the factory in respect of licences FPO 31, FPO 4000 and FPO 1938 is given in the attached statement.

(b) Information on the quantity manufactured/exported and the factory sale prices is being collected from the field offices. The remaining information is not available as clause 9 of the Order does not require the licensees to furnish it.

Statement

Details of fruit products manufactured (Quantity) by licensees holding F.P.O. Licence No. 31, F.P.O. Licence No. 1938 and F.P.O. Licence No. 4000 for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982.

Name of the product	Quantity manufactured (Kg.)	Sale price per crate : (24 × 200 ml. bottles)	Quantity exported (Kg)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

F.P.O. LICENCE No. 31

Year : 1980

Campa Cola	7399792	Rs. 13/- to 15/-	Nil
Campa Lemon	547038	Rs. 13/- to 15/-	Nil
Campa Orange	1054916	Rs. 13/- to 15/-	Nil

Year : 1981

Campa Cola	9589336	Rs. 12/- to 13/-	Nil
Campa Lemon	678019	Rs. 12/- to 13/-	Nil
Campa Orange	1250647	Rs. 12/- to 13/-	Nil

Year : 1982

Campa Cola	10682083	Rs. 13/- to 15/-	Nil
Campa Lemon	468065	Rs. 13/- to 15/-	Nil
Campa Orange	1799165	Rs. 13/- to 15/-	Nil

F.P.O. LICENCE No. 1938

Year : 1980

Campa Cola	12455964	Rs. 13/- to 15/-	Nil
Campa Lemon	705101	Rs. 13/- to 15/-	Nil
Campa Orange	1558370	Rs. 13/- to 15/-	Nil
Mango Beverage	203986	Rs. 10.40 to 12/-	Nil
Pineapple Beverage	58542	Rs. 10.40 to 12/-	Nil

1

2

3

4

Year : 1981

Campa Cola	16638060	Rs. 12/- to 13/-	Nil
Campa Lemon	2713507	Rs. 12/- to 13/-	Nil
Campa Orange	2713507	Rs. 12/- to 13/-	Nil
Mango Beverage	366180	Rs. 14.72 to 15.95	Nil
Pineapple Beverage	57544	Rs. 14.72 to 15.95	Nil

Year : 1982

Campa Cola	18857887	Rs. 13/- to 15/-	Nil
Campa Lemon	1013062	Rs. 13/- to 15/-	Nil
Campa Orange	2746055	Rs. 13/- to 15/-	Nil
Mango Beverage	34725	Rs. 16.71 to 19.27	Nil
Pineapple Beverage	441099	Rs. 16.71 to 19.27	Nil

F.P.O. LICENCE No. 4000

Year : 1980	Nil	Nil	Nil
Year : 1981	Nil	Nil	Nil

Year : 1982

A. Mango Beverage	317448	Rs. 28/-	Nil
Guava Beverage	45979	Rs. 28/-	Nil
Pineapple Beverage	192	Rs. 28/-	Nil
Apple Juice	44563	Rs. 28/-	Nil
B. Bulk Loose Sale			
Mango Beverage	213830	Rs. 5/-	Nil
Guava Beverage	39748	Rs. 5/-	Nil
Pineapple Beverage	1416	Rs. 5/-	Nil
Apple Juice	18825	Rs. 5/-	Nil
Combined sale of above items	45654	Rs. 5/-	Nil

Per Kg.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की बकाया धनराशि

117. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1983 के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ना उत्पादकों को उनकी बाकी धनराशि में से कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है ;

(ख) 30 जून, 1983 के बाद कितनी धनराशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) बकाया धनराशि के भुगतान के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है और यह धनराशि कब तक भुगतान की जाएगी ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी फैक्ट्रियों ने पहली अप्रैल, 1983 से 15 जून, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान, 1982-83 में खरीदे गये गन्ने के लिए 107.21 करोड़ रुपये और पहले मौसमों में खरीदे गये गन्ने के लिए 9.68 करोड़ रुपये गन्ने का मूल्य दिया था ।

(ख) 16 जून, 1983, अर्थात् वह अद्यतन तारीख जब तक की सूचना उपलब्ध है, को उत्तर प्रदेश में 1982-83 मौसम की गन्ने की बकाया राशि 124.27 करोड़ रुपये और पहले के मौसमों के बारे में 8.79 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

(ग) गन्ने के बकायों का भुगतान करवाने की राज्य सरकारों की सीधी जिम्मेदारी होती है जिनके पास ऐसे भुगतान करवाने के लिए आवश्यक फील्ड संगठन और शक्तियां हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार स्थिति की निगरानी रखती है और राज्य सरकारों को गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि का शीघ्र भुगतान करवाने के लिए समय-समय पर निदेश जारी करती है। अभी हाल ही में वह मामला

राज्य सरकारों के साथ उच्चतम स्तर पर भी उठाया गया है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपनी तरफ से चीनी मिलों को बैंक से दी जाने वाली ऋण सुविधाओं को उदार बना दिया है। इसके अलावा, देर तक पेराई जारी रखने पर उत्पादन शुल्क में रिबेट देना और खुली बिक्री की चीनी की सूझ-बूझ के साथ मासिक निर्मुक्तियां करके चीनी के मूल्य के वांछित स्तर को बनाए रखने जैसे अन्य पग भी उठाए गए हैं ताकि चीनी उद्योग की तरलता बनाई रखी जा सके जिससे वे बकायों का भुगतान कर सकें ।

जहां तक चीनी उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1978 के अधीन अधिकार में ली गई चीनी मिलों का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि का भुगतान करने का निर्णय किया है ।

Penalty Imposed for Misuse on Premises

118. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No. 3773 on 2 August, 1982 regarding penalty imposed for misuse of premises and state :

(a) the formula used by DDA for calculation of penalty of misuse on house owners and how it differs from the formula used by L. and D.O. as stated in reply given to USQ No. 2424 on 8 March 1982 ;

(b) the reasons why the L. and D.O. does not give the concession of charging 25 per cent penalty as is done by DDA if the Lessee initiates legal proceedings against tenant for eviction ;

(c) whether the DDA launches prosecutions for non-conforming use even after it has levied penalty for misuse ; and

(d) whether the DDA launches prosecu-

tion for non-conforming use against the premises on which misuse charges are imposed by L. and D.O. and whether the L and DO informs the DDA of misuse, non-conforming use detected by its office, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Implementation of Recommendations of National Flood Commission

119. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Flood Commission submitted to Government 207 recommendations in March 1980 for controlling damages from floods and after two inter-Ministry Committees processed them, guidelines and implementation instructions for 202 recommendations were issued to States and Central Government departments agencies in September, 1981 ; and

(b) what is the State-wise progress in this regard and the headway made by Central Government departments/agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On majority of recommendations, the action is primarily to be initiated by the State Governments as flood control is a State subject. Implementation of recommendations is also being pursued with the State Governments through the States Irrigation Ministers' Conference. During the last Conference held at Madras in December 1982, it was resolved that the State Governments and the Central agencies would draw up programme for expeditious implementa-

tion of the recommendations and send periodical reports to the Centre. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have sent reports on the action initiated by them.

Central Water Commission and Ganga Flood Control Commission have also initiated action in implementing the relevant recommendations, particularly in the following field :

- (ii) Flood plain zoning,
- (ii) Flood forecasting and warning,
- (iii) Flood risk mapping,
- (iv) Use of remote sensing techniques for flood damage assessment,
- (v) Evaluation of selected flood control projects,
- (vi) Identification of Research Programme,
- (vii) Creation of data bank,
- (viii) Application of mathematical modelling for flood forecasting, and
- (ix) Preparation of Comprehensive Master Plan for flood control.

पश्चिमी राजस्थान के लोगों की आर्थिक दशा का सर्वेक्षण

120. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान विश्व-विद्यालय के अर्थशास्त्र विभाग के माध्यम से पश्चिमी राजस्थान के निरन्तर सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र और वहां के लोगों की आर्थिक दशा हेतु व्यापक सर्वेक्षण करने का निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण दल के सदस्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके निदेश पद क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ

मोहम्मद खां): (क) और (ख) राजस्थान सरकार से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल किए गए जिले

121. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य-वार किन-किन जिलों को शामिल किया जाएगा और क्या इस संबंध में सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ;

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितनी जनसंख्या और क्षेत्र शामिल किया गया है और इसका

जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई और इसमें से कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल जनसंख्या तथा क्षेत्र के राज्यवार तथा जिला-वार ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाये गये हैं।

(ग) छठी योजना के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्रीय अंश के रूप में 50 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है। इसमें से अब तक 23 करोड़ रुपये का बंटन किया जा चुका है।

विवरण

मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न जिलों में क्षेत्र तथा जनसंख्या को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

राज्य	जिला	जनसंख्या (लाख में)	क्षेत्र (हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर)
1981 की जनगणना			
1	2	3	4
1. राजस्थान	जोधपुर	16.68	22.72
	नागौर	16.29	17.83
	पाली	12.74	12.41
	जालौर	9.03	11.70
	बाड़मेर	11.19	27.37
	जैसलमेर	2.43	38.49
	बीकानेर	8.49	27.12
	चुरू	11.79	16.87
	सीकर	13.77	7.84
	गंगानगर	20.30	20.70
	झुनझुनु	12.12	5.91
	उप-योग:	134.83	208.96

1	2	3	4
2. गुजरात	बनसकन्था	6.82	6.75
	मेहसना	1.82	1.88
	उप-योग :	8.64	8.63
3. हरियाणा	हिसार	14.91	6.31
	भिवानी	9.17	5.10
	सिरसा	7.08	4.28
	रोहतक	6.75*	2.09
	उप-योग :	37.91	17.78
4. हिमाचल प्रदेश	लाहौल एवं स्पिती	0.10	0.014
	कीन्नौर	0.06	0.022
	उप-योग:	0.16	0.036
5. जम्मू व काश्मीर	लेह	0.68	0.68*
	कारगिल	0.08	0.04*
		0.76	0.43

*झज्जर तथा बहादुरगढ़ तहसील से संबंधित है।

**भारतीय जनगणना, 1971 के अनुसार आम जनसंख्या योग, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर

Training Courses for Boat Hands and Engine Crew for Fishing Vessels

122. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have decided to sponsor certain number of candidates for training in courses for boat hands and engine crew for fishing vessels at the Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical and Engineering Training ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Central Government have adopted any criteria regarding the selection of candidates State-wise ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A proposal has been framed to sponsor candidates for training at the Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training, by the Government.

Final orders have not been issued.

(c) and (d). At present candidates are sponsored by State Governments, Union Territories, Public/Private sector companies and cooperatives for 80% of the available seats in the Fishing Second-Hand and Engine Driver Courses. No State-wise quota has been fixed in this regard. Remaining 20% of the available seats are filled through direct selection of candidates from whom applications are received in response to advertisements in the National dailies. The selection of candidates is on the basis of performance in the entrance test followed by an interview. Candidates sponsored by the industry and cooperatives also have to appear for entrance test and interview. A duly constituted committee makes the final selection.

Plantation of Trees in Chhotanagpur Area

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

(a) whether there has been a large scale drive through the State Government of Bihar to plant trees in the current monsoon season, specially in the Chhotanagpur area to make up some loss of forest causing drought ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether he is aware that good forest in Majhurduvi, Damaria, Agardih area of Chandankeyari in Dhanbad District has been destroyed turning a vast area into a desert ; and

(d) if so, facts in details and steps taken to tackle the situation ?

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.

Damage to Crops by Rains

124. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy rain/

hailstorms and snow have hit several part of the North during the month of May damaging standing crops of wheat ;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of crops ;

(c) whether it has made an effect on procurement target ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). North-West India had fairly widespread rainfall in the month of May. Reports of snowfall and hail storm were also received from higher reaches of Himachal Pradesh and hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. However, wheat production in the country during 1982-83 has been an all time high of 41.6 million tonnes. This is due to record production achieved in the northern States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

(c) and (d). No target for wheat procurement was fixed for 1983-84 Rabi marketing season. However, as reported upto 19th July, 1983, a quantity of 81.72 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured as against 75.99 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period of the last season. This is the record level of procurement surpassing the earlier record of 80.00 lakh tonnes achieved in 1979-80 Rabi marketing season.

Slum Dwellers in Calcutta, Patna, Bombay and Delhi

125. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently conducted any survey regarding the people who are living in slums in various parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the percentage in major cities like Calcutta, Patna, Bombay and Delhi etc. ; and

(c) the targets under the 20-Point programme laid down by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). "Slum Improvement" being in the State sector, the State Governments take action to survey and identify the

slum population in different cities/towns in the States. A number of State Governments are reported to have taken up this work. The estimated slum population is reported to be as under in the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Patna :

	% of urban population approximately
Delhi	15 lakhs (30%)
Bombay	28 lakhs (38%)
Calcutta	30 lakhs (35%)
Patna	5.8 lakhs (40%)

The 6th Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 151.45 lakhs in the State Plans to ensure the coverage of 10 million slum population by March, 1985 with basic facilities. The same targets have been adopted under the 20-Point Programme also.

2nd and 5th Self-Financing Housing Schemes of D.D.A.

126. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received under the 2nd to 5th Self-Financing Housing

Registration Schemes floated by the D.D.A (Scheme-wise) and allotments made in respect of each scheme ; and

(b) how long will it take to cover the entire back-log ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The DDA has reported the following scheme-wise details of the registrants under the 2nd to 5th Self-Financing Housing Scheme and the allocations made under each scheme :

Registration Scheme	No. of registrants	No. of allocations/allotments made to registrants
IInd	4393	3932
IIIRD	3616	2803
IVth	8615	4934
Vth	32700	—

(b) The DDA has reported that the registrants are likely to be allocated/allotted flats in 2-3 years.

Progress of HUDCO and Rohini Schemes

127. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the construction and allotment of flats under the HUDCO Scheme (both LIG and MIG) in the Capital ;

(b) how long will it take to cover the entire registration for these flats ;

(c) the progress so far made in the matter of development and allotment of plots in the ROHINI Scheme of the D.D.A. in the Capital ;

(d) the number of persons who have since been allotted ; and

(e) the balance still on the waiting list and how long will it take to allot the plots to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Abolition of Lease-Hold System in Delhi

128. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 321 dated the 21 March, 1983 regarding interest charged by D.D.A. on lease instalments and state the stage at which the proposal regarding the modification or abolition of the existing lease-hold system in respect of residential properties in Delhi stands at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : A decision in the matter is likely to take some more time.

Composition of General Council and Governing Body of PADI

129. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Council and the Governing Body of the "People's Action for Development of India" (PADI) have since been constituted ;

(b) if so, the composition of both these bodies as on 1 July, 1983 ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which they would be constituted and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). The constitution of the Governing Council and the General Body of People's Action for Development (India) could not be completed earlier because of certain procedural issues, which have since been sorted out. The work of the re-constitution of these bodies is in hand and the process is expected to be completed within the next 2 to 3 months.

Allotment of Out-of-Turn Accommodation to Central Government Employees

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

(a) the particulars of the employees of the Central Government, who have been allotted out of turn accommodation on priority basis during the past three years including the current financial year ;

(b) the reasons for this allotment in each case ;

(c) the particulars of those who have been placed on the waiting list as on 1 July, 1983 ;

(d) the likely date by which those on this list would be provided accommodation ; and

(e) the number of applications (i) received (ii) accepted for such allotment during each year, separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Statistical records are not maintained financial yearwise. Details of out of turn allotments made during the last 3 years ending upto 31.12.1982 are given in the attached statement.

(b) These allotments have been made on the following grounds :

Death ; retirement ; transfer ; medical grounds ; physically handicapped ; compas-

sionate grounds ; personal staff of Ministers/ Judges/Chairman of Commissions depending upon nature of duty and staff of Vice-President.

(c) 89 officers are waiting in the adhoc out of turn waiting lists as on 1.7.1983.

(d) It depends upon the availability of vacancies.

(e) Out of the applications for out-of turn allotments received, the number of allotments made during the last three years has already been indicated in Part (a). Statistics of the total number of such applications received are not kept.

Statement

Type wise details of adhoc (out of turn) allotments made during last three years.

Year	Type-A	Type-B	Type-C	Type-D	Type-E	Types-E1, E2, and E3	Total
1980	167	444	69	57	66	50	853
1981	168	558	61	77	83	4	951
1982	234	828	218	66	61	—	1,407
	569	1830	348	200	210	54	3,211

Progress of National Capital Region

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

(a) the latest progress made in the development of the National Capital Region by the D.D.A. and other concerned authorities ; and

(b) a brief outline of the plan for this purpose including the estimated cost and the period for completion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-

ING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b). In 1973 the high powered Board constituted by the Govt. of India had approved a plan for the National Capital Region for a period upto 1981. The plan covered an area of about 30,000 Sq. Kms. including the UT of Delhi, four districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Sonapat and two tehsils of Rewari and Panipat in Haryana State ; three districts of Meerut, Ghaziabad and Bulandshahr in U.P. State ; and five tehsils of Alwar, Bahrar, Mandawar, Kishangarh and Tijara in Alwar districts of Rajasthan State. The Plan identified 18 ring towns in the region for priority development. The implementation

of the plan was expected to cost at 1973 prices Rs. 101 crores in the 1st Phase and Rs. 98 crores in the IIInd Phase. The basic objectives of the National Capital Region was to reduce the pressure on the metropolitan city of Delhi by decentralising and distributing economic and other activities away from Delhi into the rest of the region and achieve the balanced growth of the region. So far 5 ring towns have been taken up for development under the Central scheme for the National Capital Region and Central loan assistance is released to the State Governments concerned on a matching basis for implementing approved projects. The schemes in respect of Delhi UT are being implemented as part of the Delhi Plan by DDA and other concerned agencies.

Special Drive/Campaign Launched to Complete All Rural Works

132. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special campaign is being launched in the country to complete all rural works for which grants or assistance were disbursed during 1982-83 by Government ;

(b) whether Government have sought information regarding the rural works for which grants or assistance were disbursed and have not yet been completed by the States ; and

(c) if so, the number and names of such States alongwith the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). No special campaign, as such, is being launched. However, with reference to execution of works under NREP, the guidelines have a specific provision that all incomplete works should be completed first. NREP guidelines also require that an annual plan of works giving details of the spill-over works from previous year as also new works proposed to be taken up during a particular year should be prepared in the beginning of the year itself. Such a list of works is to be kept at block and district levels and is not

compiled by the State or Central Government.

Multi-Storeyed Commercial Complexes in Delhi having No Completion Certificates

133. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the report in 'Hindustan Times' dated 10 June, 1983 that almost the entire group of multi-storeyed commercial complexes in Delhi have no completion certificate ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the promoters and builders of multi-storeyed structures in Delhi who are mostly property dealers are not so organised and recover the money from those to whom they sell the different apartments in different stages ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the rules which are being observed in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) Yes. DDA have not issued completion certificate for any multi-storeyed commercial complexes. NDMC have however issued completion certificate for 11 buildings out of 21.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority disposes of commercial plots including plots meant for multi-storeyed buildings by open auction. Any person except a minor can purchase lease-hold rights in such commercial plots by bidding in the auction. The D.D.A. do not have any record about the promoters/builders of multi-storeyed buildings in Delhi and the sale and recovery of the money for the apartments.

(c) Does not arise.

Reservations in Allotment of DDA Flats and Plots

134. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of quota reserved in allotment of flats/plots/Houses by DDA to members of SC/ST in various income groups ;

(b) the percentage of quota reserved for MPs by DDA ;

(c) the percentage of Members of Parliament belonging to SC/ST category ;

(d) the number of flats allotted to the Members of Parliament during 1980-83 ; and

(e) the number of flats allotted to Members of Parliament belonging to ST ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

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

Leakage from Dams Hampering Irrigation

135. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Leakage from dams hampering irrigation" as reported in Indian Express dated 1 July, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether the engineers and experts have discussed the problems created by excessive leakage in masonry dams ;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(d) what steps Government have initiated in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The news item relates to the symposium on Seepage on masonry and concrete dams

organised by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power at New Delhi from 1st to 3rd July 1983. The problems of seepage from dams were discussed at length by the engineers and experts from all over the country participating in the same.

(c) The symposium recognised that leakages in dams and the remedial measures being adopted are a matter of concern to the safety of dams. Leakages have no significant effect on irrigation. The important conclusions arrived at in the symposium are :

- (i) Masonry is more prone to develop leakage than concrete and requires stricter and elaborate quality control. Provision of an impermeable concrete upstream face is the remedial measure suggested which would prove effective in most cases.
- (ii) Improved supervision and quality control during construction.
- (iii) Use of plasticizers to improve the workability of mortar used in masonry construction.

In addition, appropriate research programmes to be taken up in this field were also suggested.

(d) Construction, Operation and maintenance of dams is a state activity and necessary action would be taken by the State Governments. The monitoring organisation under Central Water Commission, would oversee the procedures and methods being adopted in the construction and provide advice. In the Central Water Commission, Dam Safety Service under a Chief Engineer has been created since 1979. In response to specific requests received from the State Governments from time to time, the Central Water Commission assists in locating distress problems and suggesting remedial measures.

Target of Irrigation Potential

136. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a target of creating additional irrigation potential of 8 million hectares, 7 million hectares from ground water and 1 million from surface water during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the first three years of the current plan 3.58 million hectares potential is likely to be achieved under the ground development, leaving 3.42 million hectares to be achieved during the remaining two years of the current plan ;

(c) if so, what specific steps have since been taken to reach the target ; and

(d) the ratio between the potential created and actual utilisation during the last three years.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(b) A Centrally Sponsored scheme for assisting small farmers and marginal farmers has been taken up involving a total out of Rs. 250 crores during the current financial year to be shared equally between the Centre and the States. Under this scheme, out of an average outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs per block, a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs will be available for payment of subsidy to small and marginal farmers on IRDP pattern for construction of dug wells, shallow tubewells, purchase of pumpsets etc.

The State Governments have also been instructed to give attention to the following measures to accelerate ground water development :

- (i) provision of adequate outlays for the construction of deep tubewells in the public sector and improving the efficiency of State Tubewell Corporations ;
- (ii) ensuring adequate supply of electricity to the rural areas by the State Electricity Boards ; and
- (iii) mobilization of institutional investment to the maximum extent possible.

(d) As ground water schemes are small schemes, potential made available is immediately utilized. Hence, potential and utilization are both treated as the same.

Environmental Improvement of Slums

137. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether several States are lagging behind in the implementation of the programme of environmental improvement of slums, as indicated in the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, the details of progress (State-wise) with special reference to amount allotted and spent (year-wise) ; and

(c) steps taken by Government to fulfil the Sixth Plan targets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) It has been reported that the progress of some States in the scheme for Environmental Improvement of urban Slums is not proportionate to the overall physical target for the Sixth Plan.

(b) A statement giving the details of the outlay and achievements, year-wise from 80-81, 81-82, and 82-83 is enclosed.

(c) The State Governments/UT administrations have been requested to take necessary steps such as financial provision and organisational strengthening in order to accelerate the implementation of the programme and to achieve the targets fixed, "Slum improvement", being in the State sector, it is for the State Governments to take suitable remedial measures. The scheme is monitored by the Central Government under the 20-Point Programme. During the current financial year, a provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made in the Central budget for release to State Governments as incentive grants for additional performance over and above the physical targets implied in the approved annual plan of the different States.

Statement

Progress of the scheme during first three years of the Sixth Plan—1980-83

S. No.	State/UT	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		Aggregate for three years (1980-83)	
		Expenditure	Achievement	Expenditure	Achievement	Expenditure	Achievement	Expenditure	Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	270.00	237973	290.80	277209	512.00	244829	1072.80	750011
2.	Assam	—	—	10.00	5600	10.00	3600	20.00	9200
3.	Bihar	59.00	39260	40.00	26666	55.00	13922	154.00	79855
4.	Gujarat	41.00	103380	40.00	34346	60.00	57401	141.00	195127
5.	Haryana	20.00	NA	80.00	87835	80.00	60210	180.00	88045
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	3000	5.00	3000	10.00	4000	20.00	10000

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.00	40000	119.00	50000
8.	Karnataka	80.86	23867	82.09	76000
9.	Kerala	65.00	15334	65.00	14597
10.	Madhya Pradesh	51.27	34145	56.73	17802
11.	Maharashtra	321.53	130473	447.42	106510
12.	Manipur	1.00	300	2.42	300
13.	Meghalaya	3.83	2553	3.94	2027
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	15.00	5000	15.00	7000
16.	Punjab	19.00	53810	80.00	57242
17.	Rajasthan	60.00	12583	40.00	13766
18.	Sikkim	1.00	1500	2.00	1500
19.	Tamil Nadu	234.58	NA	261.77	429000
20.	Tripura	1.77	500	6.53	5800
21.	Uttar Pradesh	200.00	85500	200.00	129700
22.	West Bengal	625.02	220000	483.31	200000

7	8	9	10
120.00	9000	389.00	99000
138.00	82009	300.95	181876
65.00	360	195.00	30291
124.49	84959	202.49	136906
450.00	162655	1218.95	399638
5.00	—	8.42	600
3.00	1996	18.77	7176
—	—	—	—
15.00	16350	45.00	28350
80.00	74586	179.00	185638
70.00	48631	170.00	74980
3.00	2425	6.00	5425
450.00	218740	946.35	647740
10.00	4040	18.30	10340
232.00	167549	632.09	382749
400.00	400000	1508.33	460000

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**Release of Posts in Government of India
Presses**

138. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of posts of various categories in various Government of India Presses are under reference to the Norms Committee and Categorisation Committee for more than one year ;

(b) if so, the reasons why these posts have not been released well in time ;

(c) is it not against Government's policy ; and

(d) if so, action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) No, Sir. Both the Categorisation Committee and the Norms Committee have already submitted their reports.

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

**Progress of Major Irrigation Projects in
Karnataka**

139. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the on-going and newly sanctioned major irrigation projects in Karnataka at the beginning of the Sixth Plan ; and

(b) the progress made so far in respect of all those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Karnataka State Government had 9 on-going major irrigation plan Projects at the beginning of the Sixth Plan. No new major scheme of Karnataka has been sanctioned during the Sixth Plan.

(b) A Statement is attached.

Statement

Details of Ongoing Major Plan Schemes in Karnataka

(Rs. Crores/Th. ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Latest cost	Sixth Plan Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure upto 3/83	Outlay for 1983-84	Ultimate Potential	Anticipated potential upto 6/83	Target 1983-84 (Additional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Ongoing Schem							
	Major Schemes							
1.	Tungabhadra LBC and RBC	68.16	4.93	65.83	2.30	272.09	272.09	
2.	Tungabhadra HLC Stage-II	14.00	0.74	10.79	0.15	70.18	65.27	
3.	Bhadra Project	58.00	6.40	51.43	2.00	105.57	103.49	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Ghataprabha Stage-III	157.90	40.00	33.89	8.00
5.	Malaprabha	213.80	50.00	135.64	11.00
6.	Upper Krishna Stage-I	759.00	240.00	242.18	50.60
7.	Karanja	52.22	16.00	16.36	3.00
8.	Bennithora	16.00	10.00	4.56	0.05
9.	Hippargi Barrage	74.51	10.00	3.39	—
	Total :	1413.59	378.07	564.07	77.10

	7	8	9
	178.00	7.06	4.60
	213.22	124.91	6.40
	425.04	44.30	35.00
	35.61	—	1.00
	20.13	—	—
	50.49	—	—
	1370.33	617.12	47.00

**Development of Employment Potential in
Rural Areas**

140. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the employment potential developed in rural areas so far during the current plan period through rural development programmes ;

(b) whether any intensive development programmes are under implementation to cover the entire work force in the rural areas ; and

(c) if so, details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the following three programmes to cover the work force in the rural areas over a period of time.

1. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)
2. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
3. The National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM).

The details of these programmes are giving in attached statement. The employment potential developed in rural areas so far during the current plan period through these rural development programmes is as follows :

1. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

The employment generated under this programme during the Sixth Plan Period is as under :

Year	Employment Generated (Million Mandays)
1980-81	420.81
1981-82	354.52
1982-83	349.96

2. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

The total number of families assisted under this programme are as follows :

Year	No. of families assisted (in lakhs)
1980-81	27.83
1981-82	28.29
1982-83	33.65

3. The National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM)

The number of persons trained and the number of self-employed under this programme during the Sixth Plan are given below :

Year	Number trained (thousand)	Number self-employed (thousand)
1980-81	122.6	45.5
1981-82	202.4	98.2
1982-83	108.7	65.6

Statement

Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development for Employment Generation

I. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) :

The National Rural Employment Programme aims at generation of employment opportunities in rural areas, creation of durable community assets and thereby strengthening of rural economy and improvement in nutritional status and living standards of the rural poor. This programme which replaced the Food for Work Programme in October, 1980 forms a regular part of the 6th Plan. It is planned to generate 300 to 400 million mandays every year and provision of Rs. 1620 crores has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The achievements under the programme are as under :

Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crores)	Employment generated (million mandays)
1980-81	217.53	420.81
1981-82	319.48	354.52
1982-83	358.53	349.96

II. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) :

Integrated Rural Development Programme which now covers all the 5011 blocks in the country aims at providing productive assets and skills which can be used by the identified rural families to augment their incomes and cross the poverty line. It also generates additional employment opportunities in the rural sector. A sum of Rs. 1500 crores has been provided for the scheme in the Sixth Plan and it is expected that a further sum of Rs. 3000/- crores would be made available by the banks by way of loans. It is planned to assist 30 lakh families per year. The programme has made appreciable strides

and it has been possible to assist 27.83 lakh beneficiaries during the year 1980-81 and 28.29 lakh beneficiaries during 1981-82. During 1982-83, 33.65 lakh beneficiaries have been assisted. The investment under the programme has also been rising steadily. During the year 1980-81, an expenditure of the order of Rs 156.24 crores was made and bank credit of Rs. 236.63 crores was mobilised. During the year 1981-82, the expenditure was Rs. 262.59 crores and credit mobilisation was to the extent of Rs. 484.65 crores. During 1982-83, the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 344.89 crores and the credit mobilisation was worked out at Rs. 694.14 crores. The coverage of socially weaker sections of the society under the programme has risen to 41% in the year 1982-83 as compared to 35% in 1981-82 and 24% in 1980-81.

III. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) :

National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) initiated earlier aims at the development of technical skills amongst the rural people. The main thrust of the scheme is on equipping rural Youth with the skill and technology enabling them to settle in ventures of self-employment. It is planned to train about 2 lakh youth out of the target group every year in various skills in the rural areas. Apart from institutional training, training is also to be given through local servicing and industrial units, master craftsmen and artisans of repute. During the period from 1980-81 to 1982-83 about 4.34 lakh youths were trained under the scheme. Out of this, it is reported that about 2.09 lakh youths were self-employed.

राजस्थान में पेय जल संकट

141. श्री छोटे सिंह यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी बताने वाला वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, जोधपुर और अन्य आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में मार्च-

अप्रैल, 1983 के दौरान पेय जल के गम्भीर संकट के कारण अनेक लोगों की मृत्यु के समाचार हैं ;

(ख) इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अब तक किए गए तत्काल संरक्षात्मक उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) राजस्थान की तरह पेय जल संकट ग्रस्त अन्य राज्यों और बिलों के नाम क्या हैं और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसको दूर करने के लिए 30 जून तक युद्ध स्तर पर कार्यवाही करना आरम्भ कर दिया था और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान विभिन्न सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों में चालू पेय जल परियोजनाओं पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है और कितनी धनराशि व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है ।

विवरण

जबकि सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि सूखे के फलस्वरूप बहुत से राज्यों के विभिन्न भागों में पेय जल की कमी महसूस की गई थी, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय को पेय जल की कमी के फलस्वरूप राजस्थान में हुई मौतों की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। राज्य सरकारें सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सहायता उपायों की व्यवस्था की कार्यवाही करती हैं। जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का संबंध है, इस संबंध में निम्नलिखित तत्काल उपाय किए गए थे :—

(i) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पेय जल पूर्ति सुविधायें मुहैया करने के लिए राज्यों को व्यय करने की स्वीकृति दी गई है। राज्यवार ब्यौरे अनुलग्नक में दिए गए हैं।

(ii) सचिव (कृषि तथा सहकारिता) द्वारा सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ कई बैठकों की गई थीं। इन बैठकों में पेय जल की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए एक कार्यकरण योजना अपनाई गई थी। सुझाई गई कार्यवाही में निम्नलिखित शामिल थे—अधिकतम संख्या में ड्रिलिंग रिगों का संचयन तथा उनका तीन पारियों में प्रचालन, ऐसे ग्रामों की पहचान, जहां जल परिवहन का इन ग्रामों को निरन्तर जल पूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संगठनात्मक प्रबन्धों को अंतिम रूप देने के साथ-साथ सहारा लेना पड़ेगा, इसमें ट्यूबवेलों तथा हैण्डपम्पों आदि को उचित अनुरक्षण भी शामिल है।

(iii) कृषि विभाग में राहत आयुक्त की अध्यक्षता में एक अन्तर्विभागीय समिति गठित की गई है जो पक्ष में एक बार होती है तथा यदि आवश्यक हो तो पेय जल स्थिति के प्रबोधन के लिए अधिक बार भी होती है। राज्यों को भी ऐसी ही प्रबोधन समितियां गठित करने को कहा गया है।

(iv) सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में उपयोग करने के लिए 8 हजार हैण्ड पम्प मुहैया करने का "यूनिसेफ" से अनुरोध किया गया है तथा वह इन्हें देने के लिए सहमत हो गया है।

(v) रेलवे बोर्ड ने सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों में पेय जल के परिवहन के लिए सुविधाएं बढ़ा देने के लिए आंचलिक रेलवे महाप्रबन्धकों को अनुदेश जारी कर दिये हैं।

2. इसके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार ने "यूनिसेफ" तथा अन्य स्रोतों से विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को पेय जल पूर्ति उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कूप खोदने के लिए 300 से अधिक ड्रिलिंग रिगें उपलब्ध कराई है। इनमें से 115 ड्रिलिंग रिगें 1979-80 में सूखे की शुरुआत के समय उपलब्ध कराई गई थीं।

3. इसके अलावा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है। समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल की पूर्ति को भी नये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया गया है। छठी योजना में ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति (समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को) के लिए परिव्यय पांचवीं योजना (1974-79) में 429.27 करोड़ रुपये की तुलना में 2007.11 करोड़ रुपये तक पर्याप्त रूप से बढ़ा दिया गया है। वर्ष 1982-83 के

दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय 400 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक था जिससे 44,208 समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचनानुसार लाभान्वित किए गए, बताए जाते हैं। यह वर्ष 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान लाभान्वित किए गए 55,815 समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को शामिल करके है।

पेय जल के लिए धन का नियतन प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण

क्र०	राज्य का नाम	1982-83		1983-84	
		सं० योजना	योजना भिन्न (रुपये लाख में)	योजना	योजना भिन्न
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1775.00	125.00	880.20	70.00
2.	बिहार	69.00	70.00	60.00	44.50
3.	गुजरात	720.00	60.00	8.00	254.00
4.	हरियाणा	253.00	—	—	—
5.	केरल	60.00	—	1485.00	80.00
6.	कर्नाटक	746.00	10.00	513.00	76.00
7.	मध्य प्रदेश	942.00	32.00	206.90	27.00
8.	महाराष्ट्र	1550.00	500.00	533.00	250.00
9.	उड़ीसा	180.00	—	347.50	30.00
10.	राजस्थान	2426.00	69.00	1121.10	87.37
11.	तमिलनाडु	1684.00	852.00	1348.00	93.00
12.	त्रिपुरा	91.00	—	—	—
13.	पश्चिम बंगाल	700.00	100.00	374.00	50.00
14.	पाण्डिचेरी	30.00	—	—	—
योग		11226.00	1818.00	6876.70	1061.87

माही पर बजाज सागर बांध से प्रभावित
किसानों को मुआवजा

142. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि माही पर बजाज सागर बांध में डूबी भूमि के संबंध में राजस्थान सरकार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को मुआवजे का भुगतान नहीं कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों की भूमि का एक बड़ा भाग इस बांध में टूट गया है ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने मध्यस्थ के रूप में यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है कि किसानों को मुआवजा दिया जाए और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों ने राजस्थान में माही बजाज सागर परियोजना, जो राजस्थान तथा गुजरात का एक संयुक्त उद्यम है, के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में जलमग्न हुई भूमि और सम्पत्तियों के मुआवजे के मूल्यांकन के संबंध में अपने मतभेदों को दूर करने के लिए द्विपक्षीय प्रयत्न किए हैं। राजस्थान द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को 17.74 लाख रुपये का तदर्थ भुगतान पहले ही कर दिया गया है। दोनों राज्य सरकारों के बीच सरकारी स्तर पर कुछ अनिर्णीत मामलों पर पहले ही विचार-विमर्श किया जा चुका है और उन्हें हल कर लिया गया है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में यह मामला हाल ही में लाया गया है और राजस्थान सरकार को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे मुद्दों को अन्तिम रूप दें और मध्य प्रदेश को आवश्यक भुगतान कर दें ताकि विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को स्थानांतरित किया जा सके और उन्हें उपयुक्त ढंग से पुनः बसाया जा सके।

रतलाम, मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य
निगम के गोदाम का निर्माण

143. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम विश्व बैंक की सहायता से रतलाम, मध्य प्रदेश में एक गोदाम बनाने जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Suggestions of 20th Meeting of Central
Council for Local Govt. and Urban
Development

144. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHE-
KHARA MURTHY :

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

(a) whether his Ministry has remained the State Governments on 20th June 1983 for speedy action to implement suggestions made at the 20th Meeting of the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development for accelerating the housing programme and holding down urban land prices ;

(b) if so, to what extent the State Governments have agreed to the suggestions and what are the steps the State Governments have taken or are likely to take in this regard ;

(c) whether the Sixth Plan allocation of Rs. 485 crores for housing the economically weaker sections has been fully utilised by the State Governments ; and

(d) steps Government propose to take to impress upon the States for their successful implementation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) This Ministry had forwarded the suggestions made by the Central Council for Local Government and Urban Development for accelerating housing programmes and holding down land prices to all the States and UTs as the action has to be taken at their level.

(b) Urban Development and Housing are State subjects. The State Governments are expected to take action on the suggestions made by the Central Council composed of Ministers in charge of Urban Development.

(c) The allocation for housing in the State annual plans is fixed by the Planning Commission in consultation with this Ministry and the State Governments during annual discussions with reference to the overall State Five Year Plan outlay for housing. The expenditure against the plan outlay is in progress.

(d) The programme is being monitored by the Ministry as part of the 20 Point Programme.

Flood in Gujarat and Other Parts of Country

145. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale floods in Gujarat and various other parts of the country have taken a heavy toll of life and property worth crores of rupees ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that States have been issued instructions to take

the preventive measures in time for checking up such flood in the country during the rainy season ;

(c) if so, the total damage caused due to these floods so far ;

(d) whether any report in regard to the floods from the affected States have been obtained by the Union Government ;

(e) if so, the details of the same ; and

(f) the measures being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The State Governments of Gujarat, Karnataka, West Bengal and Maharashtra have reported damage due to floods and heavy rains. The details of the damage is given in the Statement attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As at (a) above.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As at (a) above.

(f) The Margin Money is available with the State Governments to meet the emergent expenditure on account of various natural calamities. The Margin Money in respect of these States are as under :

State	Margin money (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Gujarat	956
2. Karnataka	200
3. West Bengal	1360
4. Maharashtra	457

The Government of Gujarat have been sanctioned a ways and means advance of Rs. 20.00 crores by the Central Government to

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Population affected	Cropped area affected	No. of houses/huts damaged fully/partially	No. of human lives lost	No. of persons missing	No. of cattle head lost	Estimated value of public and private property damaged (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Gujarat	N.R.	1.50 Lakh ha.	153,036	594	1	84110	156.38
2.	Karnataka	3318 families	N.R.	2,227	9	—	2374	2.64
3.	West Bengal	1.00 lakh	N.R.	—	7	10	N.R.	N.R.
4.	Maharashtra	2.59 lakh	19,842 ha.	5,413	17	5	1890	9.20

meet the situation caused by floods and heavy rains. Besides this Rs. 48.62 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakhs, and Rs. 3 lakhs have been given to the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnataka respectively from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for flood relief.

These State Governments have taken relief and rehabilitation measures in the affected areas. These include (i) Grant of gratuitous relief, (ii) Grant of subsidy for repair/reconstruction of affected houses, (iii) assistance for loss of cattle and other animals (iv) distribution of seed and fertilizer and (v) distribution of garments, tarpaulins, milk powder etc.

Fires in Multi-storeyed Buildings in Delhi and Missing of Connected Files in DDA

146. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :

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

(a) whether a large number of multi-storeyed buildings in Delhi were subjected to devastating fires during the last three months ;

(b) if so, whether files in regard to multi-storeyed buildings were missing from the records of DDA and other concerned authorities ;

(c) whether enquiries conducted in regard to these files revealed that fire Department had not sufficient means to control the fire in a record time ;

(d) whether Government are planning not to build up multi-storeyed buildings etc. in view of the security risk ; and

(e) details of the enquiry reports and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) A fire broke out on 6.6.83 in one multi-storeyed building viz. Gopala Towers.

(b) Files in respect of two plots are not traceable.

(c) The information is being collected.

(d) No.

(e) The information is being collected.

चम्बल क्षेत्र की विकास परियोजना का बन्द होना

147. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1974 में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से चम्बल क्षेत्र के विकास की परियोजना आरंभ की गई थी, जिसे अचानक बन्द कर दिया गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) किसानों से कितनी धनराशि वसूल की गई और उनके विरुद्ध कितनी धनराशि बकाया है ;

(घ) भूमि विकास के लिए किसानों से प्रति एकड़ कितनी धनराशि ली गई ;

(ङ) क्या चम्बल के पूरे क्षेत्र का विकास कर दिया गया है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इस परियोजना को बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) चम्बल में कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना के चरण-एक का कार्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा जुलाई, 1974 में आरंभ किया गया था और जून, 1982 में पूरा कर लिया गया था। परियोजना के चरण-दो का कार्य आरंभ करने से पहले, राज्य सरकार सुधार लागू करने

तथा लाभ-भोगी किसानों के बोझ को कम करने के लिए कार्यक्रम की पुनरीक्षा कर रही है।

(ग) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए अग्रिमों में से, 53.427 लाख रुपये की राशि वसूल की जानी थी, जिसमें से 31-5-83 तक 4.13 लाख रुपये की राशि वसूल कर ली गई थी और 49.297 लाख रुपये बकाया थे। राजस्थान भूमि सुधार निगम द्वारा उन किसानों को दिए गए विशेष ऋण में से, जो वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से ऋण लेने के लिए पात्र नहीं थे या इस प्रकार के ऋण लेने के इच्छुक नहीं थे, 15-12-82 को 52.55 लाख रुपये की राशि वसूल की जानी थी, जिसमें से 4.08 लाख रुपये की राशि वसूल की जा चुकी है और 48.47 लाख रुपये की राशि बकाया है।

(घ) "खेत पर (आन-फार्म) विकास" संबंधी निर्माण-कार्यों की लागत एक जलग्रहण क्षेत्र से दूसरे जलग्रहण क्षेत्र में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है। 39 जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों से संबंधित आंकड़ों के आधार पर, किसानों से वसूल की जाने वाली अधिकतम तथा न्यूनतम राशि क्रमशः 2,750/--रुपये प्रति हैक्टेयर और 1,357/--रुपये प्रति हैक्टेयर बैठती है।

(ङ) और (च) चरण-एक के अन्तर्गत, 2.29 लाख हैक्टेयर के कुल कृषि-योग्य कमान क्षेत्र में से, 1.67 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में जल-निकास संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य और 33,503 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में "खेत-पर विकास" संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। जैसाकि उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) भागों के उत्तर में उल्लेख किया गया है, राज्य सरकार पुनरीक्षा कर रही है, जिसके पश्चात् परियोजना के चरण-दो का कार्य आरंभ किया जाएगा।

Financial Assistance for Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh

148. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some major

and medium irrigation and multipurpose projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh are still inviting the attention of Centre which are pending in connection with the Central assistance and loans for early completion ;

(c) if so, the names of such projects ; and

(c) whether some financial assistance had also been provided outside the Plan allocation and if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). In March 1983, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had stated that some of the bigger projects have had cost escalation only on account of unduly long-term spans because of inelastic State resources and that therefore the centre should directly finance these projects. The names of the projects have not been spelt out in his letter. It has not been possible to provide any financial assistance outside the plan allocations for the irrigation sector ?

1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत श्रम दिवसों का सृजन

149. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने श्रम दिवसों के सृजन का लक्ष्य रखा गया था और इस संबंध में वास्तविक उपलब्धि क्या है ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें इस योजना को निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) प्रत्येक राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत रोजगार सृजन के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों तथा वास्तविक उपलब्धियों की राज्यवार स्थिति को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन हेतु मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत सभी राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को जारी

कर दिये गये हैं। तथापि, राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों से कुछ विचलन हुआ है जिन्हें उनके ध्यान में लाया गया है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों को मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के प्रावधानों का कड़ाई से पालन करने की सलाह दी गई है। कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के प्रबन्धों को भी सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है।

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वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोजगार सृजन के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों तथा वास्तविक उपलब्धियों की राज्यवार स्थिति को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

1. आंध्र प्रदेश	325.00	336.08
2. असम	80.00	49.00
3. बिहार	484.00	450.64
4. गुजरात	122.00	216.53
5. हरियाणा	18.30	13.72
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	15.00	16.17
7. जम्मू और काश्मीर	26.00	17.08
8. कर्नाटक	254.00	271.22
9. केरल	75.00	107.32
10. मध्य प्रदेश	262.97	279.93
11. महाराष्ट्र	500.00	188.42

1	2	3
12. मणिपुर	3.00	3.02
13. मेघालय	2.80	2.36
14. नागालैण्ड	3.40	3.62
15. उड़ीसा	160.00	167.77
16. पंजाब	52.00	28.29
17. राजस्थान	31.20	48.16
18. सिक्किम	1.90	2.18
19. तमिलनाडु	196.00	459.13
20. त्रिपुरा	13.00	13.73
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	660.00	415.36
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	237.00	360.22
केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र		
23. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2.00	2.99
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1.90	1.16
25. चंडीगढ़	—	—
26. दादरा और नगर हवेली	0.50	0.01
27. दिल्ली	—	—
28. गोआ, दमन और दीव	अप्राप्य	2.28
29. लक्षद्वीप	अप्राप्य	0.49
30. मिजोरम	1.90	5.11*
31. पाण्डिचेरी	2.70	1.56
योग :	3532.17	3499.55

सूखा पीड़ित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत व्यय

150. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अब तक की अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों में सूखा पीड़ित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितनी-कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है ;

(ख) ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं कि धनराशि को निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार व्यय नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को ऐसे कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत व्यय की जा रही धनराशि के समुचित

उपयोग को सुनिश्चित और नियंत्रित करने का अधिकार है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) छठी योजना के दौरान सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किए गये व्यय को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग) राज्यों से समय-समय पर योजनाओं के प्रारूप प्राप्त होते हैं और ऐसी योजनाएं तैयार करने के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए उनकी जांच की जाती है। जहां तक सम्भव होता है, इसमें ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय तथा राज्य स्तरीय संस्वीकृति समितियों द्वारा मानदण्डों के अनुसार संशोधन कर दिया जाता है। सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम की निधियों के केन्द्रीय अंश का बंटन निधियों के समुचित उपयोग की रिपोर्टों के आधार पर नियंत्रित किया जाता है जैसा कि विभिन्न परियोजना प्राधिकारियों के लेखाओं के लेखा परीक्षित विवरणों में दर्शाया गया हो।

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छठी योजना के दौरान सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किये गये व्यय को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

(लाख रुपये में)

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (दिसम्बर, 1982 तक)	1980-81 से लेकर (दिसम्बर, 82 तक) का कुल योग
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1101.54	825.33	363.28	2290.15
2.	बिहार	837.18	888.35	412.71	2138.24
3.	गुजरात	516.01	676.37	465.53	1697.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	हरियाणा	166.92	173.86	102.49	443.27
5.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	184.90	198.43	63.63	446.96
6.	कर्नाटक	704.05	606.65	307.97	1618.67
7.	महाराष्ट्र	647.36	570.21	426.30	1643.87
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	402.63	386.78	230.88	1020.29
9.	उड़ीसा	217.56	348.05	167.87	733.48
10.	राजस्थान	978.28	1110.56	525.55	2614.30
11.	तमिलनाडु	447.88	561.46	460.89	1470.23
12.	उत्तर प्रदेश	728.64	551.78	210.05	1490.47
13.	पश्चिम बंगाल	381.30	423.53	195.91	1000.74
	योग अखिल भारत	7314.25	7321.31	3933.06	18568.67

Revenue Leaks in Land and Development Office

151. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to replies to Unstarred Q. Nos. 674 on 11 April 1983 and 10810 on 9 May 1983 regarding revenue leaks in Land and Development Office and state :

(a) in which of the 26 cases inspection reports submitted by Inspecting officers were found to be incorrect, alongwith necessary details and dates ;

(b) whether decision in the former Ministry of Works Production and Supply letter No. 2405-W1/51 dated 31 March, 1951 re-

garding additional construction in houses leased for a residence is still in force and whether this decision was applied to cases at Sl. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9 in the above-noted Annexure at that time, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the particulars of officials in the L. and D.O. who had originally located, examined, processed and reported the revenue loss in each of the 26 cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

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

Visit of Central Teams to Flood Affected Areas in Saurashtra and Gujarat

152. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister and other Central leaders and teams have recently visited the various flood affected areas of Saurashtra and Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the outcome thereof ;

(d) how much assistance in kind and cash has been given to Junagarh, Porbandar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot Districts of Gujarat ;

(e) whether any Central team has assessed the same ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the step taken on their reports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Prime Minister visited the flood affected areas of Saurashtra in Gujarat on 27th June, 1983. The Minister of State for Agriculture Shri Yogendra Makwana also visited the flood affected areas on 25th and 27th June, 1983. No Central team has visited the State so far.

(b) The Prime Minister visited the districts of Bhavnagar, Junagarh and Jamnagar.

(c) to (f). The State Government have been sanctioned a ways and means advance of Rs. 20 crores for flood relief. On a separate memorandum submitted for agriculture sector, the State have been sanctioned an assistance of Rs. 97.75 lakhs for agriculture inputs and tillage operations. Detailed memorandum from the State is awaited. A

Central Team shall be visiting only after receipt of the memorandum.

A senior officer of the Ministry of Agriculture shall be visiting the flood affected areas from 26th of July, 1983 for reconnaissance/preliminary survey.

High Rates of Fertilizers

153. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the rates of fertilizers are very high and a number of farmers do not find themselves able to afford to make available good fertilizers for their use ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would reduce the prices of fertilizers to provide more and more facilities to the farmers in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The prices of fertilizers have been reduced by 7½% with effect from 29th June, 1983. The price of Urea and DAP lying with Food Corporation of India for more than two years and being made available to farmers mainly through indigenous manufacturers has been reduced further by 10%. These price reductions, it is hoped, will help the farmers to use more fertilizers.

Regularisation of Colonies in Delhi

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

(a) whether residents of a large number of unauthorised residential colonies in Delhi have represented to Government for regularisation of their colonies during the last five years including the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the names of all such colonies

as have been approved/regularised since then, separately for each year ;

(c) the names of such colonies among them as are still awaiting regularisation as on 30 June, 1983 and the likely date by which these would be approved ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

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

राजस्थान के सिरोही जिले में सूखा/दुर्भिक्ष

155. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा :

श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान सिरोही जिले (राजस्थान) और आस-पास के जिलों में व्याप्त सूखे और दुर्भिक्ष की स्थिति की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस क्षेत्र में लोगों को दी गई राहत का ब्यौरा क्या है और जो राहत कार्य अभी तक किये जा रहे हैं उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) सूखे और दुर्भिक्ष के कारण जून, 1983

से कुल कितने व्यक्ति मरे हैं ; और

(घ) इस क्षेत्र में सरकार ने स्वास्थ्य संबंधी क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (घ) राज्य सरकार से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

राजस्थान में चूने और गेहूं के उन्नत बीजों की खरीद

156. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983 के दौरान राजस्थान में सरकार ने कुल कितने और किस भाव पर गेहूं और चने के उन्नत बीज खरीदे ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त राज्य के बूंदी और कोटा जिलों के कितने किसानों से उपरोक्त बीज खरीदा गया ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) सरकार बीजों की खरीद नहीं करती है। तथापि, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की दो एजेंसियां अर्थात् राजस्थान राज्य बीज निगम तथा राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने राजस्थान राज्य में उनकी खरीद की है। 1983 में, गेहूं तथा चने के बीजों की खरीदी जाने वाली कुछ मात्रा तथा उनकी दरें नीचे दी गई हैं :—

एजेंसी	गेहूं		चना	
	मात्रा क्विंटल	दर रुपए प्रति क्विंटल	मात्रा	दर रुपए प्रति क्विंटल
राजस्थान राज्य बीज निगम	125191	200-240	5529	320
राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम	59000	*	22250	*

* (अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है)

(ख) बूंदी और कोटा जिलों में उन किसानों की संख्या, जिनमें गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त बीज खरीदे गये, लगभग 584 थी।

राज्यों को लेवी चीनी की सप्लाई

157. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से जून, 1983 तक प्रत्येक राज्य को लेवी चीनी का कितना कोटा आवंटित किया गया था ; और

(ख) जनवरी से जून, 1983 तक प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी मात्रा में लेवी चीनी आवंटित और रिलीज की गई ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) जनवरी से जून, 1983 तक सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य को आवंटित किए गए लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे की मात्रा का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। जनवरी से जून, 1983 तक प्रत्येक राज्य को देने के लिए फैक्ट्रियों से उपर्युक्त विवरण में दिए गए मासिक कोटे के आवंटन के आधार पर लेवी चीनी की मात्रा आवंटित और निर्मुक्त की गई थी।

विवरण

जनवरी से जून, 1983 के दौरान आवंटित लेवी चीनी का राज्यवार मासिक कोटा

क्र० राज्य/संघ शासित सं० प्रदेश	मासिक कोटा (मी० टन)
1	2
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	22696
2. असम	8459
3. मिजोरम	207

1	2
4. बिहार	29675
5. गुजरात	14433
6. हरियाणा	5462
7. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1801
8. जम्मू और काश्मीर	2542
9. केरल	10796
10. मध्य प्रदेश	22156
11. महाराष्ट्र	26645
12. कर्नाटक	15743
13. नागालैंड	340
14. उड़ीसा	11166
15. पंजाब	7085
16. राजस्थान	14494
17. तमिलनाडु	20526
18. उत्तर प्रदेश	47111
19. पश्चिम बंगाल	23156
20. अण्डमान और निकोबार	190
21. चण्डीगढ़	275
22. दादर और नगर हवेली	44
23. दिल्ली	6104
24. गोआ दमन और दीव	470
25. लक्षद्वीप	65
26. मणिपुर	609
27. मेघालय	50564
28. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	267
29. पांडिचेरी	257
30. त्रिपुरा	876
31. सिक्किम	134

नोट:—इसमें केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल और सीमा सुरक्षा बल आदि को किया गया थोड़ा आवंटन शामिल नहीं है।

Statutory Minimum Price of Sugarcane

158. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the prices of sugarcane recently fixed by State Government, Statewise ; and

(b) the effect of difference in these prices on healthy growth of rural economy in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

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

(a) Against the minimum prices of sugarcane fixed by the Central Government, under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, at Rs. 13.00 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent, for the 1982-83 season, certain State Governments have advised the sugar factories to pay higher prices. A statement giving the prices as advised by the State Governments is attached.

(b) The criteria on the basis of which the State-advised prices are determined have not been conveyed to the Central Government. The healthy growth of rural economy depends on the payment of actual cane price relative to various other factors including the level of levy price and open market price of sugar.

Statement

Statement showing the State-advised prices of sugarcane payable by sugar factories for the 1982-83 season, as intimated by the State Governments.

S. No.	State	Price
		Rs. per quintal
1.	Haryana	20-23
2.	Punjab	20-23
3.	Bihar	20.50 (Rs. 19.00 with effect from 4th May, 1983)
4.	Central and Western U.P.	21.50
5.	Eastern U.P.	20.50
6.	Madhya Pradesh	17.00 plus Rs. 3.00 as subsidy
7.	Tamil Nadu	16.50 linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent.
8.	Maharashtra	15.00 ex-field (advance)
9.	Kerala	17-20
10.	Andhra Pradesh	18.50 linked to a recovery of 8.5 percent plus Re. 1/- as subsidy.
11.	Goa	27.40
12.	Rajasthan	17-25
13.	Orissa	14.38 to 23
14.	Nagaland	17.50

Sugarcane Arrears

159. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI R.N. RAKESH :
SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears in various States of sugarcane payable to farmers by sugar factories and the steps considered by Government in this regard ;

(b) policy in this regard for the next season ; and

(c) reasons advanced by sugar factories for the accumulation of arrears of payments to farmers and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(a) A statement giving cane price dues payable by the sugar factories in various States is attached.

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. The Central Government monitors the position and issues directions to the State Governments, from time to time, for expeditious clearance of the cane price arrears. The importance of clearance of cane price dues has again been impressed on the State Governments recently.

The Central Government, on its part, has liberalised bank credit facilities to the sugar mills. Besides, other steps like granting a late crushing excise rebate and maintenance of desired levels in sugar prices through judicious monthly releases of free sale sugar have also been taken to maintain the liquidity of the industry to enable them to pay the cane dues.

In so far as sugar mills taken over under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of

Management) Act, 1978, are concerned, the Government have decided to clear the arrears.

(b) and (c). The following main reasons have been advanced by the sugar factories for accumulation of cane price arrears :

- (1) Low minimum cane price fixed by the Central Government resulting in low levy sugar price.
- (2) High State-advised prices of sugarcane.
- (3) Low realisations from sale of levy as well as free sale sugar.
- (4) Bumper production in two successive years—1981-82 and 1982-83.
- (5) High stocks of sugar with the mills and inadequate bank credit and higher bank margins.
- (6) Lower valuation of sugar stocks.
- (7) Inadequate exports.
- (8) Relief in Purchase Tax not forthcoming from the State Governments.

Though the Central Government do not fully subscribe to the views put forward by the Industry, all the same, it is alive to the financial problem of the Industry. Minimum prices of sugarcane are fixed fully taking into account the interests of cane growers, consumers and producers of sugar.

Steps taken/being taken by the Government to remedy the situation have already been enumerated in reply to part (a) of the Question. The details of the liberalised bank credit facilities are as under :

- (i) The bank credit margins which were earlier kept at 25 per cent have been reduced to 17.5 per cent.
- (ii) Extra bank credit has been made available by the grant of cash credit limits up to 125 per cent of the previous years limit.
- (iii) Mills are being provided 100 per

cent credit from the banks against the 5 lakh tonnes buffer stock.

Besides, a Standing Committee on Coordination of Institutional Finance for the Sugar Industry has been set up to review the problems of the Industry on a continuing basis.

The State Government of Bihar has lower-

ed the State-advised price of sugarcane to Rs. 19/- per quintal from 4th May, 1983.

Government is also keen to fulfil its allotted quota of sugar export.

The next sugar season is to commence only on 1.10.1983. The policy for that season will be formulated in due course.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise position of cane price payable, price paid and balance outstanding for cane purchased during 1982-83 season upto 15.6.83 as well as the arrears of cane price for the previous seasons as on 15.6.83.

State	Total price due for cane purchased during 1982-83 season upto 15.6.83	Cane price paid upto 15.6.83	Balance cane price payable as on 15.6.83	Arrears of cane price for earlier seasons as on 15.6.83 or the latest available date	
				1981-82 season	1980-81 and earlier seasons
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. West U.P.	14180.74	10349.64	3831.10	132.44	37.77
2. Central U.P.	16632.90	11751.51	4881.39	211.36	171.28
3. East U.P.	10851.85	7137.44	3714.41	289.18	36.78
4. Total U.P. =	41665.49	29238.59	12426.90	632.98	245.83
5. Bihar	8435.11	3756.38	4678.73	54.08	28.79
6. West Bengal	183.37	118.31	65.06	0.64	2.10
7. Assam	194.05	130.30	63.75	0.07	0.32
8. Punjab	2945.50	2558.35	387.15	0.42	—
9. Haryana	3559.30	3092.26	467.04	0.56	0.96
10. Rajasthan	394.70	381.88	12.82	0.56	0.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Madhya Pradesh	1451.18	1297.20	153.98	0.35	25.52
12. Orissa	586.97	546.61	40.36	—	0.28
13. Maharashtra	44916.94	43680.41	1236.53	60.62	127.23
14. Gujarat	6312.48	5930.31	382.17	27.52	0.11
15. Karnataka	11033.91	10267.33	766.58	98.16	19.45
16. Kerala	316.80	316.67	0.13	0.06	42.50
17. Andhra Pradesh	9584.43	8513.95	1070.48	129.38	36.80
18. Tamil Nadu	10833.38	9842.81	990.57	2.70	4.09
19. Pondicherry	409.24	404.98	4.26	0.05	0.88
20. Nagaland	141.95	57.84	84.11	—	—
21. Goa	242.11	242.11	—	—	—
All India	143206.91	120376.29	22830.62 (15.9%)	1008.15	535.45

NOTE :—The information in respect of 27 factories was not available for 15.6.83 and that available for the latest date has been taken.

Financial Assistance for Telugu-Ganga Canal

160. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh Governments have sought financial assistance for implementing the Telugu-Ganga Canal Project, which would supply drinking water to Madras city ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b).

Government of Tamilnadu has requested the Government of India to provide Rs. 250 crores as grant and Rs. 200 crores as long-term loan outside the Plan for the Krishna Water Supply Scheme to provide drinking water to Madras city. The Tamilnadu Government has been informed by the Planning Minister that the Scheme should fit into the frame-work of the National plan and the matter will have to be considered in the context of the total picture of resources. From the Andhra Pradesh Government, no specific request for financial assistance for the Telugu-Ganga Canal Project has been received.

The Telugu-Ganga Canal Project Report is also not yet received in the Centre from Andhra Pradesh/Tamilnadu Governments,

High-Rise Buildings in Delhi in violation of Building Bye-Laws

161. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI F.H. MOHSIN :
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

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

(a) whether in view of the devastating fire that broke out recently in Gopala Towers in West Delhi, Government have made any survey to know the number of high-rise buildings that have come up in Delhi in deviation from and in violation of the building bye-laws and safety regulations ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what action has been taken/is proposed to be taken by the Government against the defaulters ; and

(c) whether Government will consider the desirability of codifying all the essentials which should be strictly complied with by the builders of such buildings before these are occupied ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Review of Delhi Land (Restrictions and Transfer) Act, 1972

162. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

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

(a) whether Government have made any critical review of the Delhi Land (Restrictions and Transfer) Act, 1972 to find out how far the deficiencies, if any, in the Act have resulted in the growth of unauthorised colonies in and around Delhi which Government had to regularise subsequently ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government contemplate bringing a legislation to remove the deficiencies in the Act to check the growth of unauthorised colonies in the capital ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) to (c). It has been noticed that some people have been circumventing the provisions of the Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972, by taking recourse to general power of attorney, authorising the attorney to mortgage, look after and sell the land belonging to the owners. In order to remedy the situation, a proposal to amend the Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972 is under active consideration of the Government, in consultation with the Delhi Administration.

Report of Central Team Regarding Drought Situation in States

163. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an on the spot study of the drought affected States was conducted by the Central team ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the report submitted by the Central team ; and

(c) the extent and nature of the additional assistance proposed to be given by Government on the basis of the report of the Central team to the affected States to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On the basis of recommen-

dations made by the Central Team and their approval by the High Level Committee the drought affected States were sanctioned a

ceiling of assistance for 1982-83 and 1983-84. Statewise position is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	Ceiling of expenditure approved during 1982-83	Additional ceiling of expenditure approved during 1983-84
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	6877.00	2826.20
2. Bihar	2501.00	897.50
3. Gujarat	3060.00	262.00
4. Haryana	1182.00	—
5. Himachal Pradesh	1302.00	—
6. Kerala	410.00	3577.00
7. Karnataka	881.00	1400.00
8. Madhya Pradesh	4099.00	1996.00
9. Maharashtra	5638.00	1163.00
10. Orissa	1398.00 (+) 200.00 Loan	2464.50
11. Rajasthan	6690.00	3985.12
12. Tamil Nadu	1839.00	4997.00
13. Tripura	91.80	—
14. West Bengal	7427.00	3059.00
15. Pondicherry	31.00	44.07
16. Mizoram	—	106.27
TOTAL	43626.00	26778.56

Restoration of Ecology in Himalayas

164. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan to restore ecology at high altitude in Himalayas ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ;

(c) the number of trees and its kind to be planted under the plan ; and

(d) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Government have formulated various Plan Schemes for restoration of Ecology in the country including the high altitude region of the Himalayas. The broad outlines are :—

(i) Integrated Development including forestry, animal husbandry and horticulture on Watershed basis.

(ii) Soil, and Water Conservation works such as construction of check dams, gully plugging, torrent control, terracing of critically eroded agriculture lands, etc.

(iii) Afforestation and pasture development including seeding and fertilizing of alpine pastures.

(iv) Tree planting by private individuals school children, various institutions and other voluntary agencies.

(v) Free supply of seedlings to the farmers and the children under 'A Tree for every child Programme'.

(vi) Participation of youths in Ecological restoration activities.

(c) Since the programme for restoration of Ecology in Himalayas envisage Integrated Development of the area on watershed basis, no targets have been fixed in terms of number of trees to be planted. However, as far as Centrally Sponsored Forestry Scheme of Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas (Operation SOILWATCH) is concerned, it is proposed to raise 255.28 lakhs seedlings for planting by individual farmers in their land, free supply of 650.00 lakhs seedlings under 'A Tree for Every Child Programme'.

Trees suitable for production of Fuelwood, small timber, fodder and fruit are being planted.

(d) The scheme-wise Sixth Plan financial outlays are given below :

Scheme/Project

Outlay
(Rs. in lakhs)

Period of
Scheme/Project

1

2

3

(i) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas (Operation SOILWATCH)

1500.00

1980-85

(ii) Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects

7180.00

1980-85

(iii) Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of flood Prone Rivers

6400.00

1980-85

1	2	3
(iv) Pilot Project on Control of Shifting Cultivation	100.00	1980-85
(v) Coordinated Action Research Projects for Himalayan Eco-Development	281.45	1982-85
(vi) Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations	436.00	1980-85
(vii) Indo-German Dhauladhar Range Project in Himachal Pradesh	1050.00	1980-88
(viii) World Bank aided Social Forestry Project in Jammu and Kashmir	2370.00	1982-87
(ix) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in South Bhagirathi Watershed in Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of European Economic Community.	1170.00	1982-87

Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal

165. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) Canal to bring Sutlej water to Haryana ;

(b) whether any loan from the World Bank has been obtained for the purpose and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed ; and

(d) financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). The work in Haryana portion of the canal has since been completed.

As regard to the work in Punjab portion

of the canal, its alignment and capacity had been decided and most of the pre-construction formalities like land acquisition, inviting tenders etc. are being finalised. An amount of Rs. 14.13 crores is reported to have been spent on the canal upto 31.5.1983 against an estimated cost of Rs. 192 crores.

The project has not been posed to the World Bank for loan assistance.

Condition of Dharavi Slums, Bombay

166. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of Dharavi (Bombay) slums where lakhs of people are staying ;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has taken note of the existence of slums and need to improve conditions in Dharavi ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. "Slum Improvement" is a State subject and the scheme for improvement of slums is being operated in the State sector as part of the Minimum Needs Programme. The Govt. of Maharashtra has provided Rs. 10 crores in their annual plan for 1983-84 for executing such schemes in various slums in the State. It has been reported that the State Government has taken steps to provide basic services in Dharavi also.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अधीन उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में कार्यों का पूरा होना

167. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम सरकार द्वारा अब भी राज्यों के माध्यम से चलाये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1981-82, 1982-83

के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पूरे किए गए कार्यों का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस योजना को और अधिक लोकप्रिय और ग्राह्य बनाने के लिए कुछ परिवर्तन करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) : (क) काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम का स्थान अब राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम ने ले लिया है। अब बाद वाला कार्यक्रम ही कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है और इसे राज्यों के माध्यम से चलाया जा रहा है।

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सृजित परिसम्पत्तियों का ब्योरा दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) कार्यक्रम के संशोधित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत अप्रैल, 1983 में जारी कर दिए गये हैं।

विवरण

वर्ष 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में सृजित परिसम्पत्तियों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्र०	मदें	बिहार		उत्तर प्रदेश	
		1981-82 (दिसम्बर, 82 तक)	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	वनरोपण/सामाजिक वानिकी कार्यों के अंतर्गत लाया गया क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	364	3355	17505	8879

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए पेय जल कुएं सामुदायिक सिंचाई कुएं तथा सामूहिक आवास आदि (संख्या)	188	3952	355	538
3.	ग्रामीण तालाबों का निर्माण (संख्या)	5071	6306	—	3
4.	लघु सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ बचाव कार्यों आदि से लाभान्वित क्षेत्र (हैक्टेयर में)	21167	35467	—	2385
5.	भूमि संरक्षण तथा भूमि सुधार आदि से लाभान्वित क्षेत्र (हैक्टेयर में)	30	40	39581	7700
6.	निर्मित/मरम्मत की गई ग्रामीण सड़कें (किलोमीटर) में	1501	1790	1271	1931
7.	स्कूल, बालवाड़ी, पंचायत घरों आदि का निर्माण (संख्या)	287	123	24	126
8.	अन्य निर्माण कार्य (संख्या)	64	470	324	1950

उचित दर की दुकानों का आवंटन

168. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में उचित दर की 40 प्रतिशत दुकानें ऐसे वर्ग के लोगों को आवंटित कर दी गई हैं जो खाद्यान्नों के वितरण में भारी अनियमितताएं कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश में

इस प्रकार की अनियमितताओं के कितने मामले गत वर्ष पकड़े गए और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ;

(ग) उचित दर की दुकानों में अनियमितताएँ न होने देने तथा उन्हें उचित ढंग से चलाने के संबंध में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ; और

(घ) क्या दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश में उचित दर की कुछ प्रतिशत दुकानें अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को भी आवंटित की गई हैं और यदि हां तो उनकी संख्या और प्रतिशतता क्या है तथा उनमें किस सीमा तक अनियमितताएं की जा रही हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) से (ग) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को राज्यों में लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी प्राथमिक तौर पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है। इसमें उचित दर की दुकानें आवंटित करना, उनके काम पर निगरानी रखना तथा अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए कार्यवाही करना शामिल है। यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में ऐसी दुकानों में से 40 प्रतिशत दुकानें एक वर्ग को आवंटित की गई हैं, जो खाद्यान्नों के वितरण में घोर अनियमितताएं करता है। तथापि, विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें स्थानीय अधिकारियों द्वारा उचित दर की दुकानों का निरीक्षण करवाती है और जहां कहीं अनियमितताओं का पता चलता है, उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करती हैं। यह निरीक्षण नियमित तथा अकस्मात दोनों आधारों पर किया जाता है। दिल्ली में, दिल्ली प्रशासन के खाद्य और आपूर्ति विभाग के मुख्यालय में एक नियंत्रण कक्ष स्थापित किया गया है, जो दिल्ली में उचित दर के दुकानधारियों सहित विभिन्न डीलरों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त करता है। इसके अलावा प्रवर्तन कार्यवाही करने के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस का एक जमाखोरी-विरोधी तथा चोरबाजारी विरोधी सैल भी दिल्ली प्रशासन के खाद्य और आपूर्ति विभाग के साथ जोड़ा गया है। पिछले 2 पचांग वर्षों में दिल्ली में उचित दर की दुकानों का निरीक्षण करने पर अनियमितताओं के जो मामले पाये गये उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1981	2151
1982	2196

उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में आंकड़े राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त किए जा रहे हैं और सदन के पटल पर रख दिए जाएंगे।

(घ) अन्तिम रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, दिल्ली में कुल 2860 उचित दर की दुकानों में से 167 दुकानें अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति से संबंधित व्यक्तियों द्वारा चलाई जा रही थीं, जो कुल दुकानों का लगभग 6 प्रतिशत बैठता है। उनके द्वारा की जा रही अनियमितताओं के बारे में आंकड़े दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त किए जा रहे हैं।

जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश से संबंधित आंकड़ों का संबंध है, इन्हें राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त किया जा रहा है और सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

एशियाड के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए कार्यों का अपूर्ण रहना

169. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एशियाड के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा आरम्भ किए गये कितने निर्माण कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं और कितने कार्य अभी तक अपूर्ण हैं ;

(ख) अपूर्ण निर्माण कार्यों के नाम और स्थल कौन-कौन से हैं ;

(ग) क्या वे इस वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरे हो जायेंगे ; और

(घ) इन कार्यों का निर्धारित समय पंर पूरा न होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Acute Water Shortage in the Capital

170. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuous acute water shortage in the capital so much so that certain areas particularly in South Delhi do not get water supply for days together particularly in summer season ;

(b) if so, what is the extent of rise in the demand of drinking water with the growth of Delhi during the last five years (year-wise) and what has been the actual supply of drinking water as against the demand ; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government so far to augment the water supply with the growing need and what programme has been drawn by Government to meet the demand by 2001-A.D. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that water supply in Delhi is generally satisfactory. During summer, complaints of low pressure are received from those areas which are situated at the tail end of distribution system or at higher elevation.

(b) According to the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking the demand and supply of water for the last five years were as under :

Year	Demand (MGD)	Actual supply (from Municipal sources in MGD)
1	2	3
1978	345	240.00
1979	358	237.43

1	2	3
1980	370	244.10
1981	410	270.96
1982	425	299.46

In addition to the supply from Municipal sources, the NDMC, DDA, CPWD have also been supplying water from tubewells.

(c) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that the present unstalled capacity of water supply is 313 MGD and the following measures have been taken to meet the requirements by 1985 :

(i) A 100 MGD Water treatment Plant is under construction and the first phase of 50 MGD is expected to be commissioned during the current year.

(ii) Construction of 6 additional Ranney wells have been taken up. These Ranney wells are expected to yield 15 MGD of water.

(iii) Investigations are in progress for sinking additional Ranney wells to yield 20 MGD of water.

(iv) The proposed exchange of sewage effluent for raw water with the neighbouring States is expected to augment the water supply by 34 MGD.

For meeting the requirement of water for Delhi beyond 1985, action is being taken to obtain raw water from river Yamuna and from neighbouring States.

Drought in West Bengal

171. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the demand of the State Government of West Bengal to save the State from recent drought ;

(b) the response of the Central Government thereto ;

(c) the reason for a poor response ; and

(d) What is the proposal of Government to release financial help once again to State Government of West Bengal to meet the serious drought condition of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). A Statement showing Central Assistance sought and sanctioned by the Central Government during 1982-83 and 1983-84 is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The proposal of the State Government in this regard is under processing.

Statement

West Bengal Drought 1982-83 and 1983-84

Statement Showing the Quantum of Central Assistance Sought for by the Government of West Bengal and Sanctioned by the Central Government during Years 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Upto June, 1983) for Drought Relief Works in the States.

During 1982-83		During 1983-84 Upto June	
Central Sought (Rs. in lakhs)	Assistance Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Central Sought Rs. in lakhs)	Assistance Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
27821.00	7427.00 + 300.00 loan	9558.05	3059.00

Contribution of Imported Skimmed Milk Powder and Butter Oil in Milk Sold in Metropolitan Cities

172. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4658 on 9 August, 1982 regarding increase in price of imported skimmed milk powder and state :

(a) the contribution of imported skimmed milk powder and butter oil in quantity of milk sold in the cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras daily vis-a-vis the fluid milk procured from their milk sheds or from other parts of the country in each of four cities during 1982-83 and in June, 1983 ;

(b) year-wise value of the quantity of skimmed milk powder and butter oil imported in 1970-71 to 1982-83 ; and

(c) corrective measures Government propose to take if quantity and value of these commodities have increased to make country self sufficient and their outcome so far along with total amount of expenditure State-wise from 1979-80 to 1982-83 ?

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

**Public Distribution System
in the Country**

173. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Distribution system in the country has totally failed resulting in great hardship to the people ;

(b) what are the actual allotment and lifting of the essential commodities of the different States during the last five years ; and

(c) steps Government are taking to cope with the demand of the deficit States of the essential commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. The Public Distribution System is operating throughout the country and the reports received from time to time from the various States indicate that the system is generally functioning well to meet the needs of the consumers for some of the essential commodities

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

(c) The Central Government is supplying certain key essential commodities such as wheat, rice, imported edible oils, sugar and kerosene apart from soft coke and controlled cloth, for distribution to the consumers under the Public Distribution System. Keeping in view the overall availability of stocks of these commodities in the Central Pool as also taking into consideration the demands made by the State Governments/ Union Territories, the Central Government arranges for an equitable distribution of these commodities between various States/ Union Territories for issue under the System. In this manner, the demand by the deficit States is also given due consideration while making allocations.

**Unauthorised Occupation of Govt.
Quarters by Retired Employees of
Govt. of India Press**

174. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUS-
ING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Government quarters have unauthorisedly been occupied by the employees of Government of India Press, Minto Road who have been retired from the Government service ;

(b) if so, details thereof and what action the authorities of Government of India Press and Directorate of Printing are taking in such cases ;

(c) who is responsible to take proper action to get such quarters vacated well in time ; and

(d) by when these unauthorisedly occupied quarters will be got vacated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Some employees of the Govt. of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi, who were allotted, during their service career, residential quarters belonging to the 'Press Pool', have continued to occupy them unauthorisedly after cancellation of allotments on their retirement from service.

(b) The details of the quarters and action taken for their vacation are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d). The General Manager of the Press, being the Estate Officer under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, is the competent authority to take action for vacation of the quarters. As explained in Column No. 4 of the Annexure, in reply to part (b) above, appropriate action in this behalf is already under way. Since the proceedings under the said Act are of quasi-judicial nature and appealable, it is not possible to indicate any firm date by which the quarters will be got vacated.

Statement

List of Government Quarters in Unauthorised Occupation of the Employees of Government of India Press Minto Road, New Delhi who have been Retired from Government Service.

S. No.	Quarter No. and Type	Date of cancellation	Present Position of eviction proceeding
1	2	3	4
1.	F-18, Turkman Place 'B'	1.4.83	Show cause notice under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is under issue.
2.	670, Mandir Marg 'B'	1.6.81	The case against eviction order remitted back by the appellate court to trial Court (Estate Officer) for de novo eviction proceedings.
3.	E-4, Press Place 'C'	30.6.83	The case is pending with appellate court against eviction order.
4.	106, Minto Road Complex 'B'	1.9.82	Final Notice of eviction passed on 7.7.1983.
5.	125, Minto Road -do- 'B'	1.3.1983	Show cause notice under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is under issue.
6.	C-80, Minto Road -do- 'B'	1.10.82	The case is pending with appellate Court against the eviction orders.
7.	F-2176, Netaji Nagar 'B'	1.5.83	Show cause Notice under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is under issue.
8.	E-10, Rouse Avenue 'C'	1.7.83	Show cause Notice under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is under issue.
9.	E-53, Ahilya Bai Road 'C'	1.1.83	Final eviction orders issued on 15.7.83.

1	2	3	4
10.	F-2237, Netaji Nagar 'B'	1.2.83	Cause under trial with the Court of Law against show cause notice under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.
11.	F-2241, Netaji Nagar, 'B'	1.3.83	Final eviction orders issued on 20.7.83.
12.	342, Chitragupta Road 'C'	1.7.83	Show cause notice under issue.
13.	353, Sarojini Nagar 'B'	1.6.83	Show cause notice under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 issued on 20.7.83.
14.	4/80, Rouse Avenue 'A'	1.7.83	Show cause notice under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is under issue.
15.	23-F, Turkman Place 'B'	1.7.83	-do-
16.	E-68, Mahabat Khan Road 'C'	1.7.83	-do-
17.	C-21, Minto Road Complex 'C'	1.7.83	-do-
18.	58-Daftry Type Press Road 'A'	1.7.83	-do-
19.	E-9, Rouse Avenue, 'C'	1.7.83	-do-
20.	106, Minto Road, 'B'	1.7.83	-do-
21.	F-2180, Netaji Nagar, 'B'	1.7.83	-do-
22.	F-2174, Netaji Nagar 'B'	1.7.83	-do-
23.	139, Minto Road, 'B'	1.7.83	-do-

पीने के पानी की सप्लाई और सफाई
दशक कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी दृष्टिकोण

175. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण
और अन्वय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरवरी, 1982 में राज्य सरकारों के
प्रतिनिधियों के साथ आयोजित सम्मेलन में पीने के

पानी की सप्लाई और सफाई दशक कार्यक्रम
संबन्धी दृष्टिकोण के बारे में की गई सिफारिशों में
से स्वीकार की गई सिफारिशों, राज्य स्तर पर
बनाये जाने वाले शीर्ष निकायों निर्धारित लक्ष्यों
प्राथमिकता आदि का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त स्वीकृत सिफारिशों का कार्यान्वयन

कब शुरू किया गया तथा अब तक इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रवार आंकड़े सहित उस पर किया गया व्यय कुल कितना है ; और

(घ) राजस्थान के पाली जिले में कितने समस्या गांव हैं तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जहां फरवरी, 1982 से पीने के पानी की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था की गई है साथ ही की गई व्यवस्था तथा उस पर किये गए व्यय का ब्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) नई दिल्ली में 3-2-82 को आयोजित राज्य सचिवों, मुख्य इंजीनियरों और कार्यान्वयन अभिकरणों के प्रमुखों के सम्मेलन द्वारा की गई सभी सिफारिशों को 4 और 5 फरवरी, 1982 को हुए राज्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन द्वारा पूर्णरूपेण अनुमोदित किया गया था।

(ख) इन सिफारिशों को, कार्यान्वयन हेतु मार्च, 1982 में राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के ध्यान में लाया गया था। स्वीकृत सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्रवाई की जानी है क्योंकि जलपूर्ति एवं स्वच्छता राज्य के विषय हैं। यह सम्मेलन, दशक कार्यक्रम में राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग प्राप्त करने और कतिपय मूल मसलों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के लिए बुलाया गया था। कार्यान्वयन की समयावधि और प्रगति के ब्योरो पर राज्यों द्वारा ध्यान दिया जाता है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, शीर्ष या अन्य समितियां 13 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में गठित की गई हैं। ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति को जैसा कि सम्मेलन में निर्णय किया गया था, राज्यों द्वारा उच्चतर प्राथमिकता भी दी जा रही है।

(ग) क्योंकि जलपूर्ति एवं स्वच्छता राज्य के विषय हैं, इसलिए सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन पर

किए गए खर्च के ब्योरे केवल राज्य सरकारों के पास उपलब्ध होंगे। जहां तक केन्द्र का सम्बन्ध है, छठी योजना में जलपूर्ति एवं स्वच्छता क्षेत्र का परिव्यय 5वीं योजना (1974-79) में 1030.68 करोड़ रुपये की तुलना में 3922.02 करोड़ रुपये तक पर्याप्त रूप से बढ़ा दिया गया है। वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83, दशक कार्यक्रम के प्रथम दो वर्ष में प्रत्याशित व्यय (परिव्यय) इस क्षेत्र के लिए दी गई निधियों के आंकड़े संलग्न विवरण I, II और III में दिये गये हैं।

(घ) गांवों के नाम तथा अन्य ब्योरे केवल राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध होंगे। तथापि, इस मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण-IV में दी गई है।

विवरण-I

जलपूर्ति एवं स्वच्छता क्षेत्र-राज्य क्षेत्र में परिव्यय तथा व्यय

(लाख रुपयों में)

क्र०सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	1981-82 प्रत्याशित व्यय	1982-83 परिव्यय (अस्थायी)
1	2	3	4
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	250	2800
2.	असम	800	1000
3.	बिहार	1800	1842
4.	गुजरात	2142	3050
5.	हरियाणा	1200	1400
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	834	960
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	4064	1700
8.	कर्नाटक	— 50	— 553
9.	केरल	1345	1450

1	2	3	4
10. मध्य प्रदेश		3237	2500
11. महाराष्ट्र		9730	14000
12. मणिपुर		670	550
13. मेघालय		750	780
14. नागालैण्ड		300	314
15. उड़ीसा		825	915
16. पंजाब		2460	1700
17. राजस्थान		3874	2100
18. सिक्किम		170	193
19. तमिलनाडु		6259	5790
20. त्रिपुरा		324	300
21. उत्तर प्रदेश		5855	4585
22. पश्चिम बंगाल		1600	1600
योग-राज्य		50988	52082

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र

1. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	70.00	87.00
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	275.00	335.00
3. चण्डीगढ़	330.40	375.00
4. दादर तथा नागर हवेली	16.72	22.00
5. दिल्ली	2556.00	2842.00
6. गोवा, दमण तथा दीव	350.88	460.00
7. लक्षद्वीप	4.00	4.00
8. मिजोरम	201.00	235.00
9. पांडिचेरी	124.27	125.00

योग : संघ राज्यक्षेत्र 3928.37 4485.00

योग : राज्य योजना 54916.37 56567.00

विवरण-II

ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के 1981-82 के दौरान केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल-पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दी गई निधियां

क्र०सं० राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (राशि लाख रुपयों में)

1	2	3
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश		376.75
2. असम		403.45
3. बिहार		862.50
4. गुजरात		402.25
5. हरियाणा		337.34
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश		368.69
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर		426.55
8. कर्नाटक		485.50
9. केरल		529.53
10. मध्य प्रदेश		1033.75
11. महाराष्ट्र		558.00
12. मणिपुर		151.32
13. मेघालय		246.12
14. नागालैण्ड		182.79
15. उड़ीसा		603.08
16. पंजाब		90.17
17. राजस्थान		1506.42
18. सिक्किम		71.74
19. तमिलनाडु		569.71
20. त्रिपुरा		85.50
21. उत्तर प्रदेश		1024.13
22. पश्चिम बंगाल		580.96
23. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह		20.10

1	2	3	1	2	3
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	35.00	6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	273.73
25.	चण्डीगढ़	—	7.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	1058.00
26.	दिल्ली	13.50	8.	कर्नाटक	941.50
27.	दादर तथा नागर हवेली	—	9.	केरल	643.20
28.	गोआ दमण तथा दीव	14.25	10.	मध्य प्रदेश	1397.50
29.	लक्षद्वीप	—	11.	महाराष्ट्र	722.50
30.	मिजोरम	2.47	12.	मणिपुर	158.00
31.	पांडिचेरी	12.00	13.	मेघालय	202.63
	योग	<u>10993.57</u>	14.	नागालैण्ड	155.18
			15.	उड़ीसा	772.50
			16.	पंजाब	183.00
			17.	राजस्थान	2231.50
			18.	सिक्किम	63.94
			19.	तमिलनाडु	856.50
			20.	त्रिपुरा	81.50
			21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1940.99
			22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	893.50
			23.	अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	6.64
			24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	30.00
			25.	चण्डीगढ़	—
			26.	दिल्ली	2.00
			27.	दादर तथा नागर हवेली	—
			28.	गोआ, दमण तथा दीव	20.94
			29.	लक्षद्वीप	—
			30.	मिजोरम	4.50
			31.	पांडिचेरी	14.40
			योग		<u>15,145.48</u>

टिप्पणी : इसके अतिरिक्त 1981-82 के दौरान त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित रिलीज/व्यय भी किया गया था :—

एन०ई०ई०आर०आई० 3.5 लाख रुपये, एस०आई० डी० ए० रिंग 3.5 लाख रुपये निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में स्टाफ 1.43 लाख रुपये योग 6,48 लाख रुपये।

विवरण-III

केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम 1982-83 के दौरान निधियों का जारी करना।

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	(लाख रुपयों में)
1	2	3
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	479.50
2.	असम	583.98
3.	बिहार	863.75
4.	गुजरात	287.00
5.	हरियाणा	277.00

24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	30.00
25.	चण्डीगढ़	—
26.	दिल्ली	2.00
27.	दादर तथा नागर हवेली	—
28.	गोआ, दमण तथा दीव	20.94
29.	लक्षद्वीप	—
30.	मिजोरम	4.50
31.	पांडिचेरी	14.40

योग 15,145.48

विवरण-IV

वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान राजस्थान के पाली जनपद में लाभान्वित समस्याग्रस्त गांवों की संख्या तथा उस पर किया गया खर्च।

कार्यक्रम	लाभान्वित समस्याग्रस्त गांवों की संख्या	व्यय (लाख रुपयों में)
1. केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम	3	24.91
2. राज्य क्षेत्र न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम	78	132.93

खाद्य संबंधी राज सहायता

लिए बजट अनुमान 1983-84 में 800 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है।

176. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

बजट अनुमान 1983-84 में खाद्य राज सहायता के रूप में किए गए 800 करोड़ रुपए (भण्डारण और मार्गस्थ हानियों के प्रावधान के बिना) के प्रावधान के मदवार ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :

(क) क्या खाद्य की राज सहायता, जो वर्ष 1970-71 में 96 करोड़ थी, आज 1600 करोड़ रुपये अथवा उससे अधिक हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार किन-किन वस्तुओं पर से राज सहायता देती है ; उसका उद्देश्य क्या है ;

(ग) क्या राज सहायता का 10 प्रतिशत लाभ समाज के ऊंचे वर्ग को मिल रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को गरीबों के हित में लाभप्रद बनाने तथा धनी वर्ग को इस राज सहायता का लाभ न उठाने देने के लिए कदम उठायेगी ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाब) : (क) और (ख) 1970-71 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम को खाद्य राज सहायता के रूप में 17.98 करोड़ रुपए की प्रतिपूर्ति की गई थी। इस प्रयोजन के

	करोड़ रुपयों में
1. उपभोक्ता राज सहायता	1983-84
(क) गेहूं	221.00
(ख) चावल	233.00
2. खाद्यान्नों के बफर स्टॉक के रख-रखाव का खर्च	309.00
3. अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह को खाद्यान्न पहुंचाने के लिए परिवहन राज सहायता	0.60
4. नियमित भण्डारण और मार्गस्थ हानियों के लिए तदर्थ प्रावधान	40.00

803.60

अथवा

पूर्णांक 800.00

खाद्य विभाग निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम को खाद्य राज सहायता देता रहा है :—

- (1) किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य का आश्वासन देकर और उन मूल्यों पर जितनी भी मात्रा बिक्री के लिए लाई जाएगी उसको खरीदने की पेशकश करके देश में खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना ।
- (2) देश भर में उचित और समान निर्गम मूल्य पर सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध करके और खुले बाजार के मूल्य स्थिर करने की प्रक्रिया द्वारा उपभोक्ता के हित की रक्षा करना ।
- (3) न केवल अन्तर-मौसमी स्थिरता प्रदान करने के लिए बल्कि सूखा, बाढ़ आदि के कारण फसल के न होने से उत्पन्न तात्कालिक स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए देश में खाद्य सुरक्षा के उपाय के रूप में खाद्यान्नों का पर्याप्त बफर स्टॉक रखना ।

(ग) और (घ) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली, जिसे राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में कार्यान्वित किया जाता है, समाज के कमजोर वर्गों समेत सभी वर्गों के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए होती है। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाने वाले समाज के ऊंचे स्तर के उपभोक्ताओं की प्रतिशतता का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का लाभ अधिक से अधिक लोगों तक पहुंचाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों को समय-समय पर निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं कि वे इस प्रणाली का विस्तार करें, इसे सुदृढ़ बनाएं और इसमें सुधार करें। संबंधित क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की होती है जोकि इस संबंध में विभिन्न कार्य-विधियां निर्धारित करती हैं जिनमें उचित दर की दुकानों से जिन्स की मात्रा और इसकी देने की अवधि शामिल होती है।

Delay in Completion of Irrigation Projects

177. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the major irrigation projects taken up by the Centre/State Governments since independence and are yet to be completed/taken up and the period by which the projects in hand were anticipated to be completed initially ;

(b) the major factors responsible for the delay in the completion/taking up of these projects ;

(c) the estimated areas likely to be irrigated with the completion of these projects ;

(d) the estimated cost escalation in respect of each of these projects by the time these are completed/taken up for execution ; and

(e) what precise measures have been taken by Government to remove the bottleneck and to accelerate the progress of their completion and to ensure that the projects under completion are commissioned according to the revised schedule and that the projects proposed to be taken up are not further delayed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

World Bank Assistance for Irrigation Projects in Orissa

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

(a) the names of the major and medium irrigation projects in Orissa which are under execution by World Bank assistance and recently agreed by the World Bank to provi-

de assistance for new irrigation projects therefor ;

(b) the names of the irrigation projects confirming as spillover projects since First, Second and Third Five Year Plans up to Sixth Plan ;

(c) what are the difficulties and reasons for the delays for completion of these projects in time and the measures taken by the Centre and to avoid such delays in future ; and

(d) the names of the long delayed irrigation projects, the World Bank assistance received so far and the money so far spent by the Government of Orissa on these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI

RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) At present 3 Irrigation projects in Orissa are receiving assistance from World Bank. They are :

Mahanadi Barrages Project (December 1980), Subernarekha Irrigation Project (November 1982) and Orissa Irrigation Phase-II Project (July 1983).

(b) to (d). List of the above mentioned projects and period i.e. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Five Year Plans etc. upto Sixth Plan is given in the attached statement. Under the Orissa Medium Project agreements effective from 1977 to 1983, 18 medium projects were taken up earlier. The World Bank credit of US \$ 58 million has since been fully utilised. A new agreement has become effective for an assistance of US \$ 105 million. This agreement will continue to support the on-going projects from Phase-I.

Statement

List of Irrigation projects in Orissa receiving World Bank Assistance

Sl. No.	Name of Project and Credit No.	Date of Agreement		Amount of Credit (\$...Million)	Reimbursement upto 3/83
		Effective Date	Closing Date		
1.	Mahanadi Birupa Barrage (1078-IN)	2/81	3/87	83.0	6.1
2.	Subernarekha Irrigation Project (1289-IN) Joint project of Bihar, Orissa & West Bengal	1/83	3/87	127.0	Nil
3. (a)	Orissa Irrigation (740-IN)	10/77	10/83	58.0	57.8
3. (b)	Orissa Irrigation-II (Repeater Medium Project)	Agreement negotiation in May, 1983		105.0	Nil

List of Medium Irrigation Projects included under Orissa Irrigation Project-I and continuing in Orissa Irrigation Project-II

Sl. No.	Name of Project
---------	-----------------

Fourth Plan

1. Pillasalki Medium Irrigation Project
2. Dumerbahal Medium Irrigation Project

Fifth Plan

3. Daha Medium Irrigation Project
4. Kuanria Medium Irrigation Project
5. Ramalia Medium Irrigation Project
6. Remal Medium Irrigation Project
7. Talsara Medium Irrigation Project
8. Sarapgarh Medium Irrigation Project
9. Gohira Medium Irrigation Project
10. Harbhangi Medium Irrigation Project
11. Hariharjore Medium Irrigation Project
12. Sunei Medium Irrigation Project
13. Kanjhari Medium Irrigation Project
14. Kansbahal Medium Irrigation Project
15. Bankbahal Medium Irrigation Project
16. Jharbandh Medium Irrigation Project
17. Upperjonk Medium Irrigation Project

Sixth Plan

18. Badanala Medium Irrigation Project.

Proposals/Suggestions on Flood in Vansadhara River

179. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the proposals and suggestions made by Government of Orissa and the Central Team on devastating flood in river Vansadhara in the year 1980 to the Centre for assistance in details ;

(b) the schemes and works approved by his Ministry which are of minimum and basic needs of the flood affected areas and approved the assistance to that State ;

(c) whether all the amounts have been released to that State and spend by them in full to fulfill the requirements of the affected area and of the people ; and

(d) if so, whether most of the works in Gunupur sub-division are yet to be completed as proposed and programmed till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Sick Wells in Orissa

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

(a) whether any survey has been made in regard to the wells which are sick in Orissa ;

(b) whether the water technology wing of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has prepared a programme to attend to the sick wells ; and

(c) the amount to be spent thereon and the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, such a survey was carried out by the Water Technology Centre of Indian Agricultural Research Institute in the States of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu in the year 1982-83.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Plantation of Cashewnut Trees in Orissa

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

(a) whether more cashewnut trees have been planted in some districts of Orissa under Centrally sponsored scheme ;

(b) if so, the number of cashewnut trees

planted under different Centrally sponsored schemes in Kalahandi District so far ; and

(c) the details of programme of Government in this regard for 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kalahandi District is not covered under the Centrally sponsored scheme on Cashewnut development.

(c) The following programmes are envisaged for the development of Cashewnut during 1983-84 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in Orissa.

Name of Programme	Physical Target
(i) Laying out demonstration plots in Ryots holdings.	80 Ha.
(ii) Improvement of cashewnut by vegetative propagation.	1250 Ha.
(iii) Establishment of progeny orchards for cashew.	120 Ha.
(iv) Subsidised plantation of cashew	
(a) Area expansion	4500 Ha.
(b) Maintenance	31,000 Ha.
(v) Plant protection measures	8,000 Ha.

Consumption, Procurement, Import and Price of Wheat

182. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

a) what are the annual consumption needs of the country in regard to wheat ;

(b) what is the total procurement of wheat

and the procurement prices at which wheat is procured ;

(c) how much wheat is imported and what is the landed price of imported wheat ;

(d) what is the total expenditure on imported wheat ; and

(e) whether a more remunerative price of wheat will be offered to augment procurement and reduce imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The annual consumption of wheat depends, on dietary habits of people, the availability of substitutable food stuffs, especially rice, vegetables, milk and milk products, meat, fish, eggs etc., relative prices, levels of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation, etc. As such, it is difficult to give a precise idea of the consumption needs of the country in regard to wheat.

(b) A record quantity of 8.2 million tonnes has been procured so far (upto 22.7.1983) out of 1982-83 wheat crop. The procurement price of wheat for the current marketing season is Rs. 151 per quintal.

(c) During the year 1982-83, the Government contracted for import of a total quantity of 39.50 lakh tonnes of wheat from U.S.A. in two lots, 24.95 lakh tonnes in August, 1982 and 14.55 lakh tonnes in November, 1982. The average estimated landed cost of wheat purchased in August, 1982 came to Rs. 204.44 per quintal and of that purchased in November, 1982 Rs. 207.34 per quintal.

(d) The total expenditure on imported wheat comes to about Rs. 796 crores.

(e) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to revise the procurement price of wheat for the current marketing season.

Construction of Barrage and Canals at Godar Upstream of River Kamala

183. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will

the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 831 on 9 May, 1983 regarding remodelling of alignment of western Kosi Canal and state :

(a) whether eastern and western Kamala canals have now become irrelevant after construction of barrage and canals at Godar upstream of river Kamala ;

(b) if so, steps to revive and activate the whole Kamala canal system and irrigate above two lakh acres of land under its command ;

(c) what is the estimated cost of cyphen across river Kamala, price and excavation of land for the main canal in west of Kamala and time required as compared to the alternative plan suggested including a 4 megawatt diesel power unit ; and

(d) what are the hurdles in the alternative plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member of Parliament is presumably referring to the construction of an ungated weir across the Kamala river in Nepal by the HMG, Nepal, 25 kms. upstream of the border. In order to assess the impact of this scheme combined with the utilisation of the waters of the Kamala River within Nepal, details of the scheme have been requested from HMG, Nepal.

(c) The estimated cost of the works referred to as worked out by the project authorities is as under :

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) Cost of Syphon across River Kamala	14.40
(ii) Acquisition of land	3.50
(iii) Cost of excavation of canal including distribution system and structures	81.00
Total	98.90

(d) The work is scheduled to be completed by June 1987.

The estimated cost of the alternative proposal suggested by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament is Rs. 130 crores which is expected to take about ten years for completion. The comparative disadvantages of the alternative proposal are :

(i) Capital and maintenance costs are higher.

(ii) Construction period is much longer.

(iii) The entire existing Kamala Irrigation System is to be re-modelled thereby disturbing the irrigation System.

(iv) Construction of the power Station and construction of transmission line over a long distance to draw power from the Grid.

(v) Difficulty in assuring un-interrupted power supply for lifting huge quantity of water involved.

Procurement of wheat

184. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the target fixed for procuring wheat during the current year ;

(b) the quantity actually procured ;

(c) whether it is a fact that it is less than the target ; if so, what steps are being taken to meet the demand ; and

(d) what has been the average price of wheat actually paid to the farmers in each of the States for different varieties of wheat procured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). No target for procurement of wheat has been fixed for the current Rabi marketing season. However, a record level of 81.73 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured as on 20.7.1983.

(d) Fair average quality (FAQ) wheat has been purchased at the minimum support price of Rs. 151 per quintal, subject to quality cuts prescribed by the Government.

Production of Fast Colour Textiles

185. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution had laid down any rules of testing colour fastness of textiles on the products of different textiles manufacturers in the country ;

(b) if so, full details thereof ; and

(c) to what extent the textile manufacturers would produce fast colour textiles in the country ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far the Indian Standards Institution has laid down 49 Indian Standards for testing of colour fastness of different textile materials with reference to light, washing, bleaching, drycleaning, perspiration, etc., depending upon the end-use of the textiles.

(c) The ISI's Certification Marks Scheme is voluntary in nature. However, a number of textile manufacturers are using on their products the ISI mark in terms of licences granted to them under the ISI's Certification Marks Act, and these include colour fastness requirements also.

Survey regarding Rise in the Prices of Essential Commodities

186. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out any survey to find out the reasons of constant rise in the prices of the essential commodities in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (c). Government is continuously monitoring the prices and availability of essential commodities at various levels with a view to taking appropriate remedial action as and when necessary.

Import of Foodgrains

187. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have decided to import foodgrains to meet any eventuality arising on account of the drought prevalent in the country for the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what is the present position of foodgrains and the prospects of foodgrains production during the current year ; and

(d) the relief that people can expect ?

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

(a) and (b). In order to replenish buffer

stocks of foodgrains, a quantity of 22.65 lakh tonnes of wheat was purchased from USA and Australia in 1981-82 and 39.5 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. Further, a quantity of 70,000 tonnes of rice has recently been purchased from Thailand and 50,000 tonnes from Burma for deliveries during July-August, 1983.

(c) As on 1-7-1983, stocks of foodgrains with public agencies were 164.92 lakh tonnes as compared to 154.96 lakh tonnes on this date last year. It is too early to indicate the prospects of foodgrains production during the current year 1983-84.

(d) Replenishment of buffer stocks will be helpful in keeping the price rise under check.

Storage Capacity

188. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 2 million acre fts. of live storage capacity is being lost every year corresponding to 7 lakh acres of irrigation potential thus losing about Rs. 400 crores in the form of Capital assets every year ;

(b) what are the effect, steps suggested by study teams and results of the implementation thereof ; and

(e) whether this loss was anticipated before installation of the storage, capacity ; if so, what steps were suggested in the design maintenance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). At the project formulation stage, provision is made for dead storage to allow for the estimated sediment inflow into the reservoir during the life of reservoir. Studies on reservoir sedimentation have been in progress for some years and are continuing to ascertain the actual rate of sedimentation. There has, however, been no report of loss of irrigation potential due to loss of storage as a result of sedimentation.

Higher rate of siltation is due to denudation of soil cover. Extensive deforestation, incorrect cultivation practices etc. are some of the causes for denudation of soil cover and increased inflow of silt into reservoirs. 31 reservoir catchments are receiving soil conservation treatment under the Centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture. Increased stress is also being laid on afforestation.

Post of Security Officer in Government of India Press

189. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that when the post of Security Officer had been created in the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi, all the top secret jobs used to be printed in the press ;

(b) if so, the reasons why the post of Security Officers had not been transferred to Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi when all the secret jobs were transferred and are being printed there ; and

(c) the justification of the post of Security Officer in the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). A post of Security Officer in the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi, was created for overall supervision of security arrangements in the press, which mainly included the following :

- (i) To check pilferage/thefts of the stores, machinery parts etc.
- (ii) Preventing unauthorised entry of persons in the press ;
- (iii) Security in respect of Top Secret printing.

Though item (iii) above has been transferred to Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi, need for Security Officer

in respect of items (i) and (ii) above continues.

A separate post of Security Officer for Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi, exists.

Rules Regarding Construction of Multi-storeyed Buildings in Delhi

190. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rules and regulations have been laid down for the construction of tall and multi-storey buildings in Delhi ;

(b) whether there is any limit to the number of storeys to be built in a building ;

(c) whether the rules and regulations mentioned in "a" above contain any safeguards to be taken against fire risks ; and

(d) whether there is any machinery to see that the above rules and regulations are strictly observed by the builders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d). The information is being gathered and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

यमुनापार की नियमित कालोनियों में बिजली तथा पानी की सप्लाई

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में यमुनापार क्षेत्र में अब तक 170 कालोनियों को नियमित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन कालोनियों में अब तक बिजली तथा पानी की सप्लाई के प्रबन्ध नहीं किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि इसने दिल्ली के जमुनापार क्षेत्र में 168 कालोनियों को नियमित किया है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने भी दिल्ली के जमुनापार क्षेत्र में कई कालोनियां नियमित की हैं।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण व दिल्ली नगर निगम को निर्देश दिये गए हैं कि नियमित की गई अनधिकृत कालोनियों में मूलभूत सुविधाएँ मुहैया कराई जाएं और ऐसी कालोनियों के निवासी निर्धारित विकास प्रभारों के भुगतान तथा संबंधित स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा निर्धारित अन्य शर्तों को पूरा करने पर जल पूर्ति विद्युत आदि की सुविधाओं का लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

वर्ष 1983-84 में मकानों के निर्माण हेतु केन्द्र द्वारा दिए जाने वाले प्लॉट

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

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 में मकानों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितने परिवारों को प्लॉट तथा सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या उक्त प्लॉट उन्हें स्थायी रूप से दे दिए गए हैं और क्या उनसे सहायता की राशि वापस नहीं ली जाएगी ;

(ग) क्या उन्हें दी गई सहायता राशि पर ब्याज भी लिया जाएगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितना ब्याज लिया जाएगा और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के लिए ग्रामीण आवास स्थल व निर्माण योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में है और 1983-84 के लिए 8.74 लाख आवास स्थलों एवं 5.56 लाख परिवारों की निर्माण सहायता का लक्ष्य है। ग्रामीण भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के लिए भू-खण्ड देने तथा गृह निर्माण के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं है।

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत निःशुल्क आवास स्थल तथा सहायता के रूप में प्रति परिवार को 500 रुपये की निर्माण सहायता दी जाती है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Drought in States

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

(a) the names of the States which are facing drought conditions and drinking water scarcity ;

(b) the details of the assistance asked for by these States ;

(c) the aid given to these States to face the situation ;

(d) the criteria adopted for sanctioning such aid ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the aid provided is not adequate and if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and U.T. of Pondicherry were affected by drought during 1982-83 causing drinking water problem in these States.

(b) and (c). A Statement is attached.

(d) and (e). After receipt of memorandum from the State, a Central Team is deputed, who after making a visit to the fields and holding discussions with the State Governments, make suitable recommendations about quantum of assistance, keeping in view the severity of the drought and availability of resources to meet the situation. These recommendations are then considered by the High Level Committee for sanction of ceiling of the assistance to a State. Adequate assistance is provided to help the State to meet the situation.

Statement

Statement showing assistance sought and ceiling of expenditure
for drought during 1982-83 and 1983-84

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	State	1982-83		1983-84	
		Central assistance sought	Amount sanctioned	Central assistance sought	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	199.75	68.77	165.12	28.26
2.	Bihar	308.57	25.01	74.57	8.97
3.	Gujarat	201.96	30.59	Spillover 1982-83	2.62
4.	Haryana	83.85	11.82	—	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	41.58	13.02	—	—
6.	Kerala	212.37	4.10	202.97	35.77
7.	Karnataka	33.45	8.81	Spillover 1982-83	14.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	257.14	40.99	151.00	19.97
9.	Maharashtra	158.55	56.38	Spillover 1982-83	11.63
10.	Orissa	387.10	15.98	90.41	24.65
11.	Rajasthan	215.51	66.90	*	39.85
12.	Tripura	—	0.91	—	—
13.	Tamil Nadu	190.00	18.39	Spillover 1982-83	49.97
14.	West Bengal	373.79	74.27	95.58	30.59
15.	Uttar Pradesh	165.00	No assistance sanctioned	—	—
16.	Pondicherry	2.94	0.31	1.43	0.44
17.	Mizoram	—	—	8.13	1.06
Total		2831.48	436.25	789.21	267.78

* Memorandum not sent by State Government,

**Use of Beef Tallow Imported by
Vanaspati Manufacturing Companies**

194. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain companies which are manufacturing vanaspati are importing beef tallow, which is used for manufacturing soap ;

(b) if so, the names of those companies and the quantity of beef tallow imported by them during the year 1982-83 and April-June, 1983-84 and the amount involved ; and

(c) the action taken against these concerns ?

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

(a) and (b). As data on actual imports is not published firmwise or companywise, the details of imports of beef tallow by various parties are not readily available. In accordance with the present policy tallow of any animal origin is canalised for import through State Trading Corporation.

However, there have been some press reports alleging use of mutton/beef tallow in the manufacture of vanaspati. No evidence of this material having been used in vanaspati was found in the samples collected from the manufacturers' premises or the market.

(c) Does not arise.

**Demand of Kerala for Creation of
Special Fund for Cash Crop**

195. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have demanded the creation of a special fund of Rs. 603 crore to save its perennial cash crop wealth from the ravages of drought ; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various rehabilitation schemes to save the drought hit crops have been proposed by the State Government. This includes subsidies on seeds, seedlings, fertilizer, filter point installation and compensation on the removal of drought affected plants.

The proposals of the State Government were examined in detail in consultation with the representative of the State Government on 13.7.1983. The assistance that could be provided to the State Government is under processing.

अग्निकांडों की संभावना वाले भवनों तथा अवैध रूप से निर्मित गोदामों से संबंधित शिकायतें

196. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'गोपाल टावर्स' में हाल ही में लगी विध्वंसकारी आग की घटना के पश्चात्, अन्य भवनों, गोदामों (विशेषतया लकड़ी तथा रबड़ आदि के गोदामों) में इसी प्रकार के स्थायी खतरे के बारे में सरकार को कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) सरकार ने ऐसे कितने अवैध निर्माणों अथवा लकड़ी, रबड़ आदि के अन्य गोदामों को गिरा देने के नोटिस जारी किए हैं अथवा उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही शुरू की है ;

(ग) अब तक ऐसे कितने भवनों पर ताला लगा दिया है जहां खतरनाक ढंग से पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद रखे जाते हैं ; और

(घ) ऐसी कितनी पार्टियां हैं जिन्होंने न्याया-

लयों में स्थगनादेश के लिए आवेदन किया और कितनी पार्टियों को स्थगनादेश मिल गए हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

रावी-व्यास विवाद

197. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरियाणा, पंजाब तथा राजस्थान के बीच रावी तथा व्यास के जल के बंटवारे से संबंधित जटिल समस्या इस बीच हल कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन तीनों में से प्रत्येक राज्य की रावी तथा व्यास नदियों का कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में पानी आबंटित किया गया है और उक्त आबंटन संबंधी निर्णय किस तारीख से क्रियान्वित किया गया है अथवा किए जाने की आशा है ;

(ग) यदि अब तक पानी का कोई निश्चित अनुपात तय नहीं किया गया है तो उक्त समस्या के कब तक हल हो जाने की आशा है और क्या तत्संबंधी निर्णय को मानने के लिए किसी राज्य सरकार पर दबाव डाला जा रहा है ; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उक्त समस्या को हल करने की इच्छा नहीं रखती जिसके फलस्वरूप यह मामला लम्बा होता जा रहा है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (घ) हरियाणा, राजस्थान और पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्रियों के मध्य 31-12-81 को रावी और व्यास के अतिरिक्त जल के बंटवारे

संबंधी एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे जिसके अनुसार इन राज्यों के हिस्से निम्न प्रकार है :—

पंजाब का हिस्सा	4.22 मिलियन एकड़ फुट
हरियाणा का हिस्सा	3.50 मिलियन एकड़ फुट
राजस्थान का हिस्सा	8.60 मिलियन एकड़ फुट

दिल्ली तथा अन्य महानगरों में सरकारी भूमि पर अवैध कब्जे को रोकने हेतु विधान

198. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा अन्य महानगरों में सरकारी भूमि पर अवैध कब्जे तथा निर्माणों को रोकने हेतु प्रस्तावित विधान के मुख्य-मुख्य प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त कानून कब लागू होगा और कब इसके अधीन कार्यवाही की जाएगी ; और

(ग) इस कार्य में विलम्ब करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957, दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957, पंजाब नगरपालिका अधिनियम (जैसा कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका क्षेत्र में लागू है) और लोक परिसर (अनधिकृत दखलकारों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है। जैसाकि दिल्ली प्रशासन अधिनियम, 1966 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित है दिल्ली महानगर परिषद की सिफारिश प्राप्त करने के लिए पहले तीन विधेयक दिल्ली प्रशासन को भेज दिए गए हैं। तत्पश्चात् इन विधेयकों को अंतिम रूप

दिया जाएगा और सम्भवतः चालू सत्र में संसद् में पेश कर दिया जाएगा।

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के निर्माण कार्यों की धीमी गति, उनकी लागत में वृद्धि होना

199. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :
श्री मंगलराम प्रेमी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी योजना के पहले भी केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के निर्माण कार्यों की गति बहुत धीमी रही थी और वह अब भी चल रही है तथा इसके फलस्वरूप विभिन्न परियोजनाओं की लागत में असाधारण वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार लोक निर्माण विभाग के कार्यों में अधिकतम गति का सुनिश्चय करने हेतु सुधारात्मक उपाय करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इस मामले में क्या कठिनाइयां आड़े आ रही हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Demand of edible oil of West Bengal and Tripura

200. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) total demands of edible oil of West Bengal and Tripura for 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) total allotment of edible oil during these periods by the central Government ; and

(c) the reasons for not sanctioning of edible oil as per demand of the two States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The demand and allocation in respect of West Bengal and Tripura for public distribution system were :

Oil Year	West Bengal		Tripura	
	Demand	Allocation	Demand	Allocation
1981-82	1,25,000 MTs	73,189 MTs	420 MTs	20 MTs in Nov. 1981
1982-83	1,26,000 MTs	52,610 MTs (till July 83)	420 MTs	-Nil-

(c) The allocation of imported edible oils to State Government is supplementary in nature and it is intended to bridge, to the extent possible, the gap between indigenous availability of edible oils and their likely demand. It is not possible to meet the entire demand for edible oils of any particular State/region because of limited imports.

The Government of Tripura was allocated 20 MT during November, 1981 which they did not lift. Therefore no further allotment has been made.

Increase in prices of edible oils

201. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the increased allocation of imported edible oils to States by about 25 per cent for June 1983 for distribution through the public distribution system the price of edible oils soared higher ;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for this increase in prices according to Government's own study ; and

(c) the steps that have since been taken for checking and bringing down the price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) There has been some increase in the prices of edible oils.

(b) The recent increase in the prices of edible oils may be mainly attributed to substantial decline in the production of oilseeds during the oil year 1982-83 and the current lean season.

(c) The important steps taken to keep the prices of edible oils in check include enhanced imports of edible oils and larger releases of imported edible oils for the public distribution system and the vanaspati industry. Efforts to increase the indigenous production of oilseeds are being continued.

Rice Variety Produced by IARI

202. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has been successful in producing superior rice variety combining nuclear and conventional breeding methods with yield potential of 7 tons per hectare ;

(b) if so, which areas in the country are considered suitable for cultivation of this variety of rice ; and

(c) what steps have been taken for promotion and popularisation of cultivation of this variety ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. In the Nuclear Research Laboratory, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, a number of promising strains of rice have been developed with the combined use of nuclear and conventional breeding methods.

(b) At present, the rice strains are under trials at various locations in the country. The trial conducted during 1982 in Karnal (Haryana) gave very promising results and the farmers of the area were impressed to see the performance of these strains. The trials conducted at Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack during *rabi* 1981-82 and 1982-83 also gave promising results. A few of these strains have now been included in the trials of All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project.

(c) Steps will be taken for promotion and popularisation through demonstration and multiplication after the varieties are approved for release by the concerned authorities.

Criteria for Selecting Players for Olympic Games at Los Angeles

203. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the events in which it has been decided

to participate in the forthcoming Olympic Games at Los Angeles ;

(b) the criteria and norms on which the choice of Indian competitors for various disciplines will be based ;

(c) whether necessary training and coaching schemes have been started as is the practice in other countries ; and

(d) whether there are any specific plans for utilising the Asian Games infrastructure in Delhi for preparing the Olympic competitors ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH) : (a) and (b). Apart from
hockey, the participation of the Indian
sportsmen and women in the other discip-
lines of the forthcoming Olympic Games will
have to be considered in the light of their per-
formance vis-a-vis the criteria laid down by
the Indian Olympic Association (copy en-
closed as statement).

(c) and (d). The Indian Olympic Asso-
ciation have already taken up the question of
training and coaching of the teams with the
concerned National Federations/Asso-
ciations for which the infrastructure created
for the Asian Games in Delhi will certainly
be utilised.

Statement

(i) All Indian sportsmen who won a
GOLD Medal during the IX Asian
Games in their events/games should
automatically be selected *PROVIDED*
in the selection trials to be held,
their performance is upto the same
standard which won them the Gold
Medal. If in the Selection trial it
transpires that the performance of
another competitor or competitors in
the same event is found better than the
performance of the Gold Medalist,
then the individual with the best per-
formance will automatically be select-
ed. The plea in this case being that
the Gold Medalist has been dethrown-

ed by a competitor who, by virtue of
his/her performance, gets entitled to
the same privilege which would have
automatically gone to the Gold
Medalist.

(ii) The FIFTH position result of the 1980
Moscow Olympic Games. In this
selection criteria, the performance of
the competitor which is equal to the
Fifth position of the 1980 Moscow Olym-
pics or better gets selected for his/her
event/game. The result will be deter-
mined on the basis of the performance
during the final selection trials.

(iii) In respect of non-measurable games/
events, the National Federations will
put up their statement of Case justi-
fying why their game/event should be
included in the composition of the
Indian contingent for the 1984 Olym-
pic Games. In the justification, the
following will be clearly brought
out :

(a) Performance of the Indian team/
competitor in the IX Asian
Games ;

(b) Performance of the team/compete-
tor in the National Champion-
ships compared to the standard
achieved in various Champion-
ships held in Asia and else-
where ;

(c) Performance of the team/indivi-
dual in any International compe-
tition that they may have entered
after the IX Asian Games.

(iv) As a special case, recommendation
may be made by the National Feder-
ations/Associations to the IOA in res-
pect of such competitors who do not
strictly qualify on the basis of (i) and
(ii) above but have a lot of "poten-
tial" in them which with exposure to
International competition of the level
of Olympic Games can be exploited
to the advantage of the country as
well as be beneficial to the sportsman.

In this case the guiding factor will be :

- (a) The young age of the competitor ;
- (b) The number of years for which he/she can serve the game ;
- (c) How far short is the performance compared to the laid down selection criteria at (i) and (ii) above.

Ganga Waters Issue

204. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of Bangladesh Martial Law Administrator General Ershad that India has been denying his country its due share of Ganga Waters ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sharing of the Ganga Waters at Farakka is presently governed by the Indo-Bangladesh Memorandum of Understanding which was signed by Minister of External Affairs, India and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh on 7th October, 1982. India has honoured all her obligations in terms of the Understanding with Bangladesh on the question of sharing of the waters of the Ganga. This position and the concern of the Government of India regarding the reported statements in Bangladesh on this subject have been conveyed to the Government of Bangladesh.

Import of Rice from Thailand

205. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOC-HACK :
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import 70,000 tonnes of rice from Thailand ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A quantity of 70,000 tonnes of Thai White rice 25% broken (super) has been contracted for import from Thailand at an estimated FOB cost of US \$ 15.55 million for deliveries during July—August, 1983. Imports have been made with a view to replenishing the Government stocks.

Production and Sale of Panghat and Rath Vanaspati Ghee

206. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total production/sale of Panghat/Rath vanaspati ghee during the last 12 months packwise ;

(b) the quantity of Panghat/Rath packwise sold in Delhi monthwise and how was the remaining quantity disposed of ;

(c) the rate of supply/sale of Panghat/Rath packwise to the distributors/consumers in Delhi and other States and what is the restriction on selling thereof ;

(d) the details of other brands of vanaspati ghee sold in Delhi and what are the

restrictions on the sale of those ghee in bulk and consumer packs ;

(e) have any steps been taken in the consumer's interest to restrict the filling of Rath of the total production ; and

(f) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The total production/sale of Panghat/Rath vanaspati ghee as reported by the concerned Firm, during July, 1982 to June, 1983 was as under :

	Panghat	Rath
	(in MTs)	
Production	43,169	24,113
Sale	43,481	24,674

(b) A statement giving the sale of Panghat/Rath (small packs) is enclosed.

Accordingly to the firm, the remaining quantity was supplied to the Canteen Stores Department (India), U.P. Government Employees Welfare Corpn., U.P. Upbhokta Sahkari Sangh and other cooperatives, institutional buyers and through wholesalers in various States.

(c) The prices of Panghat and Rath in Delhi are as under :

	Ex-factory/ Distributor Price (In Rupees)	Consumer Price (In Rupees)
	Panghat	
16.5 kg.	217.00	231.51
	Rath	
5 kg. (poly pack)	75.83	83.43
4 kg. (tin)	60.81	66.90
4 kg. (poly pack)	61.86	68.00
2 kg. (tin)	31.53	34.63
2 kg. (poly pack)	31.88	35.00
1 kg. (poly pack)	16.17	17.74

In other States, these differ depending upon local taxes. To regulate the sale of vanaspati, Delhi Admn., has stipulated certain conditions so that availability of this essential commodity may be easier to the consumers.

(d) The other brands which are available in Delhi are : Ganesh No. 1, Dalda, Gopal, Sunheri Tir, Gagan, Rajhans, Sohna, Chetak, Hanuman, Boat, etc. There is no restriction on the sale of these brands either in bulk or consumer packs.

(e) and (f). Government of India have stipulated that by 31.8.1983 the production of vanaspati by a vanaspati unit during any calendar month, in small packs i.e., 1 kg, 2 kg, 4 kg. and 5 kg, both in tin as well as in high density polythene containers, shall be so regulated as not to exceed 90% of its average monthly production of vanaspati in small packs, during the oil year 1981-82.

Statement

Year/Month	Panghat (in MT)	Rath (in MT)
1982—July	2381	666
August	2408	702
September	2583	651
October	2772	681
November	3125	479
December	2648	595
1983—January	2812	542
February	2698	463
March	3014	458
April	2763	397
May	2746	442
June	2575	453
TOTAL :	32523	6529

Steps to Reduce Price of Vanaspati

207. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 8th March, 1982 to Starred Question No. 213 regarding steps to reduce price of vanaspati and state :

(a) if the prices of small packs are not correlated with the price of 16.5 kg. tin and there is wide gap between their prices ;

(b) if so, will the price of 16.5 kg. Panghat and those of 1 to 5 kilos Rath packs be indicated and correlated ;

(c) has an embargo been placed on the

packing of only 10 per cent of vanaspati in the smaller packs of the total production and the remaining being packed in 16.5 kg. tins ; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The prices of small packs are, by and large, correlated to the price of 16.5 kg. tin.

(c) and (d). Government of India have stipulated that by 31.8.1983, the production of vanaspati by a vanaspati unit during any

calendar month, in small packs, i.e. 1 kg., 2 kg., 4 kg., and 5 kg both in tin as well as in high density polythene containers, shall be so regulated as not to exceed 90% of its average monthly production of vanaspati in small packs, during the oil year 1981-82.

Spread of Rinderpest in Cows and Buffaloes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is rinderpest attack on cows and buffaloes in the country this year ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to arrest the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Outbreaks of Rinderpest have occurred in some States during 1983.

(b) A National Rinderpest Eradication Programme is being implemented in the country since Second Five-Year Plan. Mass vaccination of cattle and buffaloes was carried out in the Second and Third Five Year Plan periods. Follow-up vaccination of the new generation is being carried out since then. Rinderpest immune zones are being developed along inter-State and international land frontiers. Migratory stock of cattle and buffaloes are also provided vaccination against rinderpest at check-posts and vaccination stations located at important cattle movement routes along inter-State and international land frontiers of the country. The hidden pockets of infection are also identified through rinderpest surveillance and containment vaccination programme. As a result of these efforts, the incidence of rinderpest has been reduced in cattle and buffaloes from a level of 196 cases per lakh bovine population in mid-fifties to 1-2 cases per lakh now. A Task Force for chalking out a time-bound programme for total eradication of rinderpest from the country has also been recently set up.

Constitution of Committee for PADI

209. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee for People's Action for Development of India has been constituted ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b). No Committee is to be constituted for People's Action for Development (India). The two main organs of the People's Action for Development (India) are the Governing Council and the General Body. Re-constitution of these bodies could not be completed earlier due to certain procedural issues which have since been sorted out. It is expected to complete the process in the next 2 to 3 months.

Subsidy to Farmers for Irrigation Purposes

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

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for giving subsidy to the small, marginal and middle farmers for buying pumpsets, tube-well equipments etc. for irrigation purposes ; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken by Government to that effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) has announced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production. The scheme involves a total outlay of Rs. 250 crores for 1983-84 to be shared equally between the Centre and the Govern-

ments. The average outlay per block will be Rs. 5 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs will be spent on subsidy to small and marginal farmers on IRD pattern for taking up minor irrigation works like construction of dug wells, shallow tubewells or filter points, boring and deepening of wells, purchase of pumpsets etc. Guidelines for the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored scheme have been issued to the State Governments by the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).

Alteration Extension of Foreign Visits by ICAR Officials

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

(a) whether Government allow ICAR officer to extend duration and add visits to additional countries beyond place/country of visit approved by him without prior approval of such foreign visits ;

(b) if not, deterrent/punitive action prescribed under rules for such violation ;

(c) whether any such violations have come to the notice of Government in case of tour taken by senior management officers of ICAR headquarter in 1982 where visit to Netherland was only approved ;

(d) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken and if no action is taken or proposed, the reasons therefor ;

(e) designation of officer involved in such irregularities and of others accompanying him, duration involved for each travelling officer and purpose of visits ; and

(f) steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure avoidance of such violations in future by ICAR officials ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Normally, Indian Council of Agricultural Research officials are expected not to extend

the duration of their foreign visits or alter and add new countries for visit without prior approval of the competent authority. However, if for unavoidable reasons any such visit is to be extended or altered from abroad, the concerned officer is required to indicate and justify the circumstances which necessitated the extension/alteration and such cases are to be finalised and decided with the approval of the competent authority.

(c) and (d). Two ICAR delegations visited the Netherlands as per approved programme during 1982. The ICAR Headquarters official (team leader) for the delegation to Netherlands in July, 1982 did not exceed the approved duration of the visit. However, so far as the ICAR Headquarters Official (team leader) for the delegation which went to Netherlands in September, 1982 is concerned, he returned to India after the completion of the approved period of deputation. He had however, taken prior approval of the competent authority in respect of leave for this purpose.

(e) As already explained in reply to (c) and (d) above, the team leader of the Second Delegation had taken prior approval of the competent authority. It may be added in this context that one more ICAR scientist who was a member of this delegation visited U.K. on his return journey to India for personal reasons with permission of the Leader of the delegation.

(f) The system of taking prior approval of the competent authority for extension of period of duputation/visit abroad is already in existence. Question of taking further steps in the matter not therefore arise.

Ropeway Taxi Service in South Delhi

212. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal before the DDA to construct a ropeway taxi service to connect two rock gardens in South Delhi at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs ;

(b) if so, the details of the project ;

(c) the particulars of the Central Government authorities who have concurred into this project ; and

(d) the detailed reasons how this project involving an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs can be justified in terms of national priorities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) The DDA has reported that an idea was mooted to start a rope-way link between two rock gardens as a part of recreational complex which the DDA is developing at District Park, Kalkaji, in south Delhi.

(b) The DDA has reported that the idea is being examined from the technical feasibility and financial viability points of view. No schemes as such has been formulated so far.

(c) and (d). No Central Government Authority has concurred in this project as yet.

Siltation of dams in Gujarat

213. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat State has several large dams ;

(b) if so, what preventive measures and care are taken by the Central Government to supervise and guide the State Government in avoiding siltation of these dams which is the prime reason of unprecedented floods in Gujarat during last four years ;

(c) whether Government are aware that crores of Rupees which the Central Government required to grant by way of "flood relief"—could be saved if desilting of dams was done regularly and in a planned phased manner ; and

(d) if so, what steps are taken or being taken in this direction, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). There are a number of major and medium dams in Gujarat. Unusually heavy and widespread rains in Saurashtra region and not the sedimentation of reservoirs is the prime reason of unprecedented floods in Gujarat. While accepting the projects for execution, the Central Water Commission ensures that adequate provision for anticipated sedimentation of reservoirs is provided and planned benefits from the projects are not affected. A Centrally sponsored scheme for soil conservation measures in some river valley catchments has been taken up to prevent excessive sediment from entering the reservoirs.

(c) and (d). Desilting of reservoirs is not considered an economically viable proposition and studies are generally taken on a continuing basis on the actual sedimentation process and its effects on the reservoirs.

विकास मीनार इमारत को सील करने की मांग

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित विकास मीनार नामक बहुमंजिली इमारत को सील करने की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस इमारत की निचली मंजिल में पानी रिसना आरम्भ हो गया तथा ये गिरने वाली है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने यह जानने के लिए कोई जांच शुरू की है कि इतनी जल्दी इस इमारत की यह स्थिति कैसे हो गई ; और

(घ) यदि कोई जांच नहीं की गई, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान अरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली

विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें ऐसी किसी मांग की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) जी, नहीं, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Number of problem villages in respect of drinking water

215. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages which were classified as problem villages in respect of drinking water in the beginning of the current Five Year Plan ;

(b) how many of those villages have been provided with drinking water facilities so far through ;

- (i) Pipe water ;
- (ii) Bore wells ;
- (iii) open wells ; and

(c) when will the remaining villages be provided with drinking water facilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) 2,30,784.

(b) This Ministry monitors the programme in respect of villages covered through all types of schemes including piped water, bore wells, etc. and not separately by the type of schemes. 55,815 problem villages were covered during the period 1980-1982. According to information received from the State Governments during the meetings held in April and May, 1983, 44,208 problem villages have been covered during 1982-83.

(c) The target is to provide safe drinking water supply to 48,846 problem villages during the year 1983-84. The effort under the 20-Point Programme will be to cover

the identified problem villages with at least one source of safe potable water by the end of the Sixth Plan.

Participation of Rural Workers' organisation in the implementation of Rural Development Schemes

216. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no effective steps have been taken so far to ensure participation of rural workers' organisations in the formation and implementation of rural development schemes ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure full participation of rural workers organisation in all activities connected with rural development schemes ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) :
(a) to (c). The major programmes of this Ministry are being implemented through state governments/district rural development agencies/village panchayats/gram sabhas. Under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) the views of gram sabhas are obtained in ascertaining the felt-needs of the village people and the representatives of the workers are free to give their advice, if any, at that time. It is not possible to assign any specific role to the workers' organisations, even where they exist, in the identification of works and formulation of schemes. The works under NREP can be executed through village panchayats. Execution through workers' cooperatives has not been considered as they tend to function on a contractual basis, which is not permitted under NREP.

Post harvest losses

217. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of post-harvest losses in

the country estimated by the Panse Committee with breakage thereof ;

(b) whether bulk of the losses is due to poor storage facilities ;

(c) whether a seminar on rural godowns was held in New Delhi recently ;

(d) if so, the recommendations made at the seminar ; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to provide adequate facilities to farmers near their fields so as to avoid distress sale of agricultural product immediately after the harvest at low prices and to reduce losses in quantity and quality arising from storage in sub-standard godowns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Panse Committee on Post Harvest losses had made the following estimates in 1966 in its Interim Report :—

Threshing	1.68%
Transport	0.15%
Processing	0.92%
Rodents	2.50%
Birds	0.85%
Insects	2.55%
Moisture	0.68%
Total	9.33%

(b) Lack of scientific method of storage is one of the causes.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A national seminar on "Design and Management of Rural Godowns" was organised by National Productivity Council in collaboration with Department of Rural Development on 12th and 13th May, 1983 and the main thrust of recommendation was to provide Ru 11

Godowns/Warehousing facilities at the village and community level.

(e) The Department of Rural Development has a scheme for establishing a National Grid of Rural Godowns for creation of an additional storage capacity of 2 millions tonnes to meet the storage requirements of Agricultural Producers particularly small and marginal farmers.

Recommendation to amend Rent Control Act

218. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last five years, a number of expert committees and commissions have strongly impressed on the Government the need for an amendment of the Rent Control Act to encourage house building, bring down rents, reduce the mounting number of landlord tenant disputes in courts and promote neighbourly relations among citizens ;

(b) if so, whether Government have arrived at any firm policy decision in this regard, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which a decision in the matter is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A final decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Allocations made under the scheme to encourage use of energy and water saving devices in States

219. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : SHRI A.C. DAS :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether six States have been brought under the scheme to encourage the use of energy and water saving devices ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and the allocations made for the purpose, State-wise ; and

(c) the progress made by each State in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). To encourage the use of new and renewable sources of energy and water saving devices, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been sanctioned in 1982-83 with an approved outlay of Rs. 5 crores as the Central share, during the Sixth Plan period. Under this scheme a subsidy is paid at the rate of 75% for small and marginal farmers and 33.1/3% for others, for the installation of solar pumps. For the installation of other devices like wind mills, hydrams/water-turbines, sprinklers/drip system and man/animal operated pumps, the rate of subsidy is 50% for small and marginal farmers and 20% for others. The cost of subsidy is shared equally between the Centre and the State Government concerned.

No allocation from the Budget provision with Ministry of Irrigation, is being made to the States. Proposals received from the States are considered by a Committee and funds are released.

In 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 150 lakhs was released to 6 States as follows :—

Bihar	Rs. 5.75 lakhs
Gujarat	Rs. 88.10 lakhs
Karnataka	Rs. 24.08 lakhs
Kerala	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 26.44 lakhs
Orissa	Rs. 2.63 lakhs

Since the scheme was introduced only in 1982-83, the amounts released to the State Governments included also the State Governments' share, which has been treated as

an advance, subject to adjustment in the year 1983-84.

(c) Progress reports from the above States are still awaited.

Production of Rice

220. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent rice production has suffered a loss during 1982-83 ; and

(b) what is the total production of rice during 1983-84 and what are the countries from which the import of rice will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The extent of loss suffered in rice production during 1982-83 is currently estimated at around 7.8 million tonnes as compared to the previous year's level of production.

(b) It is too early to make any assessment of rice production during 1983-84 and to conjecture whether India would have surplus or deficit of rice.

Ecological Imbalance due to Deforestation

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

(a) whether he is aware of the large scale deforestation in the country disturbing ecological balance causing concern amongst the experts of environmental science ;

(b) whether the recent drought in the country for two successive years has any connection with deforestation ; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Reports of large scale deforestation have come to the notice of Government.

(b) The effect of recent drought in the country has been aggravated by deforestation.

(c) Various steps taken to check deforestation and improve forestry situation in the country include :

- (i) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has come into force with effect from 25.10.1980 to regulate use of forest for non-forest purposes.
- (ii) An area of 21.48 lakh hectares will be planted during the VI Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 452.19 crores under the State and Centrally sponsored schemes of Production and Social Forestry.
- (iii) Social Forestry Programmes with foreign assistance are under implementation in various States. Through the total outlay of Rs. 500 crores plantations over about 12.7 lakh hectares is expected to be raised.
- (iv) Under State and Central Soil Conservation Schemes and under the Central Scheme of Soil Water and Tree Conservation in Himalayas an area of 65.75 lakh hectares will be treated at a cost of Rs. 506.57 crores during the VI Five Year Plan. Major component of these schemes is afforestation.
- (v) An Eco Development Task Force of Ex-servicemen has been formed and has undertaken work in Shahjahanpur Block of Dehradun Division. The work is to be extended to Mussoorie hills and Lahaul Spiti area of Himachal Pradesh.

Set Back to Agricultural Production

222. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any indepth enquiry to find out why, despite increase in irrigated area during the last three years, the agricultural production has not gone up and has remained steady ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in certain pockets where full irrigation has been ensured, the agricultural production has not been increased ;

(c) whether Government agree that more intensive efforts are required to face the situation so that during the next plan period with the increase in population the country is not suddenly exposed to a difficult situation ; and

(d) if any enquiry as referred to above has already been made, the details thereof and the steps proposed by Government to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Government is continuously keeping under review the progress of irrigated area, use of other inputs, etc. and the progress of agricultural production in the country. It has been noted that whereas the progress in the creation of irrigation potential, particularly through major and medium irrigation projects, is fairly good, the utilisation of this potential is not increasing pari passu. Nonetheless, agricultural production in the last three years has been making progress as shown by the figures below :

(Mill. Tonnes)

	Average Annual Production during triennium		Increase in Production
	1977-80	1980-83	
Wheat	33.0	38.5	5.5
Rice	49.6	51.0	1.4
Cereals	111.7	118.5	6.8
Pulses	10.9	11.3	0.4
Foodgrains	122.6	129.8	7.2
Sugarcane	153.5	173.8	20.3
Oilseeds	9.5	10.8	1.3

(b) No, Sir. This is generally not true although there could be some exceptions.

(c) More intensive efforts for increasing foodgrains production are certainly necessary and the Government is already taking steps through extension of irrigation, provision of quality seeds, ensuring availability of fertilizers and pesticides, propagation of high yield varieties, provision of credit facilities and timely availability of critical inputs like diesel oil and electricity, etc.

(d) No specific enquiry was instituted by the Government.

Completion Certificates for DDA Constructions in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi

223. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL :

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

(a) whether for the construction of the

first floor of the units constructed by DDA in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi the owner of the house is being asked by the Land and Development Office to submit a completion certificate even though it was constructed by DDA and the owners are in occupation for more than 8 years ;

(b) whether the procedure at DDA is equally cumbersome and the residents have to shuttle between DDA and L. and D.O. ;

(c) if so, why it has not been possible for Government to adhere to the earlier procedure whereby the tenant was permitted by DDA to raise the first floor ; and

(d) how many such units have been constructed by DDA in aforesaid for the East Pakistan displaced persons and why the DDA has not issued completion certificate suo-moto as is required by the L. and D.O. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) to (c). The work relating to the administration of leases in respect of Chittaranjan Park Colony was taken over by the Land

and Development Office from the Rehabilitation Department in August, 1981. According to the terms of the lease deed, the allottees are required to construct the building within the stipulated period to the satisfaction of the lessor and for that purpose, completion certificates and certified copies of plans from the local body are demanded by the L and DO from such of the allottees who have not furnished it earlier. This is being done for completing the records and checking violations of the constructed buildings in future.

(d) Two hundred and seven houses have been constructed by DDA in Chittaranjan Park for the East Pakistan displaced persons. The DDA issues completion certificates when is asked for.

Defective Houses under Construction by DDA

224. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :
SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE
PATIL :

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

(a) whether the quality control department of the Delhi Development Authority has found defects in as many as 5,000 houses under construction by them ;

(b) whether many houses assigned by DDA to private contractors have also shown defects and if so, the total number of such houses independent of those mentioned above ;

(c) whether at the time of allotting the houses the DDA gives "no defects certificate" a "completion certificate" to the owner of the house, if not the details therefor ; and

(d) what steps are contemplated to improve the quality of constructions by DDA ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :
(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Amount Spent to Mitigate Drought

225. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have to spend colossal amount of money to meet the difficulties of people affected by drought in different States of the country, and if so, the amount actually spent during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83, State-wise ;

(b) whether Government have drawn up any plan to mitigate this difficulty of the people gradually through a long term plan so that the amount now being spent on an ad-hoc basis can be more fruitfully utilised in a planned manner to tackle the problem ;

(c) whether Government have already identified the drought prone spots of the country and if so, whether any working plan has been drawn up for dealing with the situation ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes,
Sir. A statement is enclosed.

(b) The Sixth Plan envisages extension of irrigation facilities, dryland farming, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, Command Area Programme etc.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

The Drought prone area programme has been under implementation since 1970-71. The main objectives of the Programmes are as under :

(i) Promoting a more productive dryland agriculture on the basis of the soil-water-climate resources of the area ;

(ii) Development and productive use of water resources of the area ;	State	No. of blocks covered
(iii) Soil and moisture conservation including promotion of proper land use practices ;	1. Andhra Pradesh	66
	2. Bihar	31
	3. Jammu and Kashmir	13
	4. Gujarat	42
(iv) Afforestation including farm forestry ; and	5. Haryana	9
	6. Maharashtra	53
	7. Madhya Pradesh	48
	8. Karnataka	70
(v) Livestock development including development of pasture and fodder resources.	9. Orissa	39
	10. Rajasthan	18
	11. Tamil Nadu	30
	12. Uttar Pradesh	63
	13. West Bengal	29
	Total	511

At present 511 blocks have been covered under this programme as per details given below :

Statement

Assistance Released to the States Affected by Drought during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84

	(Rs. Crores)	
	1981-82	1982-83
1. Andhra Pradesh	14.94	65.86
2. Bihar	—	14.73
3. Gujarat	—	28.87
4. Haryana	6.94	10.35
5. Himachal Pradesh	3.48	12.50
6. Karnataka	12.65	15.00*
(arrears)	1.96	
7. Kerala	—	2.00
8. Madhya Pradesh	25.00	33.06
(arrears)		6.37@
9. Maharashtra	—	42.94
10. Orissa	—	14.48
11. Rajasthan	65.04	65.10
		21.02**
		11.00@@
12. Sikkim	—	0.16
13. Tamil Nadu	29.90	15.00]**
		2.37]
14. Tripura	—	1.86
15. West Bengal	—	60.66££
Total	159.91	423.33

@Spillover of 1981-82 for 1982-83

*Includes advance release for 1983-84

**Arrears for previous years

@@Adhoc release for 1983-84

££Excludes Rs. 3 crores as short-term loan.

Standardisation of Test Tube Goats Techniques

226. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact test tube goats technique has been standardised at Gujarat Agricultural University (Telegraph 6-6-83) ; and

(a) whether it is also a fact that similar work has been going in respect of cattle both in India and abroad but this has not found practical application in this country so far and reasons for this failure ?

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

(b) It is a fact that some research work on embryo transfer/transplantation has been going on in cattle both in India and abroad. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is taking up a major research project on biotechnology wherein embryo transfer technique is proposed to be taken up and the method for the same will be standardised under Indian conditions.

Fire in Gopala Towers and Connected Papers Missing in D.D.A.

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

(a) whether a big fire broke out on 6 June 1983 in Gopala Towers in Rajendra Place, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the building had been constructed according to approved plans and if not what unauthorised deviations and misuse had been made by the builders of the towers ; if so, action taken against them ;

(c) whether some important papers of DDA pertaining to sanctions issued in respect of the building have been found to be missing ; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) The DDA have reported that the building was constructed after getting the plans sanctioned, but during the construction the owners made certain deviations. The Bldg. was last inspected in Sept. 1982 and following deviations were noted :

(i) *Basement* : Part of parking area was found to be used for storage.

(ii) *Ground Floor* : Cut out left at G/F level over the space of transformer was covered and was used for office.

(iii) *Mezzanine Floor* : Mezzanine was reported locked.

(iv) No. of toilets at some floors was reduced and space used for offices.

(v) Alterations work at few floors was going on. Brick partitions were being replaced with full height wooden partitions.

Representative of the owners was also present during the inspection and he was asked to submit the completion plan showing the changes made in the building. But no plan submitted/taken thereafter by the owners.

(c) and (d). The DDA have reported that one file relating to a plot at Rajendra Place was found to be missing from the implementation Branch.

The concerned officials have been placed under suspension and disciplinary proceedings have been ordered to be initiated against them. The case has been referred to the Anti-Corruption Branch for further investigations.

D.D.A. Permission to Change Land Use in the Lane Adjoining Ajmal Khan Road

228. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the

Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few plot-holders in the lane-adjoining the Main Ajmal Khan Road which is a residential area have been permitted to change the land use by the DDA ;

(b) whether requests from some other plot-holders in the same area were turned down ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) :

(a) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that in Ajmal Khan Road which is indicated as retail shopping street, the ground floor is to be used for shops and upper floors for residences. The plot No. 30 in Block No. 13 fronting the Ajmal Khan Road is earmarked for commercial purposes. The Plot No. 29 in this block was also owned by the same party and on the request of the owner, these 2 plots have been allowed to merge. Keeping in view that both the plots are owned by the same party and subject to the condition that the building thus constructed will front on Ajmal Khan Road, clearance was given from land use point of view to use both the plots for commercial purposes on the ground floor and for residential on the upper floor.

(b) and (c). The owner of plot No. 28 of Block No. 13 also made a request to DDA to allow the change of land use of his property. The matter was examined in the D.D.A. who did not agree to the change of land use for the plot as the approach to the plot is from the side-lane.

Fire in Gopala Towers and Inspection of Sky Scrappers in the Capital

229. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a devastating fire had broken out in Gopala Towers in New Delhi and

enquiries established that the building did not have enough and properly planned exit routes and adequate inhouse fire extinguishing equipments ;

(b) whether with a view of preventing recurrence of such incidents Government have made physical inspection by experts of each of the sky scrappers in the capital and if so, the findings in regard to each ; and

(c) whether learning from experiences, Govt. would initiate suitable changes in the law and enforce greater stringent inspection at the time of construction rather than entering into litigation when the building is complete ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Theft of D.D.A. Cement at Sakurbasti Siding

230. SHRI KUMBHARAM ARYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the D.D.A. Engineers have been placed under suspension recently following detection of theft of 12,000 bags of cement from the stores at the Shakurbasti siding ;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the modus operandi of the theft and whether the bags have been recovered or accounted for by now and is it proposed to hand over the case to the crime branch ;

(c) steps taken to muster the stock of cement of the D.D.A. in various other godowns and sidings to know of any other likely pilferages ;

(d) whether bags of cement in large quantities are sold for unauthorised constructions ; and

(e) if so, measures proposed to be taken to plug the loop-holes to check the pilferages and misuse of D.D.A. stocks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Newsprint Policy for 1983-84

231. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the newsprint policy for 1982-83 was announced by Government after the year was over ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the newsprint policy of 1983-84 has not been announced yet ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not announcing the newsprint policy every year in time ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the indigenous production of newsprint has been increased ; if so, by how much and what is the quantity of newsprint likely to be imported during the year 1983-84 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir. The News print Allocation Policy for 1982-83 was announced on September 30, 1982.

(b) No, Sir. The Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1983-84 was announced on June 6, 1983.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The indigenous production of newsprint during 1983-84 is estimated at 1,90,000 tonnes as against the actual production of 1,02,609 tonnes during 1982-83. On this

basis, the requirement of import during 1983-84 has been estimated at 1,60,000 tonnes.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant in J and K State

232. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to set up a Fertilizer Plant in Jammu and Kashmir State, where varied changes and difference in soil and topography warrant to have one to meet its special needs and problems ; and

(b) if so, what are the details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of Electronic voting Machines

233. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that voting by electronic machines result in saving of expenditure and elimination of the possibilities of invalid votes and recounting ;

(b) has there been a proposal to introduce voting by machines throughout the country before the next general elections for Lok Sabha ;

(c) if so, the extent of progress in acquiring the machines and State-wise training of personnel and voters for the same ;

(d) names of constituencies in Andhra

Pradesh, Karnataka, Delhi and J and K were electronic machines were used during elections ; and

(e) what type of complaints were received from there ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir, according to the information furnished by the Election Commission.

(b) and (c). The Election Commission had submitted proposals for the introduction of electronic voting machines throughout the country, but keeping in view the financial implications and all other factors, it has not been found possible for Government to accept the proposals.

(d) Electronic Voting Machines were used in 191-Shadnagar (SC) Assembly constituency of Andhra Pradesh, 84-Shanthinagar (SC) Assembly constituency of Karnataka, and 1-Sarojini Nagar, 3-Gole Market (SC) and 5-Delhi Cantonment Metropolitan Council Constituencies of Delhi. No machine was used in the general elections to Jammu and Kashmir.

(e) The Election Commission has stated that it did not receive any material complaint about the working of the machine in any of the constituencies mentioned above.

Share Holdings by First 20 Industrial Houses in their Interconnected Companies and other Companies

235. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the equity shareholding in the various companies and their inter-connected companies controlled by the first large 20 Industrial Houses as per latest information available with his Ministry of the following :

(i) the families controlling these companies directly or through trusts floated by them ;
(ii) the various financial institutions ; (iii) public ; and (iv) others, if any.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : A statement is annexed, showing the equity shareholding by :

- (i) Group persons ;
- (ii) Financial Institutions ; and
- (iii) others

in the various companies and their interconnected companies belonging to the first large 10 industrial houses, which is readily available.

Statement

Statement showing the Equity Shareholding by group persons, financial institutions and others in various companies registered under the MRTP Act as on 31.12.1980 and belonging to the First Large Ten Industrial Houses.

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Value of equity shares held by group persons	Value of equity shares held by financial institutions	Value of equity shares held by others
---------	---------------------	--	---	---------------------------------------

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

T A T A

1.	Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd.	55.40	81.35	160.14
2.	Andhra Vally Power Supply Co. Ltd.	2.25	119.88	247.92
3.	Associated Bearing Co. Ltd.	0.84	107.20	774.31
4.	Belpahar Refractories Ltd. (Subsidiary of Sl. No. 30)	Nil	43.75	456.25
5.	Central India Spg. Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	5.25	0.09	123.10
6.	Coromandel Garments Ltd. (Fully owned subsidiary of Sl. No. 24)	Nil	—	—
7.	Crescent Iron and Steel Corpn. Ltd. (Subsidiary of Sl. No. 27)	Nil	—	—
8.	Cynides and Pigments Ltd.	Nil	—	—
9.	Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd.	0.64	25.13	102.67
10.	Forbes Shipping Corpn. Ltd.	Nil	—	—
11.	Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.	190.80	16.07	246.73
12.	Indian Tube Co. Ltd.	0.85	57.53	1134.73

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Indian Vegetable Products Ltd.	0.45	25.47	75.72
14.	Industrial Perfumes Ltd.	Negl.	—	—
15.	International Fisheries Ltd.	Nil	—	—
16.	Key Chemical Industries Ltd. (Subsidiary of Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd.)	Nil	—	—
17.	Lakme Ltd. (Fully owned subsidiary of Tata Oil Mills Ltd.)	Nil	—	—
18.	Perfact Extrusions Ltd. (fully owned by Sl. No. 9)	Nil	—	—
19.	Sarada Latham Business Machines Ltd.	Nil	—	—
20.	Skefko India Bearing Co. Ltd.	Nil	—	—
21.	Shourie Duplicators Ltd.	Nil	—	—
22.	Steel City Press Ltd.	Nil	—	—
23.	Stewarts and Lloyds of India Ltd.	Nil	25.07	75.72
24.	Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.	32.77	40.90	77.58
25.	Tata Burroughs Ltd.	Nil	—	—
26.	Tata Chemicals Ltd.	13.05	230.69	690.16
27.	Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd.	8.84	801.48	2162.67
28.	Tata Exports Ltd.	Nil	—	—
29.	Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	7.71	77.12	201.17
30.	Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	30.13	1908.95	3204.95
31.	Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.	9.65	97.56	334.26
32.	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	2.69	162.42	515.17
33.	Tata Robins Fraser I td,	0.04	4.88	127.08
34.	Tata S and L Sales Ltd.	Nil	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Tata Sons Ltd.	307.65	—	66.56
36.	Tata Yodagawa Ltd.	Negl.	3.02	246.92
37.	Voltas International Ltd. (Subsidiary of Sl. No. 37)	Nil	—	—
38.	Voltas Ltd.	0.27	281.73	504.05
39.	Wandleside National Conductors Ltd.	Nil	3.78	16.19
Birla				
1.	Aditya Investments Pvt. Ltd.	3.77	—	1.23
2.	Air Conditioning Corpn. Ltd.	—	—	—
3.	Assam Jute Supply Co. Ltd.	6.00	—	—
4.	Associated Industrial Development Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
5.	Atlas Iron and Alloys Ltd. (in liquidation)	—	—	—
6.	Bally Jute Co. Ltd.	0.42	15.36	55.90
7.	Bengal Stores Ltd.	—	—	—
8.	Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd.	4.10	79.76	166.14
9.	Bharat General and Textiles Industries Ltd.	—	—	—
10.	Bihar Alloys Steels Ltd.	20.90	119.33	559.61
11.	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	36.71	123.09	638.01
12.	Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2.32	171.78	—
13.	Eastern Economist Ltd.	—	—	—
14.	Eastern Spg. Mills Ltd.	3.76	—	16.81
15.	Express Diary Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
16.	General Marketing and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Ghillidary Tea Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
18.	Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg) Co. Ltd.	9.45	233.57	1540.98
19.	Hercules Trading Corpn. Ltd.	—	—	—
20.	Hindustan Aluminium Corpn. Ltd.	4.02	105.06	894.91
21.	Hindustan Heavy Chemicals Ltd.	—	15.27	46.56
22.	Hindustan Motors Ltd.	11.16	250.59	1054.77
23.	Hindustan Motors Corpn. Ltd.	—	—	—
24.	Hindustan Wire and Metal Products Ltd.	—	—	—
25.	Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd.	13.34	60.39	209.63
26.	Indian Linoleums Ltd.	0.01	—	61.99
27.	Indian Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	0.49	69.45	367.77
28.	Indian Plastics Ltd.	0.43	0.76	28.69
29.	Indian Rockwool Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
30.	Indian Shipping Co. Ltd.	0.14	—	2.36
31.	Jaipur Finance and Dairy Products P. Ltd.	—	—	—
32.	Jay Shree Tea and Industries Ltd.	0.45	42.92	366.63
33.	Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd.	58.81	24.55	612.09
34.	Kerala Spinners Ltd.	—	—	—
35.	Kesoram Industries and Cotton Mills Ltd.	1.52	157.76	515.61
36.	Lionel Edwards Ltd.	1.40	—	8.60
37.	Minerals and Minerals Ltd.	—	—	—
38.	Motolite Ltd.	—	—	—
39.	Mysore Cements Ltd.	0.97	75.86	237.17

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Modern India Construction Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
41.	National Bearing Co. (Jaipur) Ltd.	—	—	—
42.	National Engg. Industries Ltd.	—	—	—
43.	National Rolling and Steel Ropes Ltd.	—	9.72	—
44.	Newspapers Ltd.	—	—	—
45.	New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd.	4.33	—	68.88
46.	Orient Paper and Industries Ltd.	24.11	133.48	415.03
47.	Oriental General Industries Ltd.	—	—	—
48.	Padmavati Raje and Cotton Mills Ltd.	—	—	—
49.	Punjab Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd.	0.90	—	1.13
50.	Rajasthan Industries Ltd.	—	—	—
51.	Rameshwara Jute Mills Ltd.	9.75	—	16.86
52.	Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd.	—	60.83	141.18
53.	Renu Sagar Power Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
54.	Salt and Allied Industries Ltd.	—	—	—
55.	Shobhana Traders Ltd.	0.25	—	2.25
56.	Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd.	5.95	23.64	206.66
57.	Taylor Instrument Co. (India) Ltd.	—	22.39	—
58.	Texmaco Ltd.	27.39	56.56	66.05
59.	Uteco Ltd.	—	—	—
60.	Usha Investment Corpn. Ltd.	2.03	—	2.97
61.	Wood Craft Products Ltd.	9.24	—	84.84
62.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.	31.75	16.70	1194.19

1	2	3	4	5
Mafatlal				
1. British Paints (India) Ltd.	—	2.84	133.38	
2. Hoechst Dyes and Chemicals Ltd.	16.09	3.43	232.48	
3. Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd.	7.88	118.20	623.92	
4. M. G. Consultancy Services Ltd.	—	—	0.50	
5. M. Pransukhlal and Ind. Pvt. Ltd.	25.78	—	3.47	
6. Mafatlal Engineering Exports Ltd.	—	—	1.00	
7. Mafatlal Engg. Ind. Ltd.	—	202.20	457.62	
8. Mafatlal Fine Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1.76	97.85	548.39	
9. Mafatlal Industries Ltd.	263.59	147.76	398.65	
10. Mafatlal Services Ltd.	—	—	1.00	
11. Mafatlal Zinser Engg. Co. Ltd.	—	—	30.00	
12. Mihir Textiles Ltd.	18.68	—	161.32	
13. Mysore Plywoods Ltd.	0.01*	—	35.99	
14. National Organic Chemical Ind. Ltd.	13.62	634.22	1752.16	
15. Polyolefines Industries Ltd.	1.23	103.59	795.18	
16. Standard Mills Co. Ltd.	13.14	104.11	529.57	
17. Surat Cotton Spg. and Mfg. Mills Ltd.	168.21	—	47.79	

* Gives the shares of Directors and their relatives. Directors are group persons as well as others.

1	2	3	4	5
J.K. Singhanla				
1.	Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd. (Taken over by Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.)	17.47	29.56	155.46
2.	Bengal and Assam Investors Ltd.	2.61	—	34.76
3.	Bhopal Udyog Ltd.	—	—	2.42
4.	Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd.	0.65	13.20	70.47
5.	Hoyle's Paints Ltd.	0.09	—	4.91
6.	Impex India Ltd.	0.10	—	1.65
7.	J.K. (Bombay) Ltd.	—	—	9.00
8.	J.K. Business Machines Ltd.	—	1.03	7.58
9.	J.K. Chemicals Ltd.	23.29	2.98	33.95
10.	J.K. Commercial Corpn. Ltd.	1.87	0.92	17.02
11.	J.K. Cotton Spg. and Mfg. Mills Co. Ltd.	10.32	1.96	113.48
12.	J.K. Helene Curtis Ltd.	—	—	6.12
13.	J.K. Industries Ltd.	8.33	222.40	665.44
14.	J.K. Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	5.79	—	16.71
15.	J.K. Oil Mills Co. Ltd.	4.89	—	0.45
16.	J.K. Mfrs. Ltd.	5.80	5.89	7.92
17.	J.K. Satoh Agricultural Machines Ltd.	0.19	0.01	97.28
18.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	139.04	—	1366.96
19.	J.K. Traders Ltd.	1.29	0.50	2.84
20.	Juggilal Kamalapat Jute Mills Ltd.	15.16	—	33.54

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Juggilal Kamalapat Udyog Ltd.	13.98	—	16.77
22.	Nav Bharat Vinijya Ltd.	1.97	—	13.03
23.	Param Subham Vinijya Ltd.	2.12	—	6.98
24.	Plastic Products Ltd.	0.77	—	4.73
25.	Seven Seas Transportation Ltd.	neg.	69.71	140.22
26.	Share Dealers Corpn. Ltd.	0.38	—	0.62
27.	The Raymond Woolen Mills Ltd.	65.29	63.96	273.94
28.	Straw Products Ltd.	17.93	144.57	257.85
Thapar				
1.	Andhrapradesh Rayons Ltd.	0.41	264.41	804.29
2.	Ballarpur Industries Ltd.	8.81	451.70	937.11
3.	Bengal Ingot Ltd.	—	7.50	40.50
4.	Bharat Starch and Chemicals Ltd.	—	—	—
5.	Crompton Greaves Ltd.	0.32	111.87	847.81
6.	Devid Brown Greaves Ltd.	—	—	141.75
7.	Deoria Sugar Mills Ltd.	0.29	—	9.29
8.	Drayton Greaves Ltd.	—	—	10.29
9.	English Indian Glays Ltd.	—	—	30.00
10.	Greaves Cotton and Co. Ltd.	0.53	60.07	364.65
11.	Greaves Dronsfield Ltd.	—	—	5.00
12.	Greaves Foseco Ltd.	—	—	89.41
13.	Greaves International Ltd.	—	—	25.00
14.	Hind Condensor Ltd.	—	—	15.00

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd.	—	38.23	141.77
16.	Indian City Properties Ltd.	0.37	3.00	44.71
17.	Jg. Glass Ind. Ltd.	—	—	44.00
18.	Jg. Moulds Ltd.	—	—	2.00
19.	Jg. Glass Ltd.	—	—	49.59
20.	Jagatjit Cotton Textiles Mills Ltd.	———Not Available———		
21.	Karamchand Thapar, and Bros. Ltd.	40.55	—	34.45
22.	Karamchand Thapar and Bros. (Coal Sales) Ltd.	10.72	—	47.57
23.	Kersons Mfg. Co. of India Ltd.	—	—	34.69
24.	Malwa Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.	0.07	—	48.86
25.	Modern Agencies Ltd.	1.70	—	8.05
26.	New Saran Sugar and Gem Refining	0.02	0.05	10.93
27.	Orient Engg. and Chemical Co. Ltd.	0.28	—	5.81
28.	Orient Coal Co. Ltd.	5.61	0.42	75.86
29.	Ruston and Hornsby (I) Ltd.	0.02	0.13	201.97
30.	Shree Sitaram Sugar Co. Ltd.	0.42	—	16.47
31.	Thapar Intrafor Co. of India Ltd.	—	—	26.03
I.C.I.				
1.	Alkali and Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd.	—	13.51	467.73
2.	Atic Industries Ltd.	—	—	600.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chemical and Fibres of India Ltd.	—	99.01	649.35
4.	Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.	—	—	1389.38
5.	Crescent Dyes and Chemicals Ltd.	—	0.32	239.68
6.	Imkemex India Ltd.	—	—	25.00
7.	Indian Explosives Ltd.	—	31.48	2866.89
Sarabhai				
1.	Ahmedabad Mfg. and Calico Printing	7.20	—	910.25
2.	Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Ltd.	25.25	5.00	1538.00
3.	Gujarat Nets Ltd.	—	—	10.00
4.	ILAC Ltd.	—	—	10.00
5.	Haryana Containers Pvt. Ltd.	—	—	3.50
6.	Rajindra Dyeing and Printing Mills	—	—	10.00
7.	S.G. Chemicals and Dyes Trading Ltd.	—	—	5.00
8.	S.G. Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	48.83	—	211.17
9.	Sarabhai Technological Development Syndicate Pvt. Ltd.	—	—	0.08
10.	Standard Pharmaceutical Ltd.	—	—	95.64
11.	Synbiotics Ltd.	—	—	75.00
12.	Verma Industrial Ltd.	—	—	9.30

1	2	3	4	5
A.C.C.				
1.	A.C.C. Babcock Ltd.	—	100.00	1142.00
2.	Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	—	1299.47	2023.65
3.	Associated Tyre Machinery Ltd.	—	—	20.00
4.	Babcock Wilcox of India Ltd.	—	—	34.00
5.	Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd.	—	—	0.36

Bangur				
1.	Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Ltd.	0.50	110.04	451.96
2.	Bangur Brothers Ltd.	10.48	—	39.52
3.	Bengal Paper Mills Co. Ltd.	0.37	4.64	120.56
4.	Bowreh Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	3.74	26.47	61.22
5.	Calcutta Company Ltd.	0.05	—	9.55
6.	Cambay Investment Corpn. Ltd.	0.11	—	20.89
7.	Dunbar Mills Ltd.	1.15	8.50	49.73
8.	Emerald Company Ltd.	0.03	—	9.97
9.	Excelsior Mill Supply Co. Ltd.	—	—	5.00
10.	Fort Gloster Industries Ltd.	3.15	86.52	127.69
11.	Fort William Co. Ltd.	1.06	5.78	50.15
12.	Gold Company Ltd.	—	—	10.00
13.	Hasting Mills Ltd.	8.08	—	111.92

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Indian Cotton Purchasers Ltd.	—	—	1.00
15.	India Paint Colours and Varnish Co. Ltd.	0.35	—	9.65
16.	Jagdishpur Company Ltd.	—	—	2.50
17.	Joonktolee Tea and Inds. Ltd.	Neg	6.88	23.12
18.	Kunchenjunga Co. Ltd.	—	—	1.75
19.	Kettleweel Button and Co. Ltd.	6.44	2.20	31.36
20.	Kishore Trading Co. Ltd.	0.30	—	19.70
21.	Laxmi Asbestos Products Ltd.	—	—	25.00
22.	Laxmi Cement Distributors Pvt. Ltd.	—	—	2.50
23.	Madhav Trading Corpn. Ltd.	0.02	—	5.23
24.	Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Ltd.	14.52	1.22	56.26
25.	Mahindra Co. Ltd.	—	—	20.33
26.	M.B. Commercial Co. Ltd.	2.25	—	7.75
27.	Midnapore Commercial Co. Ltd.	0.48	0.13	8.79
28.	Oceanic Navigation Co. Ltd.	0.97	—	14.03
29.	Placid Ltd.	1.40	—	19.60
30.	Port Shipping Co. Ltd.	1.43	1.41	23.55
31.	Rajasthan Construction Co. Ltd.	—	—	1.00

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Rajasthan Mercantile Co. Ltd.	—	—	1.00
33.	Shalimar Rope Works Ltd.	0.10	—	29.60
34.	Shreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd.	13.02	22.92	74.06
35.	Shri Laxmi Agents Ltd.	—	—	10.00
36.	Shri Madhusudan Mills Ltd.	0.37	—	69.93
37.	Shri Sun Investment and Trading Co. Ltd.	0.02	—	2.98
38.	Shri Synthetics Ltd.	0.56	98.57	296.52
39.	Shri Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	1.40	39.99	258.61
40.	Shree Vijay Chemicals and Celluloid Works Ltd.	—	—	4.00
41.	Srinivas Trading Corpn. Ltd.	0.05	—	10.95
42.	Union Company Ltd.	1.21	—	11.29
43.	Western India Commercial Co. Ltd.	8.42	2.00	7.58
44.	West Coast Paper Mills Ltd.	NA	NA	NA

Shri Ram

1.	Bharat Ram Associates Pvt. Ltd.	0.5	—	—
2.	Continental Date Services Pvt. Ltd.	—	—	0.05
3.	Continental Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	—	—	5.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Delhi Cloth and General Mills Ltd.	6.95	625.78	1334.59
5.	India Capacitors Ltd.	—	—	10.00
6.	India Hard Metals Ltd.	Neg.	—	15.00
7.	Jay Engineering Works Ltd.	0.05	81.49	147.84
8.	P.V.C. Wires and Cables Ltd.	—	—	10.00
9.	Shriram Bearings Ltd.	0.62	15.38	39.00
10.	Shriram (Fibres) Ltd.	2.04	42.57	362.36
11.	Shriram Piston and Rings Ltd.	Neg.	12.97	33.64
12.	Shri Refrigeration Industries Ltd.	2.78	11.03	36.19
13.	Usha Sales Pvt. Ltd.	—	—	24.40

Radio Stations at Dungarpur and Banswara

236. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to cover tribal districts of Dungarpur and Banswara in All India Radio Programme ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that these districts are deprived of national programmes on radios and transistors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) Dungarpur and Banswara Districts are being covered by A.I.R.'s 100 KW MW transmitter at Indore.

(b) No, Sir.

Allocation for Construction/Reconstruction of Post Office Buildings in 1982-83

237. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARAS-HAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2666 on 9 March, 1983 regarding allocation for constructions/reconstruction of Post Office Buildings in 1982-83 and state :

(a) the break-up of the amount of Rs. 15 crores earmarked and Rs. 6.10 crores for the construction of Railways Mail Service

Building etc. in the three States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh ; and

(b) what is the amount provided for these construction; as also for residential colonies in the plan in 1983-84 Circle-wise and State-wise in case of North Western and North Eastern Circles alongwith the details of the Projects, Division-wise for each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 6.10 crores were the approved outlay for the entire 6th plan in respect of Administrative office buildings and RMS buildings in the country. Circlewise allocation of approved outlay is not done.

(b) The following allocation has been made for North-Western and North-Eastern Circles for building programme for 1983-84 :

	NW (In lakhs)	NE (In lakhs)
Postal Buildings (Post offices RMS and Admn. offices)	33.01	59.15
Staff Quarters	10.60	19.87

Details of projects relating to administrative office buildings and RMS buildings and staff quarters in respect of these two Circles Division-wise and State-wise is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Theft of Files of O.N.G.C. Office at Sabarmati

238. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some confiden-

tial files have been stolen from the legal department of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's Office in Sabarmati area ;

(b) if so, who is responsible for the theft ;

(c) whether any arrest has been made in this connection ; and

(d) the particulars of the persons against whom legal proceedings have been started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being investigated by the Police.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No legal proceedings have been instituted against any one.

Unsatisfactory Condition of P and T Services in Kalyan and Dombivali Towns in Thane District of Maharashtra

239. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reports appearing in the press regarding unsatisfactory condition of P and T services in Kalyan and Dombivali towns in the Thane District of Maharashtra ;

(b) the progress made by Government in investigating the causes for its poor performance in the two towns ;

(c) whether it is a fact that shortage of staff is primarily responsible for this state of affairs ; and

(d) what action is being taken by Government to restore satisfactory service to the citizen in these two towns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a lot of digging activity in the Kalyan exchange area by the Water Supply Department thereby damaging the underground cables. There is not much of digging activities in the Dombivali exchange area thereby only a few telephone numbers were affected due to cable faults. The functioning of postal service in Kalyan has been enquired into and remedial action taken.

(c) No, Sir. On the postal side heavy absenteeism in April and May effected the services.

(d) All out efforts are being made to restore the cable breakdowns caused mainly due to digging activities at the earliest possible in these two towns.

Supervision over receipt and despatch of mails has been tightened up.

Investment in film 'Gandhi'

240. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total investment in the film 'Gandhi' how it is to be distributed among the National Film Development Corporation of India and other partners ;

(b) what is the clause in the mutual Agreement that governs the pattern and terms and conditions of the distribution of profits amongst its partners ;

(c) what percentage of the profits earned are expected to go to N.F.D.C. the settled terms ; and

(d) total profits earned by the film as yet ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The total investment on production of the

film GANDHI is Rs. 17.34 crores plus over cost contribution of IFI/GFI which is under compilation and audit. The NFDC's share of investment comes to Rs. 6.36 crores.

(b) As per the agreement the investment of NFDC and its partners will be recovered on pari-passu basis in the first instance. After recoupment of the investment 50% of the profit will be shared on the same pari-passu basis.

(c) When the profit stage is reached, the investors would get pari-passu share of 50% of the profit. NFDC share would approximately amount to 18% of the total.

(d) NFDC is in the process of recovering its investment. Profit will accrue after recovery of investment.

T.V. Centre at Murshidabad

241. **SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

When the TV relay centre at Murshidabad is expected to come into operation details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Land for TV Relay Centre, Murshidabad has been located. Building Plans are being prepared. Orders for transmitter and 150 metre high steel tower have also been placed. The centre is expected to be commissioned by the end of the VI Plan period.

Companies of Birla Group Including Hindustan Times Ltd.

242. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 1356 on 28 November 1978 and 2607 on 9 March, 1982 respectively regarding companies of Birla Group and state :

(a) The up-to-date value of company's share capital held by the Birla Group (persons and Company's) in each of the companies belonging to Birla Group as also the total paid up equity capital in each of these companies ;

(b) the names of members of the Birla family along with up-to-date equity capital held by each member in each of the companies belonging to the Birla Group ;

(c) the shareholding of Birla family members/companies in the Hindustan Times Ltd. alongwith total paid up capital, shareholding of top ten shareholders and each director in this company ; and

(d) the reason for Hindustan Times Ltd. not appearing in the list of 73 companies belonging to the Birla Group ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c). Upto date information regarding the share capital held by the Birla (Group Persons and companies) in each of the companies belonging to Birla Group as well as equity capital held by each member of the Birla family is not readily available, the reason being that the returns furnished by the companies under the Companies Act do not contain group-wise or family member-wise particulars.

(d) The list of 73 companies given in Annexure I to the answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2607 answered on 9.3.82 contained names of undertakings registered under the MRTP Act as on 31.12.80. As Hindustan Times Ltd., did not register itself despite default notice, its name did not appear in the said list. Its name was, however, included as one of Birla Group companies against which default notices were pending as on 30.9.1978 in Annexure 2 to the answer given to Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 1356 on 28.11.78.

Demurrage paid by BCCL to Railways

243. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the demurrage paid by the B.C.C.L. to the Railways in the year 1982-83 and in the last three months with the area-wise break-up in details ;

(b) same for the last two years, whether the demurrage is increasing, if so, reason therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the maximum demurrage is from the area I in the last year where maximum number of wagon loaders were transferred ; and

(d) justification of transferring wagon loaders and then suffering demurrage loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. paid demurrage of Rs. 93.78 lakh in the year 1982-83 (upto Dec. '82). Demurrage for the last quarter of 82-83 has not yet been paid. Demurrage Bills are settled after mutual discussion and the Bills for the quarter ending 31.3.83 are under negotiation.

(b) Demurrage paid/by BCCL during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	44.50
1981-82	71.33

The reasons for increased payment of demurrage are :

- (i) enhancement of demurrage rate ;
- (ii) left behind due disturbance caused by wagon loading labour ;
- (iii) Dislocation of transportation of coal from pit head to Rail head ; and
- (iv) Mechanical breakdown of pay loaders.

(c) It is not a fact that maximum demurrage is from the area in the last year where maximum wagon loaders were transferred.

(d) Does not arise.

**Trunk telephone communication with
Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Unsatisfactory**

244. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the existing exchange system trunk telephone communication with Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Maharashtra has been extremely unsatisfactory ;

(b) if so, what concrete steps have been taken to improve the situation ; and

(c) by what time will the trunk telephone service with these districts improve ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. The trunk traffic efficiency in all the trunk centres of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district is above 75%.

(b) Not applicable in view of reply at 'a' above.

(c) The trunk services in these districts will improve further after the commissioning of Microwave systems from Bombay to Ratnagiri and Sawantvadi. In addition one 8 channel carrier system between Kudal and Sawantwadi will be commissioned after March 1984. One three Channel carrier system between Kudal and Kankavali is planned. A microwave system between Ratnagiri Puna has been sanctioned. New trunk exchanges have been programmed one in Ratnagiri distt. at Khed and 3 trunk exchanges in Sindhudurg district at Kudal, Kankavali and Rajapur.

**Recommendations of the Committee on
Unemployment**

245. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the recommendations of the Committee on unemployment accepted by Government and how far each of the

accepted recommendation has been implemented ; and

(b) present and future course of related action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Committee on Unemployment are contained in the Report of the Committee laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 3rd August, 1973. Action on the recommendations has already been taken by the concerned Ministries/Departments. The programmes included in the 5th Five Year Plan were in line with the recommendations made by that Committee.

**Pollution by Bharat Petroleum Refinery
Bombay**

246. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Petroleum Refinery, Bombay has been found polluting the coastal waters, threatening fishing and contact water recreation around there ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Requirement Supply and Deficit of Power
from 1st Plan to 5th Plan**

247. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what was the power requirement, power supply and power deficit since First plan to Fifth Plan, Plan-wise details thereof ; and

(b) how Government are going to tackle the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Power requirement, power supply and power deficit as available from 1974-75 to 1982-83 is indicated in the attached Statement.

(b) Following steps have been taken to bridge the gap between requirement and supply :—

- (i) Expediting the commissioning of new generating capacity ;
- (ii) Maximising the generation from the existing power stations ;
- (iii) Transfer of power from surplus to deficit States ; and
- (iv) Uprating of generating units wherever economically feasible.

Statement

Requirement, supply and shortage from 1974-75 to 1982-83.

Year	Requirement (Gwh)	Supply (Gwh)	Shortage	% shortage
1974-75	77600	66647	10953	14.1
1975-76	83508	74909	8599	10.3
1976-77	88489	83365	5124	5.8
1977-78	102180	86343	15837	15.5
1978-79	108535	97349	11186	10.3
1979-80	118370	99302	19068	16.1
1980-81	120118	104932	15186	12.6
1981-82	129245	115276	13969	10.8
1982-83	136849	124225	12624	9.2

**Encouragement to local talents by
Calcutta Doordarshan Centre**

248. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

What steps have been taken by the Calcutta Doordarshan Centre to encourage local talents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta have been taking adequate steps to encourage local talent. They arrange auditions and conduct camera tests at regular intervals to select new and young talented persons for different programmes. They, also, keep close liaison with Universities, colleges and schools to scout talented youngsters. The Officials of Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta also attend various cultural and literary functions of local organizations from time to time for this purpose.

**Screening of Regional Languages Films
on Delhi TV**

249. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal to screen regional feature films twice in a week instead of Hindi which is being screened twice in a week on Delhi TV ;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MILLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. As the major-

ity of viewers covered by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi is Hindi speaking, Hindi feature films are being telecast by the Kendra twice a week.

**Andhra Urges Share from Neyveli
Power Station**

250. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have been urging the Central Government to supply 100 M.W. Power from Neyveli Power Station on the basis of the formula for sharing of power from Super Thermal Power Stations ; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, Government of Andhra Pradesh have been requesting for allocation of some share from Neyveli first power station and allocation of about 1.0 MW from expansion stage of second thermal Power Station.

(b) Allocation of power from 630 MW second thermal power station at Neyveli has been decided and A.P. have a share of 95 MW. Government have also sanctioned expansion of the second thermal power station from 630 MW to 1470 MW. The pattern of allocation of power from this power station has not been decided. The entire power of the first thermal power station is allocated to Tamil Nadu.

**अंग्रेजी हास्य-नाटक का दूरदर्शन पर
दिखाया जाना**

251. श्री एन० ई० होरो : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का विचार दूरदर्शन पर अंग्रेजी भाषा में दिखाए जा रहे हास्य नाटक "लूसी" और "फादर डीयर फार" को हिन्दी में या बच्चों को अपनी संस्कृति की जानकारी देने के लिए किसी भारतीय हास्य नाटक को दूरदर्शन पर दिखाने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : अंग्रेजी की "लूसी", "फादर डीयर फार" आदि जैसी हास्य शृंखलाओं को हिन्दी में टेलीकास्ट करने का कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, दूरदर्शन हिन्दी और अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में ऐसी दूरदर्शन हास्य शृंखलाओं को, जो हमारे सामाजिक आचार-विचार और सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों पर आधारित हों तथा वच्चों की रुचि की भी हों, बनाने का प्रयास कर रहा है।

T.V. Centre at Midnapore

253. SHRI MOTILAL HASDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

When the Midnapore TV relay centre is expected to come into operation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Midnapore is expected to receive T.V. service from the Low Power (100W) T.V. Transmitter being set up at Kharagpur during the Sixth Plan period.

Construction of Auto Exchange Building in Bihar Shariff

254. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar is backward in telecommunication also ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of district headquarters have no automatic exchange ; if so, the names thereof ;

(c) what steps Government are taking to change the manual exchange into automatic one ; and

(d) how long will it take to construct building for the auto exchange at Biharshariff

(Nalanda) and the reasons for undue delay in the said construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Following headquarters have no automatic exchange.

1. Aurangabad, 2. Begusarai, 3. Bettiah,
4. Bhagalpur, 5. Biharsharif, 6. Dumka,
7. Gaya, 8. Giridih, 9. Hajipur, 10. Gopalganj,
11. Madhubani, 12. Nawadah, 13. Purnea-Gulabghagh,
14. Saharsa, 15. Sitamarhi, 16. Siwan, 17. Madhepura, and 18. Khagaria.

(c) A perspective plan has been drawn up for complete automatisisation of manual exchanges in the country. Due to shortage of indigenously manufactured automatic equipment it is proposed to import some containerised electronic exchanges in addition to augmentation of local production. Priority has been assigned to conversion of manual exchanges in District headquarters. Equipment has already been ordered for automatisisation of Gaya and Bhagalpur in the 6th Plan. The remaining exchanges are proposed to be progressively automatisised in the 7th Plan.

(d) The building for auto exchange at Biharsharif is expected to be ready in 1984-85. There is practically no delay in construction of building.

Constitution of Working Groups by National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council

255. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council has decided to constitute working groups which would go into the various aspects of the drug industry ;

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference, composition and membership of this group ; and

(c) what are the objects of appointing such groups ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Council has recommended constitution of working groups.

(b) and (c). The process of appointing various groups and deciding about their terms of reference, membership and composition has already been initiated. The groups will go in detail into various aspects of the Drug Policy, and facets of the drug industry and make recommendations to the Council.

Exemption of Newspapers from Payment of Customs Duty

256. **SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Small and Medium Newspaper Guild of India in a resolution have urged the Government to raise the percentage of wastage for calculation of a newsprint quota from 5 to 10 which is presumed to be the actual wastage ;

(b) whether Government have also been urged to exempt newspapers from the payment of customs duty on newsprint irrespective of their circulation ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The issue of raising the percentage of wastage was referred by the Newsprint Advisory Committee to a Sub-Committee constituted by it. As Members of Sub-Committee could not come to an agreed conclusion, the matter is being considered further. Pending a final decision, it has been decided to continue with the existing percentage of wastage (*viz.*, 5%).

The question of exempting all newspapers from payment of Customs Duty on newsprint was considered by Government at the time of formulation of the budget proposals for 1983-84. However, this could not be agreed to.

Unauthorised Consumers of Electricity in Delhi Cantonment

257. **DR. A.U. AZMI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 272 on 23 February, 1982 regarding Unauthorised consumers of electricity in Delhi Cantonment and state :

(a) whether by now the Board of Officers has been able to ascertain the position and recommendations submitted ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether hosiery machines are being run with the electric power unauthorisedly in Delhi Cantonment ; and

(d) if so, full facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The proceedings of the Board of Officers were finalised and a complete census of the civilian consumers of electric energy in Sadar Bazar and Gopinath Bazar area was taken.

(b) Keeping in view the hardships being faced by the population, the decision was taken in December 1981—January 1982 to transfer the responsibility of supplying electric power of these two areas from the MES to DESU. This process is going on since then and meetings have been held in the Ministry of Defence in this regard. Final decision has been arrived at and the DESU authorities are working for establishing their distribution net-work for these pockets.

(c) The census/survey of consumers by a Board of Officers referred to above did not reveal any such instance.

(d) In view of (c) this question does not arise.

संसद सदस्यों से/के माध्यम से प्राप्त खाना पकाने की गैस के लिए आवेदन

258. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच कराई है कि संसद सदस्यों से/के माध्यम से प्राप्त खाना पकाने की गैस के आवेदन-पत्र मंत्रालय द्वारा अगले महीने की 8-10 तारीख तक निबटाकर उनकी सूची नए कनेक्शन जारी करने के लिए भारतीय तेल निगम को भेज दी जाती है और निगम के अधिकारी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को गैस कनेक्शन के पत्र एक-एक महीने बाद भेजते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जनवरी 1983 से मई, 1983 तक संसद सदस्यों के लिए गैस कनेक्शन/उनके द्वारा सिफारिश किये गए मामलों की सूची मंत्रालय द्वारा भारतीय तेल निगम दिल्ली को कब कब भेजी और भारतीय तेल निगम ने उपभोक्ताओं को प्रत्येक माह किस-किस तारीख को पत्र जारी किए ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) (क) : जी, नहीं ।

(ख) संसद सदस्यों द्वारा अनुशंसित गैस कनेक्शनों को जारी करने की सूचियां जनवरी से मई, 1983 के दौरान माहवार जिन तिथियों को इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड को भेजी गई थी, निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

जनवरी के मामले	27-1-83 9-2-83	} दो भागों में
फरवरी के मामले	3-3-1983	
मार्च के मामले	11-4-1983	
अप्रैल के मामले	9-5-1983 4-6-1983	} दो भागों में
मई के मामले	25-6-1983	

इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड का नई दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालय संबंधित पार्टियों को प्राथमिकता परमिट जारी करने के लिये तुरन्त संबंधित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को जो कि दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास तथा कलकत्ता में स्थित हैं, सलाह देता है । तथापि, स्वीकृति पत्रों को वास्तविक रूप से जारी करने की प्रक्रिया में कुछ समय लगता है । इसके अलावा, मई तथा जून, 1983 के दौरान इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के शकूरबस्ती स्थित वॉटलिंग संयंत्र में आग लग जाने के कारण प्राथमिकता परमिटों को जारी करने में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ जबकि सागान्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए दिल्ली क्षेत्र में एल०पी०जी० की सप्लाई के लिए वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध किए जाने तक नए कनेक्शनों का दिया जाना अस्थाई तौर पर स्थगित कर दिया गया था ।

मैसर्स बेलटेक टेलीविजन इण्डस्ट्री, दिल्ली पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया धनराशि

259. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री मैसर्स बेलटेक टेलीविजन इण्डस्ट्री नारायणा, दिल्ली पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया धनराशि के बारे में 15 मार्च, 1983 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2712 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने मैसर्स बेलटेक टेलीविजन ए/80 नारायणा, इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेज 1, नई दिल्ली से 60464.35 करोड़ रुपये के बराबर योगदान और ब्याज की बकाया धनराशि को वसूल करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि नियोजक ने अंशदान और ब्याज की 18,452.21 रुपये की राशि जमा कर दी है । उन्होंने कर्मचारी बीमा न्यायालय दिल्ली में मामला दायर किया है जिसमें हर्जानों से

संबंधित 41,163/-- रुपये की वसूली को चुनौती दी गई है। 849.14 रुपए की शेष राशि की वसूली के लिए कार्यवाही चल रही है।

Lin-King of Gwalior with Important Cities of M.P. and other Important Cities of India

260. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) as to when Gwalior is being connected through STD to other important cities of M.P. such as Jabalpur, Raipur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Indore etc. ; and

(b) also to other important cities of India such as Nagpur, Bombay, Jaipur, Lucknow, Chandigarh, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Gwalior is planned to be connected with Indore, Jabalpur, Raipur, Ujjain, Nagpur and Bombay by STD progressively during the current plan and with other important cities in India including those of M.P. State progressively during the next plan period.

Economy Measures in M/O Labour to Curb Expenditure

261. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE ; Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various measures are being taken by the Department of Labour for resource mobilisation, rationalisation, simplification of procedure and economy in expenditure ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Emigration and Labour Welfare Wings of the Department were shifted to Man Singh Road, New Delhi and then immediately thereafter, the Emigration Wing was shifted back to the Main Secretariat ;

(c) how far is this step in conformity with the measures referred to in (a) above ; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the unnecessary and infructuous expenditure involved in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Department of Labour, like other Departments of Central Government is keen to effect economy in expenditure and is taking necessary action in attaining this objective.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Emigration Division was shifted back from Jaisalmer House, Man Singh Road to the main Secretariat in Shram-Shakti Bhavan owing to unforeseen difficulties which were faced in the smooth functioning of the Division on its shifting.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

Electrification of Villages

262. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages electrified in the country State-wise ;

(b) when all the villages in the country are expected to be electrified ; and

(c) whether the Electrification Corporation propose to take initiative and provide help in the manufacture of small generators to be supplied on a large scale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) On the basis of latest returns received from the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments, out of a total of 5,76,126 villages, 3,20,982 villages constituting 55.7% have been electrified as at the end of March, 1983. State-wise position has been given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) As per the perspective plan drawn by State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments, all the villages in the country are

likely to be electrified by the end of 1994-95 subject to the availability of requisite funds during the intervening period.

(c) At present, REC has no plan to provide financial assistance for the manufacture of small generators.

Statement

Statement indicating total number of villages those electrified alongwith percentage level as on 31.3.83 in various States/U.Ts.

S. No.	States	Total No. of villages	Villages electrified as on 31.3.83	% age villages electrified as on 31.3.83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,221	20,661	75.9
2.	Assam	21,995	6,892 (a)	31.3
3.	Bihar	67,566	29,187	43.2
4.	Gujarat	18,275	14,030	76.8
5.	Haryana	6,731	6,731	100.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16,916	12,794	75.6
7.	Karnataka	26,826	18,381	68.5
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,503	5,214	80.2
9.	Kerala	1,268	1,268	100.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70,883	32,838	46.3
11.	Maharashtra	35,778	30,866	86.3
12.	Manipur	1,949	427	21.9
13.	Meghalaya	4,583	997	21.8
14.	Nagaland	960	515	53.6
15.	Orissa	46,992	21,280	45.3
16.	Punjab	12,188	12,126 (+)	100.0
17.	Rajasthan	33,305	16,708 (b)	50.2

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Sikkim	405 (£)	112	27.7
19.	Tamil Nadu	15,735	15,636	99.4
20.	Tripura	4,727	1,500	31.7
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,12,561	53,367	47.4
22.	West Bengal	38,074	17,594	46.2
Total (States) :		5,71,441	3,19,124	55.8
Total (U.Ts.)		4,685	1,858	40.0
Total (All-India)		5,76,126	3,20,982	56.7

(a)—As on 30.11.1982.

(b)—As on 28.2.1983.

(£)—The revenue block has been reckoned as the smallest administrative unit by the census authorities.

(+)(2 villages have been declared uninhabited.

Mini/Micro Hydel Schemes Awaiting Clearance

263. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States whose schemes for installing mini/micro hydel generating units are awaiting clearance and since when these schemes are pending ;

(b) whether Central Government are proposing to provide loans to the States so as to enable them to meet the financial requirements of these schemes ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The details of the mini/micro hydro-electric schemes, statewise for which reports have been received and are in examination in the CEA are at statement-I. In addition, details of the micro/small hydro electric schemes cleared by the CEA, but awaiting investment decision are at statement-II.

(b) and (c). The Planning Commission have been approached to make a provision of Rs. 100 crores for funding of micro/small hydro-electric schemes during the Sixth Plan period. Approval of the Planning Commission is awaited.

Statement-I

List of the mini/small hydro electric schemes for which reports have been received in the Central Electricity Authority and are pending for clearance.

S. No.	Scheme	State	Date of receipt of report	Installed capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
1.	Dumkhar	J and K	December, 78	4 x 0.5
2.	Astan Nallah Gurez	J and K	September, 81	2 x 0.5
3.	Chanani St. II and III	J and K	October, 81	2 x 1+3 x 2
4.	Beniyar St. I	J and K	November, 81	2 x 3
5.	Ranja-Ala-Duanadi	J and K	November, 81	2 x 3.5
6.	Athwatee	J and K	Aug. 82	3 x 3
7.	Ige-Mercalleng (Leh)	J and K	Aug. 82	2 x 2
8.	Hanswar Nallah	J and K	March, 83	2 x 0.150+ 1 x 0.300
9.	Naigad Nallah (RBC)	J and K	March, 83	2 x 2
10.	Tangmerg St. I	J and K	March, 83	2 x 1.33
11.	Larripora	J and K	March, 83	2 x 0.75 PH-I +1 x 1 PH-II
12.	Hirpora	J and K	March, 83	2 x 3 PH-I +2 x 3 PH-II
13.	Dhachigam	J and K	May, 83	2 x 1
14.	Brenwar	J and K	May, 83	1 x 1+1 x 1
15.	Kheri Barota	Haryana	Dec. 81	5 x 1.3
16.	Neogal	Himachal Pradesh	Dec. 81	3 x 1.5
17.	Sal-I	H.P.	Dec. 82	8 x 25
18.	Sal-II	H.P.	Dec. 82	2.25

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Charnwali	Rajasthan	Nov. 82	1 x 2
20.	Jakham	Raj.	Nov. 82	2 x 4.5
21.	Jaisamand	Raj.	June, 83	1.15
22.	Sultana Mini Hydrel	Raj.	July, 83	1 x 0.4+ 1 x 0.8
23.	Pugal	Raj.	Jan. 83	1 x 1.5+ 1 x 0.75
24.	RMC. Mahi	Raj.	Feb. 83	2 x 0.4
25.	Birlaspur	Raj.	Feb. 33	1 x 0.75+ 1 x 0.4+1 x 0.3
26.	Dhariwal	Punjab	March, 83	5 x 0.6
27.	Thuhi	Pub.	March, 83	2 x 0.395
28.	Nidhampur	Pub.	March, 83	2 x 0.395
29.	Rohiti	Pub.	March, 83	2 x 0.395
Western Region				
30.	Anjunem	Goa, Daman and Diu	Nov. 81	3 x 0.75
31.	Mahanadi Reservoir	Madhya Pradesh	Aug. 81	4 x 2.5
32.	Chambal Canal	M.P.	Dec. 82	4 x 0.3
33.	Morand	M.P.	Dec. 82	2 x 0.5
34.	Thanwar	M.P.	Jan. 83	2 x 0.3
35.	Bhimgarh	M.P.	Jan. 83	1 x 1+2.05
36.	Kolar	M.P.	Jan. 83	2 x 2
37.	Tawa LBC. (Modified)	M.P.	June. 83 IInd revision	4 x 3
38.	Surya	Maharashtra	July, 82	1 x 5
39.	Kanhar	Maharashtra	April 83	1 x 4
40.	Dhom	Maharashtra	April 83	2 x 1

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Talamba	Maharashtra	May 83	3 x 2
42.	Panam	Gujarat	Feb. 83	2 x 1.25
43.	Dharoi	Guj.	April 83	2 x 1
44.	Dhumanganga	Guj.	April 83	2 x 1
45.	Dantiwada	Guj.	April 83	2 x 0.850
Southern Region				
46.	Kakatiya C.P.H.	Andhra Pradesh	Feb. 82	3 x 5
47.	Mini Hydel Plant along D-83 Canal of Srirama Sagar at mileage :			
a.	5-7-110 and 6-2-0	A.P.	July, 83	4 x 0.4
b.	6-4-330, 6-7-110 and 7-1-220 (combined)	A.P.	July, 83	4 x 0.475
c.	9-7-385 and 10-1-110 (combined)	A.P.	July, 83	4 x 0.335
d.	12-1-0 and 12-3-334 (combined)	A.P.	July, 83	3 x 0.270
e.	14-3-390 and 14-7-500 (combined)	A.P.	July, 83	5 x 0.320
f.	16-3-121, 16-5--550 and 16-6-275	A.P.	July, 83	4 x 0.410
48.	Mini H.R. Power Station 25-26 miles of Kakatiya Canal distributory	A.P.	Mar. 83	3 x 0.4
49.	Siruvani	Tamil Nadu	Nov. 82	1 x 3
50.	Mini Hydel scheme on Maddur Branch of Vlsveshwarah Canal	Karnataka	Sept. 82	1 x 2
51.	Mallapur	Karnataka	Sept. 82	2 x 4.5

1	2	3	4	5
52.	Sirwar	Karnataka	Jan. 83	1 x 1
53.	Power Generation scheme under Malampuzha Irrigation project	Kerala	April 83	1 x 2.5
54.	Madupatty	Kerala	May, 83	1 x 2
Eastern Region				
55.	Sone Canal (Western)	Bihar	July, 83	4 x 1.65
56.	Sone Canal (Eastern)	Bihar	Dec. 82	4 x 1
57.	Mangpoo	West Bengal	Jan. 83	4 x 1.25
58.	Lodhama Dilpa	West Bengal	Jan. 83	4 x 1
59.	Run Chhu	Sikkim	Dec. 82	4 x 1.5
60.	Rimbi St. II	Sikkim	April 83 (Revised)	2 x 0.5
61.	Rongni-Chhu	Sikkim	April 83 (Revised)	4 x 0.5
62.	Myang Chhu	Sikkim	April 83 (Revised)	3 x 1.35
Northern Western Region				
63.	Tago	Arunachal Pradesh	June, 82	3 x 1.5
64.	Singda	Manipur	Nov. 82	3 x 0.2
65.	Ganol	Meghalaya	Feb. 83	2 x 0.5
66.	Thoubal	Manipur	June, 83	3 x 2.5

Statement-II

List of Micro/Mini/Small Hydro Electric Scheme Cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and Awaiting Investment Decision

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	State	Installed capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Dhansiri	Assam	15 x 1.33 (at 5 Power Houses)
2.	R.M.C. Chambal	Rajasthan	3 x 2
3.	Dadupur	Haryana	4 x 1.5
4.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	2 x 2
5.	Khuga	Manipur	3 x 0.5
6.	Booning	Manipur	2 x 0.5
7.	Potteru	Orissa	2 x 3
8.	Mini Hydel at 18th mile on distributory D-83 of Kakatiya Canal	Andhra Pradesh	3 x 0.5
9.	Karnah	Jammu and Kashmir	2 x 1
10.	Kargil	J and K.	3 x 1.25

Complaints Received by Press Council of India Regarding Cancellation of Declarations of Newspapers

264. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrates had cancelled the declaration of the newspapers and the Press Council of India have received complaints in this regard ;

(b) whether these complaints were inquired into and details in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to instruct the District Magistrates not to resort to cancellation of the declarations of the newspapers and preserve importance of the freedom of the Press ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a)

to (c). No such complaint was received by the Press Council of India. However, as a result of a suo-motu inquiry instituted by the Council to look into the allegations contained in a news item captioned "Chattarpur Press being Muzzled" which appeared in the issue dated March 29, 1981 of the 'Sunday Standard', New Delhi. The Council, while deciding to treat the matter as closed, conveyed to the Government of Madhya Pradesh that all District Magistrates should be instructed that the declarations of newspapers under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 cannot be cancelled on the ground that the newspapers concerned were indulging in yellow journalism and that any complaints on that ground should be lodged before the Council.

The Council further expressed the view that the Central Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs might be approached with the request that all the State Governments be addressed in the matter to make the above position clear to them as well.

Accommodation to the Residents of 'G' Point Gole Market Area

265. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of repeated representations from the Welfare Association and Recreation Club P and T Quarters, 'G' Point, New Delhi-110001 and also verbal and written promises by the concerned Government officials, nothing has been done so far to provide alternative accommodation to the residents of 'G' Point ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the existing accommodation in 'G' Point is lacking in all the facilities such as latrines, sewers, bathrooms etc. and the people are living in subhuman conditions ;

(c) what are the reasons for ignoring the claim of 'G' Point residents and not allotting the newly constructed 105 (Type II) quarters in Gole Market area to these persons ; and

(d) by what date Government proposed

to demolish the 'G' Point quarters and provide alternative accommodation to the residents of 'G' Point ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

No legitimate claims have been ignored. Those residents who are eligible for type II accommodation and had applied earlier for the same have been assigned accommodation in the 70 type II quarters taken over by Delhi Telephones recently. More allotments will be made according to eligibility and priority.

(d) Demolition of old quarters at 'G' Point will be undertaken after existing occupants are provided with alternative accommodation.

Bargi Hydel Project Behind Schedule

266. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bargi Hydel project in Madhya Pradesh is running behind schedule and is likely to be delayed by several years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) what is the present position in regard to civil works and availability of funds for the project ; and

(d) the steps taken to complete the project early ?

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

Harnessing of Solar Energy

267. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of efficient and economic methods of harnessing solar energy as a result of research and development work by different institutions in the country ; and

(b) the details of products and devices available in the country together with their manufacturers and prices ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Two routes of harnessing solar energy, namely solar thermal and solar photovoltaic, have been developed as a result of R and D efforts. In the former, solar collectors absorb and convert radiant energy into heat, whilst in the latter solar photovoltaic cells convert sunlight directly into electricity. Whilst several solar thermal systems have reached threshold of economic viability, the costs of photovoltaic systems are still high. However, in remote and backward areas away from conventional power supply even photovoltaic systems are considered viable for decentralised applications. R and D to reduce costs and improve reliability and efficiency of both types of systems is continuing.

(b) Various solar thermal systems for hot water and air heating, grain drying, wood seasoning, desalination, etc. have been developed and have reached threshold of commercial application. A list of firms engaged in the development and manufacture of solar thermal systems is given in the annexure. The cost of solar thermal systems would depend on the particular end use and the site characteristics. However, a solar flat plate collector costs approx. Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 2000/- per square meter. Solar Cookers are already being marketed with costs ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600. Solar photovoltaic cells are being manufactured under a pilot production facility at Central Electronics Limited. The modules and panels are being used for photovoltaic demonstration systems for water pumping, lighting, radio and television and communication sets. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. are also taking up production of photovoltaic cells in the country.

List of Manufacturers of Solar Thermal Devices

1. A.J. Electronics,
Calcutta-700004.
2. Aditya Enterprises
Udupi-576101.
(Smt. P. Kundapur)
3. Advani-Oeorlikon Ltd.
Pune-411019.
4. B.S. and Services Ltd.,
Bombay-400001.
5. Auto Spare Industries
Pondicherry-605009.
6. B-STRUK India,
(Energy Division), Alandur,
Madras-600016.
7. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.,
Hyderabad-500593.
8. Bharat Solar Energy,
New Delhi.
9. Bio-Solar Pvt. Ltd.,
New Delhi-110020.
10. Danfoss (India) Ltd.,
New Delhi-110001.
11. Energy Systems
Hyderabad-500037.
12. Energy Systems & Engineers,
Coimbatore-641038.
13. M/s. Fertiplant Engineering Co. Pvt.
Ltd.,
Bombay-400050.
14. G.S. Jain and Associates,
Roorkee-247667.
15. Harish Textile Engineers Pvt. Ltd.,
Bombay-400069.
16. Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd.,
Baroda-390001.
17. Hoist-O-Mech Ltd.,
Thane-400601.
18. M/s. Indo Air Engineers,
New Delhi-110014.

19. Jyoti Ltd.,
Baroda-391410.
20. M/s. Kay Cee India,
New Delhi-110024.
21. Kwaliti Processed Food Services and
Equipment Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi-
110001.
22. M/s. Lap Lals,
Ahmedabad-380023.
23. Majumdar Industries,
Ahmedabad-380015.
24. Modern Technology Centre Pvt. Ltd.,
Bangalore-560058.
25. Nagars,
Mandhawali,
Faridabad-121101.
26. National Industrial Development
Corpn. Ltd.,
New Delhi-110021.
27. M/s. Oriental Science Apparatus
Workshops,
Ambala Cantt-133001, (Haryana).
28. P.K. Kulkarni Mohar,
Pune-411004.
29. Pambanadi Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd.,
Madras-600023.
30. Partap Sunthone (India),
Chheharta-143105.
31. Ramani Engineering,
Tirupati-517501 (Andhra Pradesh).
32. Rohtas Electronics,
Kanpur-208001.
33. Roplas (India) Ltd.,
Punc-411018.
34. SLM-Maneklal Industries Ltd.,
Bombay-400020.
35. Scarab (India) Pvt. Ltd.,
Bangalore-560011.
36. Sekhar Tubes Pvt. Ltd.,
Ghaziabad-201003 (U.P.)
37. Shirish Patel & Associate
Consulting Engineers,
Bombay-400001.

38. Solar Systems,
Bangalore-560020.
39. Solar Systems (India),
New Delhi-110024.
40. M/s. Solaren
"Kumaram"
Bombay-400018.
41. Suryomukhi Solar Industries,
Jabalpur-482002.
42. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.,
Tungabhadra-583225.

Supply of New Grade Petrol

268. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-
DIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new grade
petrol is proposed to be supplied to the con-
sumers from 1 September, 1983 by the oil
companies ;

(b) what would be the colour, specification
and price of this New petrol and the advan-
tage thereof to the user ;

(c) whether Indian cars manufacturers
have represented to Government to supply
one uniform type of petrol ; and

(d) what are the reactions of the oil com-
panies and Government on the new policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The
existing 83 octane petrol will be replaced by
87 octane petrol w.e.f. 1.9.1983.

(b) The colour and other specification will
be the same as the present 83 octane petrol
except that the octane number will be 87
instead of 83.

There may not be any change in the price
to the customers immediately.

The increase in octane number will give
a marginal increase in fuel efficiency in the
petrol vehicles on the road and also enable

the manufacturers to adopt higher compression ratios to obtain an economy in fuel of over 5%.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Introduction of 87 octane has been decided in consultation with oil companies and also car and scooter manufacturers.

Self Employment Schemes

269. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : WILL THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some self employment schemes have been introduced by his Ministry ;

(b) whether training facilities have been provided under those schemes ;

(c) the name of the State where such self-employment schemes have been introduced ; and

(d) the details of those schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) to (d). A scheme to strengthen the employment exchanges to promote self employment has been approved by the Government of India. It will be a Central Plan Scheme to be operated by the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation. The scheme will be implemented by State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. To begin with, the scheme will be introduced in 30 (thirty) District Employment Exchanges in the country. The Statewise distribution of these District Employment Exchanges is shown in the attached statement.

Under the scheme, these Exchanges will motivate and guide job-seekers into self-employment avenues. Training of the job-seekers, wherever necessary, would be provided by utilising the existing training infrastructure in the districts.

Statement

Number of District Employment Exchanges in each State proposed to be covered under the Scheme referred to in the reply.

States/Union Territories	Number of District Employment Exchanges proposed to be covered under self-employment
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	Two
2. Assam	One
3. Bihar	Two
4. Gujarat	One
5. Haryana	One
6. Himachal Pradesh	One
7. Jammu and Kashmir	One
8. Karnataka	One
9. Kerala	One
10. Madhya Pradesh	Two
11. Maharashtra	Two
12. Manipur	One
13. Meghalaya	One
14. Nagaland	One
15. Orissa	One
16. Punjab	One
17. Rajasthan	Two
18. Sikkim	—
19. Tamil Nadu	One
20. Tripura	One
21. Uttar Pradesh	Two

**Opening of New Post Offices Under
Darbhanga and Madhubani Postal
Division**

1	2
22. West Bengal Union Territories	One
23. Arunachal Pradesh	—
24. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
25. Chandigarh	—
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
27. Delhi	—
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	One
29. Lakshadweep	—
30. Mizoram	One
31. Pondicherry	One
Total	Thirty (30)

**Steps to remove bottlenecks in the
movement of coal**

270. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what steps have been or are being taken in consultation with the Ministry of Railways to remove bottlenecks in the movement of coal particularly to the upcountry stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : Coal India Ltd. makes day to day offer collierywise/pilotwise to the Director Movement (Railways), Calcutta who makes the allotment on the basis of the programme sanctioned. Meetings are held between Railways and CIL to review the performance collierywise and fieldwise loading vis-a-vis the loading targets. These steps have led to improved performance which is reflected in the increased loading during the year 1983-84 as compared to the same period of the previous year.

271. SHRI BHOGENDRAS JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of extra Departmental Branch Post Offices and full list of other categories of post offices under Darbhanga and Madhubani Postal divisions of Bihar and which of the proposed ones are to be opened or upgraded hereafter ;

(b) whether demand for opening new Branch Post Offices at Bihnagar Palasbani under Pandaul block has been conceded ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). The information in respect of items (a), (b) and (c) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Schemes for Proper Use of Renewable
Energy Available**

272. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposal to introduce schemes for the proper use of renewable energy available in different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, what are the schemes prepared therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement those schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. For utilisation of biogas energy through recycling of animal and agricultural wastes, a large scale programme, approved in November '81, is being implemented. During 81-82, 25,369 family size biogas units were installed. During 1982-83, the performance

was more than doubled with 57,498 biogas units completed. During the current year, nearly 14,000 biogas units have been completed and the target of 75,000 units is expected to be met.

Under the country-wide field trial/demonstration programme, other renewable energy systems are being installed such as (i) solar thermal devices for water heating, timber seasoning, crop drying, desalination, etc.; (ii) solar photovoltaic systems for water pumping, lighting, communication sets, television, radio, etc.; (iii) wind mills for water pumping; (iv) energy plantations. There are nearly 516 renewable energy appliances/devices in the country covering approximately 116 districts.

Fiscal incentives are being provided for manufacturers and users of renewable energy equipment. Over 17,000 solar cookers have so far been sold under a subsidy scheme. Another subsidy scheme for wind pumps and solar photovoltaic pumps for minor irrigation is being implemented together with the Ministry of Irrigation.

All the above schemes are being implemented in the country through the nodal departments/agencies nominated by the State Governments and various other departments/agencies of Government of India.

Opening of E.P.F. Office at Salem in Tamil Nadu

273. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Employees Provident Fund Office is proposed to be opened at Salem, (Tamil Nadu) benefiting more than one lakh employees of mills, hotels, firms etc. ;

(b) action proposed to be taken to settle the gratuity etc. in for retiring workers in advance instead of waiting for four years ; and

(c) action proposed to be taken to start

a hill resort project fully sponsored by Government of India at Yercond hill of Salem for the benefit of labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) Proposals for opening of sub-regional offices are considered by Government on the recommendations of the Regional Committees and the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated that a proposal to open a sub-regional office at Salem is under examination and will be placed before the Regional Committee shortly.

(b) The liability for payment of gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is that of the employers. They are required to make the payment within 30 days of the date of receipt of the application. In case of non-payment of gratuity, the aggrieved employee can make an application to the Controlling Authority for settlement of his claim.

(c) So far as the Ministry of Labour is concerned there is no such proposal.

Waiting List for Telephones in Delhi

274. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the position of waiting list of telephones belonging to various Telephone Exchanges of Delhi Telephones, pertaining to various categories as on 1st July, 1983 ; and

(b) the names of the Telephone Exchanges which are termed as Frozen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The position of waiting list as on 1.7.1983 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. L.T-6730/83)

(b) The following exchanges are at present termed as frozen :

1. Shahdara
2. Shahdara East.
3. Faridabad
4. Ballabgarh.

Demand of Kerosene by West Bengal Government

275. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly demand of kerosene of the State Government of West Bengal ;

(b) what is the actual allocation of the said article to the State ;

(c) what are the reasons for shortfall ; and

(d) the proposals of Government to raise supply of Kerosene ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d). In August, 1982, the West Bengal Government indicated their kerosene requirement as 36500 tonnes for summer months (March-June), 37500 tonnes for monsoon (July-Oct.) and 40000 tonnes for winter months (Nov.-Feb.). Against these demands, the allocation, as per policy and actual sales per month have been as follows :

Block	Figures in tonnes	
	Allocation	Sales
Monsoon (July-Oct. 82)	35375	36373
Winter (Nov. 82-Feb. 83)	40200	39041
Summer (March-June, 83)	38925	39445

2. In May, 1983 the State Government had indicated their requirement as 72000 tonnes per month on the basis of population and also to meet the requirements of about 5000 pumpsets for irrigation purposes. The policy of Central Government is to make allocation on historical allocation/sales basis and five percent growth rate thereon and not on population basis. The kerosene is exclusively meant for cooking and lighting purposes except in such cases where no other petroleum product can be used on technological grounds. It has been impressed upon all State Governments, including W. Bengal, to utilise kerosene for cooking and lighting purposes only and not for agricultural purposes which is not permissible under Rules.

3. As such, it has not been possible to make any additional allocation of kerosene to West Bengal.

Applications for Exemption Pending with R.P.F. Commissioner, Maharashtra

276. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications for exemption under Section 17 of the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 are pending in Maharashtra Region ;

(b) for what periods and for what reasons ;

(c) does the Regional Commissioner use his discretion in the application of the provisions of the Act under Rule 79 of the Rules made under the Act so as to look to the interests of the working class ;

(d) are there any instructions from the Central Government or the Central Provident Fund Commissioner not to use the discretion vested under Rule 79 ; and

(e) if so, are Government or the Central Provident Fund Commissioner empowered to do so and does it not cause any hardship to the working classes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Illegal Occupation of Land Allotted to Rehabilitation Ministry Cooperative Society

277. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rehabilitation Ministry Employees Cooperative House Building Society has complained to Government that 40 per cent of the land allotted to the Society is under illegal occupation of nine persons ;

(b) whether 85,400 sq. yards of land under illegal occupation in this area, as was mentioned by the Deputy Minister for Works and Housing in the Lok Sabha on 9 May, 1983 has been cleared ; and

(c) the steps being taken to evict the unauthorised occupants from the public land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Out of 9 persons who are in unauthorised occupation of an area of 85,400 Sq. yds, two persons have gone to Civil Court where the matter is sub judice. In remaining 7 cases, action for removal of encroachment has been initiated under the provisions of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act 1954 and the Rules framed thereunder.

Propagation of 20-Point Programme among rural masses through air and Field Publicity Directorate

278. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made arrangements through All India Radio and the Directorate of Field Publicity for propagation and implementation of 20-Point Programme among the rural masses ; and

(b) if so, what are the target audiences of rural masses to be approached in remote and interior areas through the techniques of audio-visual aids, oral communications and question and answer sessions for implementation of the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Both AIR and Directorate of Field Publicity, along with other Media Units under this Ministry, are engaged, *inter alia*, in creating awareness about the 20-Point Programme, publicity of various developmental schemes and the benefits arising therefrom as well as motivating the masses for their willing and enthusiastic participation in the national developmental effort. However, none of the Media Units under this Ministry is directly involved in the implementation of the various programmes under the 20-Point Programme.

(b) The target audience, both of All India Radio and the Directorate of Field Publicity, would essentially be the tribal, backward and vulnerable sections of rural population so as to make them aware of the benefits which could accrue to them as a result of the implementation of the various activities of the 20-Point Programme as well as to mobilise their support and cooperation in the implementation of this programme.

Power Projects Face Paucity of Funds

279. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the fate of many Central and State Power Projects which are to be completed during the current Plan

period hangs in the balance due to paucity of funds ;

(b) would it not hamper our national growth ;

(c) was any action taken so that the power projects should not be delayed ;

(d) if so, details thereof ;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(f) how will Government narrow the gap between the availability and demand of power in the country ; and

(g) what are those proposals already taken or to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Though paucity of funds is one of the factors contributing to delay in completion of power projects targetted for commissioning in the Sixth Plan, it would not be correct to ascribe shortfall in achievements to this factor alone. There are various other factors like weak project management, delay in supply of plant and equipment, delay in completion of civil works, delay in finalisation of engineering specifications for the project, etc. affecting the completion of power projects. In the allocation of available resources, a very high priority is accorded to projects whose benefits are included in the Sixth Plan.

(b) Shortfall in the availability of power would obviously affect the industrial and agricultural production, but this is not the only factor effecting production.

(c) to (e). The following steps were taken to speed up the completion of on-going power projects :

(1) To remove bottlenecks, the monitoring of the projects has been considerably stepped up. The Construction Monitoring Directorates of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

closely monitor the various activities of the projects.

- (2) Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the Project authorities, equipment suppliers, and manufacturers, construction agencies etc.
 - (3) A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective action.
 - (4) CEA's Senior Officers visit Project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks.
 - (5) Review meetings are also held in the Department of Power for appropriate action with the State Governments as well as the level of the Union Government.
 - (6) For improving the management at the project level, detailed guidelines have been issued to the SEBs in July, 1980. These guidelines inter alia included various networks and formats for keeping various activities of the projects under a close watch.
- (f) and (g). To reduce the gap between availability and demand of power in the country, a number of steps are being taken. These include :—
- (i) Expediting commissioning of additional generating capacity.
 - (ii) Maximising generation from the existing thermal power plants through plant betterment/renovation programmes.
 - (iii) Upgrading the generating capacity (of some of the units) wherever economically feasible.
 - (iv) Transfer of power from surplus States to deficit States.
 - (v) Reducing the transmission and distribution losses.
 - (vi) Measures for Energy Conservation.

Refusal by M/s. Escorts Ltd. to transfer Shares

280. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Escorts Limited, a leading manufacturer of tractors and scooters, had declined to register the transfer of its shares bought by the stock-brokers ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD). (a) Under the Companies Act, no intimation is required to be given by the company concerned to this Department in respect of transfer of shares lodged by the transferor/transferee and/or about refusal, if any, to register the transfer of shares.

Section 111 of the Companies Act, 1956, however, provides for appeal to the Company Law Board by the aggrieved party in case of refusal to register the transfer of shares ; no such appeal in respect of such shares has so far been filed with the Company Law Board and, therefore, the Department of Company Affairs has presently no authentic information in the matter.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में विद्युत उत्पादन हेतु बड़ी योजनाएं चालू करने के लिए अनुमति देने के बारे में एफ० आई०सी०सी०आई० का सुभाव

281. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री बीजू पटनायक :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन चैम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री द्वारा दिए गए इस सुझाव की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बिद्युत उत्पादन के लिए बड़ी योजनाओं को गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में चालू करने की अनुमति दी जाए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन चैम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री ने विद्युत उत्पादन में निजी क्षेत्र के भाग लेने की संभाव्यता के संबंध में अध्ययन किया था और उसकी एक प्रति विचारार्थ सरकार के पास भेजी थी। तथापि, फेडरेशन से इस संबंध में सुनिश्चित प्रस्ताव भेजने के लिए कहा गया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उनके वित्तीय सहयोग की मात्रा सूचिन की जाए ताकि सरकार गुण-अवगुण के आधार पर प्रस्तावों की जांच कर सके।

Coal racketeering in collieries under B.C.C.L

282. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : SHRI B.D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a press report appearing in the Indian Express of 20 May, 1983 highlighting coal racketeering in the collieries under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) BCCL have no selling agency/depot at 'Katrass Mode'. As regards the points made in the report about anti-social elements etc., the Government of India as also BCCL officers are in continuous touch with the Bihar Government. Apart from action by Bihar Government under National Security Act and Bihar Crime Control Act, the following steps, in'cr-alia, have been taken to deal with the situation :

- (i) opening of new Police Stations and Outposts ;
- (ii) establishment of a wireless communication network covering Collieries, Areas, Security Headquarters and Police Control Room,
- (iii) effective disciplinary action against company employees charge-sheeted by Police for various criminal offences,
- (iv) transfer of company employees allegedly having linkages with anti-social elements, and transfer of company employees working in sensitive posts,
- (v) Setting up of Coal Dumps and licensed Coal Depots at various centres.

Visit of Minister of U.P. to study power shortage

283. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of State looking after the power has recently visited Uttar Pradesh to study the serious situation arising out of the acute power shortage there ;

(b) if so, what is his assessment of the situation ; and

(c) what steps have been and are being taken by Government to help the State in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Minister of State for Energy had visited Uttar Pradesh in the month of May 1983 when inspection of Obra Thermal Power Station and NTPC projects at Singrauli and Rihand projects sites was made by him.

(b) There is scope to improve the performance of thermal power station at Obra. The ongoing projects should be expedited to avail benefits as per targets.

(c) The following steps have been taken :—

- (i) Spare parts required for Obra Thermal Power Station are being expedited from BHEL ;
- (ii) Extensive monitoring of the ongoing projects is being done by CEA and bottlenecks in early commissioning are being removed ; and
- (iii) For improvement of thermal unit at Harduaganj foreign consultants were obtained.

Development of TV net work in rural areas

284. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how far the target, if any, for the development of TV network in the rural areas during the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans (till date) has been achieved ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether any survey has been made to know how far the educational and other programmes have achieved the desired results and also to know the drawbacks if any, so as to bring about improvements in the programmes to make them more meaningful and purposeful ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) At present TV service is available to a rural population of 683 lakhs spread-over in 53884 villages as against the rural population 482 lakhs in 48103 villages at the beginning of the Sixth Plan. After commissioning of all Sixth Plan projects including the projects recently approved for implementation under the Special TV expansion Plan, it is expected that about 26 crores of rural population will enjoy the facility of TV service as against the expected coverage of urban population of about 22 crores.

(b) and (c). Audience research studies are undertaken with a view to provide quantitative feed-back and qualitative assessment of various TV programmes including educational programmes. During 1982-83, Audience research surveys/studies were undertaken covering 19 different topics and subjects ; three specific surveys were conducted for educational TV programmes. The findings of these studies were made use of for further improving the quality of programmes.

Indialling system in Chittoor

285. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is indialling system in Chittoor ;

(b) why was it not started till now on a regular basis ; and

(c) when will it be started on a regular basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. 9 (nine) small auto exchanges are having the facility of dialling into Chittoor.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

डी०ई०एस०यू० तथा एन०डी०एम०सी० द्वारा बिल बनाना

286. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री 10 मई, 1983 के तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 954 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ अधिकारियों के कुछ महीनों के बिजली तथा पानी के बिल शून्य थे तथा कुछ महीनों में ये बिल नगण्य थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके कारणों की जांच की है। यदि हां, तो उसके ब्यौरे क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) डेसू और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के कुछ अधिकारियों के बिजली के बिल कम प्रतीत होते हैं। नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका और डेसू को अपने संगठनों की यूनिट द्वारा, जो विद्युत खपत के मीटर कार्य और बिल बनाने के कार्य में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से शामिल नहीं है, मामले की जांच करवाने के लिए पहले ही इन संगठनों को आदेश दिए गए हैं कि यदि वास्तविक खपत के अनुसार देय प्रभारों की अदायगी जानबूझकर न किया जाना सुनिश्चित हो जाने पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए।

Steps to stabilise power supply suggested by Government to State Electricity Boards

287. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have

pointed out to the State Electricity Boards that they should ensure closer integration of generation, transmission and distribution planning to ensure the stability of power supply in the country ;

(b) if so, to what extent the suggestions have been accepted by the State Governments ;

(c) what are the other suggestions made by the Union Government in this regard ; and

(d) to what extent the power position has improved in the State affected by the power shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Committee on Power *inter alia* recommended that "Generation capacity planning must be fully integrated with T and D planning so that both are optimised as a system". The recommendation has been accepted in principle by the Government of India. The Central Electricity Authority, State Governments and SEBs have been requested to take further necessary action.

(c) The Committee made several recommendations in regard to power sector planning, project formulation and implementation, operation and maintenance of generation, T and D facilities, rural electrification, financial performance of SEBs, organisation and management of Power Supply Industry and Research and Development efforts needed for the Power Sector. Many of the recommendations of the Committee on Power where State Governments, are competent to take necessary steps, have been brought to the notice of the State/SEB concerned for implementation.

(d) In view of the long range administrative and technical measures involved, it will take some time before the recommendations mentioned in the reply above become effective and their impact is felt. However, various measures like expediting the commissioning of new capacity, improving the performance of thermal power plants, supply of power from surplus to deficit States are

taken to improve the power position. As a result, the overall power shortage in the country which was around 10.8% during 1981-82 was brought down to 9.2% during 1982-83.

Power shortage holds up progress—remedial steps therefor

288. SHRI AJIT BAG :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the power deficit continued to be severe ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the drastic shortage held up progress of our country ;

(c) remedial measures to be taken to remove the power deficit ;

(d) whether Government has taken any steps in this regard ; and

(e) if so, what are those steps, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Power shortage during April to June 1983 was more (14.3%) compared to the corresponding period last year (8.7%).

(b) Power is one of the input towards economic growth of the country. However, slowing down in the progress of economy cannot be attributed only to the shortage of power.

(c) Following steps have been taken to increase the power availability :—

(i) Expediting the commissioning of new generation units ;

(ii) Maximising generation from the existing installed capacity ;

(iii) Transfer of power from surplus State to deficit State ;

(iv) Up-rating of existing generating units wherever economically feasible.

(d) and (c). Following steps have been taken to achieve the objectives enumerated in (c) above :—

- (i) Intensive monitoring of the ongoing projects is being done by Central Electricity Authority and their bottlenecks in regard to supply of equipment by BHEL and ILK etc. expedited.
- (ii) Roving Teams set up by CEA regularly visit thermal power station and action plans are drawn up for renovation/modernisation of the generating units for increasing the generation, the Task Forces have been set up by CEA for early stabilisation of 200/210 MW units. Availability of spare parts from indigenous as well as foreign sources has improved for cutting down the time for the maintenance/repairs of the units. Quality and quantity of coal is being ensured.
- (iii) Regional State Electricity Boards have been set up to coordinate the exchange of surplus power between States of the region as well as inter regional transfer.

Motivational Camps for Rural Labour

289. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under government's consideration to organise motivational camps for rural labour in the country ;

(b) if so, full details thereof ;

(c) whether the organisation of the said programme is acknowledged in the 20-Point Programme ; and

(d) if so, the progress achieved by each State (Statewise) in this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (d). The Conference of Chief Ministers held on 4.4.1983 felt the need for improvement of public participation in implementation of the 20-Point Programme. In this connection a programme for holding educational camps for the rural poor has been suggested. This suggestion is before the Government. Details are being worked out.

Losses in Singareni Mines

290. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for perennial losses in Singareni mines, which is about Rs. 11.50 per tonne extracted although these mines are smaller ones as compared to other mines ;

(b) whether some officials are involved in shady deals with some persons of questionable reputation resulting in losses to the mines ;

(c) whether Government are thinking to conduct soon an indepth inquiry into the going in the said mines ;

(d) if so, the details of the said inquiry and possible time ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not holding any inquiry into the whole affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Singareni Collieries Company Limited suffered a loss of Rs. 18.81 crores during 1980-81, earned a profit of Rs. 4.22 crores during 1981-82 and the accounts of the Company for the year 1982-83 have not yet been finalised.

(b) to (e). The Company is under the Administrative control of State Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of India have no proposal to conduct an inquiry into the affairs of the Company.

Meeting of Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

291. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council for Drugs and
Pharmaceuticals met on 28 May, 1983 to go
into all aspects of the drug policy and
industry ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting
with salient features of the decision arrived
at ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be
taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a)
The first meeting of the National Drugs and
Pharmaceuticals Development Council for
Drug Industry was held on 28th May, 1983.
The functions of the said Council would be
the same as specified in the Second Schedule
to the Industries (Development and Regula-
tion) Act, 1951.

(b) The first meeting recommended consti-
tution of Groups to look into aspects of drug
policy and facets of the drug industry.

(c) Steps have already been initiated to
constitute the Groups as suggested at the
first meeting of the Council.

Severe power Crisis in Rajasthan Affecting Production

292. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government are aware that
Rajasthan which has been reaching under
severe drought conditions spreading over 26
out of the 27 districts, has been facing power
famine severely affecting the agricultural and
industrial production and that the gap be-
tween the demand and supply of electricity is
anticipated to grow wider during the year ;
and

(b) if so, what precise measures have
been taken by Government to improve the
situation and to ensure adequate and unin-
terrupted supply of electricity of Rajasthan
and also to narrow the gap between the
demand and supply of electricity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a)
Power supply position in Rajasthan had
deteriorated in 1982-83 as compared to
1981-82. It has, however, improved during
the period April to June 1983 as compared to
the same period last year. This has resulted
in reduced power cuts during this period as
compared to last year. The power supply posi-
tion during July 1983 is still better resulting
in further relaxation of power cuts. It is expect-
ed that shortage during 1983-84 will be about
6.8% compared to 8% during 1982-83.

Though there has been power shortage in
Rajasthan, it has been ensured that agricul-
tural sector gets priority in power supply.
Industrial production does depend on ade-
quate availability of power but it is not only
the cause for the fall in industrial produc-
tion.

(b) In order to minimise the power
shortage maximum help has been rendered
to the Rajasthan State by giving assistance
from the Central generating stations at
Badarpur and Singrauli and also by arrang-
ing assistance from the neighbouring systems.
Even overdrawals from Bhakra-Beas system
had been given over and above Rajasthan's
share. The assistance is also being provided
to Rajasthan for early stabilisation of Kota
Thermal Units I and II commissioned recent-
ly.

दिल्ली में इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन
के संयंत्र में आग लगने के कारण हानि

293. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड,
के पंजाबी बाग, दिल्ली के निकट स्थित बॉटलिंग

संयंत्र (डिपो) में आग लगने की दुर्घटना के कारण कुल कितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई ;

(ख) गैस की सप्लाई कितने दिनों तक अव्यवस्थित रही ; और

(ग) आग लगने का कारण क्या था और उसमें हताहत होने वाले व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को क्या सहायता प्रदान की गई ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) वित्तीय रूप से लगभग 280.03 लाख रुपये की कुल अनुमानित हानि हुई है ।

(ख) गैस की सप्लाई एक दिन के लिए अव्यवस्थित रही । एक सप्ताह के अन्तर्गत सामान्य सप्लाई का पूर्ण रूप से पुनःस्थापन हुआ ।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना की जांच करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आदेश दी गई समिति के निष्कर्षों के अनुसार आग एक ध्रमिक की लापरवाही के कारण लगी थी जो एक ज्वलनशील क्षेत्र में जिसके तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस से अधिक मात्रा में भरे हुए वातावरण में एक बीड़ी पी रहा था । इस दुर्घटना में चार व्यक्तियों की जान गई थी तथा इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन द्वारा प्रत्येक मामले में 5000/- रुपये का मुआवजा दिया गया है जो कि दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल द्वारा प्रत्येक मामले में बिये गये 10,000/-- रुपये की धनराशि के अलावा है । इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन के चिकित्सा सलाहकार की सिफारिशों पर 23 हताहत व्यक्तियों में से चार व्यक्तियों को जो कि गंभीर रूप से हताहत हुए थे, को 2500/--रुपये की दर से मुआवजे का भुगतान किया गया था ।

दिल्ली में एल०पी०गैस की एजेंसियों का आवंटन

294. श्री सज्जन कुमार :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में एल०पी० गैस की एजेंसियों के आवंटन के लिए बेरोजगार स्नातकों से जून 1983 के दौरान आवेदनपत्र आमंत्रित किए थे और क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक निर्धारित शर्त बी०ए० परीक्षा में कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त करना था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस शर्त के निर्धारित करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि 50 प्रतिशत से कम अंक प्राप्त करने वाले बेरोजगार स्नातक इससे वंचित रह जाते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार फिर से आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित करेगी ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो कि 50 प्रतिशत से कम अंकों वाले बेरोजगार स्नातकों को भी इस बारे में अवसर मिले और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) दिल्ली में एल०पी०जी० डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें प्रदान करने के लिए तेल कम्पनियों (सरकार द्वारा नहीं) ने बेरोजगार स्नातकों से आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किए थे ।

(ख) 50 प्रतिशत अंकों की शर्त अच्छा शैक्षिक रिकार्ड और उच्च योग्यता रखने वाले उम्मीदवारों को आकर्षित करने के लिए रखी गई थी ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त को देखते हुए, इस प्रतिशतता को कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है और इस कारण पुनः विज्ञापन देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

Editorial in Financial Express on
Silent Valley

295. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the editorial comment in the

Financial Express of 22 June, 1983 on Silent Valley and threat to Munnar both of which are national wealth ; and

(b) whether Government will also advise the State Government suitably concerning the current power shortage leading to fall in industrial production and exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The power situation in Kerala is being reviewed periodically. The current power shortage in the State is due to poor hydrological conditions owing to the failure of the monsoon in the catchment areas.

Power Production below Target

296. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of power continues to be below target in many parts of the country ;

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

(c) the steps being taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The total energy generation in the country during April to June, 1983 is 3.6% below the target. Generation in Southern Region and Eastern Region is much below the target due to shortfall in the hydro generation on account of failure of monsoon. Subnormal performance of nuclear units has also contributed to shortfall in the generation target.

(c) Following steps are being taken to improve the situation.

(i) Speeding up of the completion of on going projects.

(ii) Maximisation of generation from the existing capacity.

Self-Sufficiency in Petrol and Petroleum Products

297. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what steps are being taken to attain self-sufficiency in petrol and petroleum products ; and

(b) by what year such self-sufficiency is expected to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). While a number of steps, which include preparation of Perspective Plans for accelerated exploration in the onshore and offshore basins, have been taken to augment both indigenous crude oil production and refining capacity that will reduce the overall need to import crude oil as well as petroleum products, achievement of self-sufficiency in this regard will be dependent on factors like the rate of increase in demand for petroleum products, the levels of production of indigenous crude oil actually achieved from already discovered fields and from new fields that may be discovered in the future.

Steps to Improve Doordarshan Programme

298. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to improve Doordarshan Programmes ; and

(b) if so, what steps do Government contemplate to improve the content and quality of these programmes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Doordarshan's programmes aim to inform, educate and provide health entertainment. Audience Research Units attached to various Doordarshan Kendras conduct, from time to time, surveys to assess the reaction of audience to various programmes. The findings of these surveys as well as suggestions received otherwise are kept in view while introducing suitable changes in the programme fare. Improvement of programmes is however a continuous process. Government has also appointed a Working Group of distinguished persons/communicators to make suitable recommendations on software planning of Doordarshan. On receipt, the report of the Working Group will be considered for further necessary action.

बम्बई हाई में तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु दीर्घावधि परियोजना

299. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास बम्बई हाई में तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु कोई दीर्घावधि परियोजना विचाराधीन है और क्या इस वर्ष तेल के 12 नये प्लेटफार्म स्थापित किये जायेंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस दीर्घावधि परियोजना पर कुल कितना व्यय किए जाने की संभावना है और यह कार्य कब तक शुरू किए जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) इस कार्य के लिए किन कम्पनियों को ठेका दिया गया है और उनके नाम और पते क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) बम्बई हाई अपतटीय से तेल उत्पादन बढ़ाने के कार्यक्रम को जुलाई, 1982 में ही स्वीकृति दे दी गई थी और वह कार्यान्वयनाधीन है।

वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान, अपतटीय क्षेत्रों में 9 तेल कूप प्लेटफार्म लगाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) तेल कुएं प्लेटफार्म एच० बी०, एस० सी-1, एन० एस०, एन० डब्ल्यू०, एन० ओ०, एन० टी०, एच० आर० ए०, एन-1, तथा डब्ल्यू आई० एन० अपतटीय क्षेत्रों में लगाए जाने हैं।

वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान इन प्लेटफार्मों पर कुल 247.47 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) ये समस्त प्लेटफार्म मैसर्स मजगांव डॉक लि०, बम्बई द्वारा तैयार किए जायेंगे परन्तु डब्ल्यू०आई०एन० ह्यून्डई, साउथ कोरिया द्वारा तैयार किया जायेगा।

T.V. Centre at Darjeeling

300. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to set up a T.V. Centre at Darjeeling ;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof ;

(c) whether any step is being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). Darjeeling is expected to receive Television service from the 10 KW T.V.

Transmitter being set up at Kurseong during the Sixth Plan period.

400 KV Transmission Line for Eastern Region

301. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 400 KV transmission line has been installed from Singrauli to Kanpur—a distance of more than 400 miles, while no comparable line has been drawn to take power to the Eastern Region ; and

(b) if so, what is the reason ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is a fact that a 400 KV 450 Km long transmission line has been installed between Singrauli and Kanpur as an integral part of the associated transmission system of the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station. Since this station has been established to meet the requirement of power of States in the northern region, the question of establishing any comparable line to take power from this station to the eastern region does not arise.

Closing down of Iron Ore Mines in Barajmada Region of Bihar and Orissa Rendering 9000 Tribals Jobless

302. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the authorities have decided to close down 50 iron-ore mines in the tribal dominated Barajmada region of Bihar and Orissa which will render about 9000 tribal workers jobless ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such a closure ; and

(c) whether there is no other alternative to the said proposed closure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-

BILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c). The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation gave a notice to the Eastern Zone Mining Association in April, 1983, for drastic cut in the procurement of iron ore from the Eastern region due to worldwide recession in steel industry, heavy reduction of demand from foreign buyers and non-increase of demand from indigenous steel plants. It had been reported that about 5000 tribal workers employed directly and another 4000 indirectly would be rendered unemployed. In order to avoid this, meetings have been held in the Ministry of Commerce and Department of Labour and *inter-alia* it was decided :

(i) MMTC could continue procurement for another three months commencing from 1.7.83 ;

(ii) The Steel Ministry would undertake a detailed technical examination of the possibility of utilising iron ore produced from Eastern region by Vizag Steel Plant and also of diverting demand of domestic steel plants to this sector ; and

(iii) As far as possible further development of captive mines may not be undertaken before fully utilising the capacity of iron ore mines in the Eastern sector.

Proposal to Root out the 'Video Film Piracy'

303. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for a legislation to root out 'video film piracy' which has adversely affected the Indian film industry ;

(b) whether Government have received any recommendations in this respect from the National Film Development Corporation and the film producers bodies, and if so, details of the recommendations ;

(c) the details of the general features of the proposed legislation ; and

(d) the time by which the proposed

legislation is expected to be introduced in Parliament ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Video Piracy constitutes an infringement of Copyright under the provisions of the Copyright Act 1957. An Inter-Ministerial Working Group has been set up by the Ministry of Education to study the various aspects of Piracy, including Video Piracy, with a view to evolving suitable remedial measures.

(b) to (d). Government have received representations from film Producers bodies recommending mainly the amendment of the Copyright Act to safeguard the interests of the Film Industry against Video Piracy. However, Film Producers can proceed under the existing provisions of the Copyright Act against the persons found infringing their Copyrights. The Government have already clarified that the Cinematograph Act, 1952 covers film on Video tapes. According to this clarification, the public exhibition of films on video will have to be regulated in the same manner as that of films covered under the Cinematograph Act. The public exhibition of video films shall, therefore, require censor certificate and the exhibitors will have to comply with all requirements as stipulated by the State Governments/Union Territories administrations under their laws. The active cooperation of film producers, district and State authorities and the public is very essential for curbing video piracy.

Raids on Private Companies in Delhi for Violation of Company Laws

304. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has raided the premises of a number of private companies in Delhi in connection with the violation of company laws ;

(b) if so, full details thereof and of the companies so raided ;

(c) whether any irregularities have been found in the violation of company laws by the companies ; and

(d) if so, details thereof and action taken by Government in this regard against the companies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) In terms of Section 234A of the Companies Act, 1956, the Registrar is empowered to search and seize the books and papers of a company, if the Magistrate by an order authorises the Registrar, in this behalf. The Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana has informed that during the last 3 years, no such search and seizure was carried out by him against any company having its registered office in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

दूरदर्शन की तस्वीरें स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई न देने वाले स्थान

305. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कितने स्थान हैं जहां पर टेलीविजन पर तस्वीरें स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं दिखाई देती हैं ; और

(ख) उनका मंत्रालय ऐसे स्थानों के टेली-विजन उपभोक्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु निकट भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) इस समय दूरदर्शन सेवा 41 दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों के मौजूदा संजाल के माध्यम से देश के

लगभग 6.7 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में फैली लगभग 19.1 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को उपलब्ध है। इन ट्रांसमीटरों में से प्रत्येक की सेवा परिधि परिशिष्ट में दी गई है। प्राथमिक ग्रेड की दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करने के अलावा, ये ट्रांसमीटर अपनी प्रभावी सेवा परिधि से बाहर द्वितीय ग्रेड की सेवा भी उपलब्ध

करते हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में, दूरदर्शन संग्रहण कमजोर और अनिश्चित है।

(ख) दूरदर्शन संजाल का विस्तार करने की एक योजना तैयार की गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन सेवा देश की लगभग 70 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को उपलब्ध होगी।

विवरण

दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की सेवा-परिधि

क्रम संख्या	केन्द्र का नाम	ट्रांसमीटर की शक्ति (किलोवाट में)	मास्ट की ऊंचाई (मीटरों में)	सेवा परिधि (किलोमीटरों में)
1	2	3	4	5

मौजूदा केन्द्र :

1.	दिल्ली	10	100	68
2.	बम्बई	10	300	70 से 100
3.	श्रीनगर	10	122	30 से 70
4.	अमृतसर	10	100	65
5.	पुणे	0.6	100	52 से 90
6.	कलकत्ता	10	175	75
7.	मद्रास	10	175	80
8.	लखनऊ	10	100	60
9.	मसूरी	10	91	165
10.	कानपुर	10	150	75
11.	जालन्धर	10	200	80
12.	पिंजौर	1	100	40

1	2	3	4
13. जयपुर	10	100	90
14. रायपुर	1	100	40
15. गुलबर्गा	1	100	40
16. हैदराबाद	10	150	75
17. सम्बलपुर	1	100	40
18. मुजफ्फरपुर	1	100	40
19. बंगलौर (अन्तरिम)	1	93	22
20. नागपुर (अन्तरिम)	1	25	25
21. पणजी (अन्तरिम)	1	25	20
22. जम्मू	0.1	25	लगभग 10 से 12
23. शिमला	0.1	"	"
24. देवरिया	0.1	"	"
25. सूरतगढ़	0.1	"	"
26. गोहाटी	0.1	"	"
27. इटानगर	0.1	"	"
28. गंगतोक	0.1	"	"
29. शिलांग	0.1	"	"
30. कोहिमा	0.1	"	"
31. इम्फाल	0.1	"	"
32. ऐजवाल	0.1	"	"
33. अगरतला	0.1	"	"
34. मालदा	0.1	"	"

1	2	3	4
35. पटना	0.1	25	लगभग 10 से 12
36. भुवनेश्वर	0.1	"	"
37. पोर्ट ब्लेअर	0.1	"	"
38. काकीनाड़ा	0.1	"	"
39. त्रिवेन्द्रम	0.1	"	"
40. इन्दौर	0.1	"	'
41. भोपाल	0.1	"	"

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

306. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :
 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
 SHRI RAM LAL RAHI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state what is the target set for the rehabilitation of bonded labour during the current year (State-wise) and the results achieved so far stating the reasons for slow progress, if any, in the rehabilitation of the bonded labour and the steps contemplated by Government to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : The tentative target fixed for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers is 31,150 for the year 1983-84. The figure is likely to be revised. A statement showing the State-wise target fixed for rehabilitation of bonded labour during the year 1983-84 is appended.

From 1.4.83 to 30.6.83, an amount of Rs.

3.50 lakhs has been released to the State Governments for rehabilitation of 350 bonded labourers. The Screening Committee has also approved schemes for Rs. 36,05,102 towards Central share for rehabilitation of 1902 bonded labourers in June, 1983.

As per the revised procedure, all rehabilitation schemes of bonded labourers will now be screened and sanctioned by the State Governments at the State level and the requirement of formal submission of schemes to the Central Government has been dispensed with, with effect from 5.7.1983. Identification of bonded labour and release from bondage is the direct responsibility of the State Government. State Governments are requested from time to time to take urgent and effective steps, including undertaking of intensive surveys in susceptible areas to secure early release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers, wherever found existing. In order to complete the progress of rehabilitation of bonded labourers as a time-bound programme, State-wise targets for rehabilitation of bonded labourers are fixed annually and the State Governments are required to achieve the targets within the stipulated period.

Statement

State	Tentative Target for 1983-84 Number of bonded labour
1. Andhra Pradesh	3,500
2. Bihar	2,000
3. Karnataka	10,000
4. Kerala	350
5. Madhya Pradesh	1,500
6. Orissa	7,500
7. Rajasthan	—
8. Tamil Nadu	1,300
9. Uttar Pradesh	5,000
Total	31,150

सरकार द्वारा उच्चतम न्यायालय में गैर सरकारी वकीलों की नियुक्ति

307. श्री मूल चन्द उगा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 में कौन-कौन से मुकदमों में उच्चतम न्यायालय में सरकार ने अपनी ओर से गैर सरकारी वकील नियुक्त किए थे और प्रत्येक वकील को अलग-अलग मुकदमों में कितनी-कितनी धनराशि देने का निर्णय अथवा निर्धारण किया गया और उन्हें अब तक कितनी राशि दी जा चुकी है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार यह बताएगी कि इस प्रकार गैर सरकारी वकीलों की नियुक्ति करने का

क्या आधार है और क्या इससे संबंधित नियमों की प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखेगी ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) उच्चतम न्यायालय के सामने आने वाले मामलों में सरकार का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए पैनल में रखे गए अधिवक्ताओं के लिए कोई विहित नियम नहीं है । उच्चतम न्यायालय में वकालत करने वाले अधिवक्ताओं को उनकी ईमानदारी, क्षमता और बॉर में उनके अनुभव के आधार पर पैनल में रखा जाता है ।

Enhancement of Prices of Vitamins by Drug Companies

308. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether deferred decision on the part of his Ministry has helped the drug companies to enhance the prices of vitamins beyond those recommended by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices ;

(b) if so, what are the names of the companies that have increased prices much to the detriment of general public ; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to enforce the companies thus taking advantage of the provision under the price control order to have a licence or a registration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) :

(a) Certain companies have started marketing their multivitamin formulations at prices not exceeding the prices applied for by them after waiting for four months for price approval as stipulated in sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 14 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

(b) Prominent among the companies who had started marketing multivitamin formulations at prices not exceeding the prices applied for by them are M/s. Pfizer Ltd. and M/s. Abbot Labs. India Ltd.

(c) The process of revising the prices of multivitamin formulations is already in progress.

Production of Petroleum

309. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1982-83 the country has made real stride in the field of petroleum production ;

(b) whether the great reduction in imports and better internal production, the country is approaching steadily towards self sufficiency ; and

(c) whether any prospective study has been made to find out the period by which the minimum requirement of the country can be met through internal production and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While a number of steps have been taken to augment both indigenous crude oil production and refining capacity that will reduce the overall need to import crude oil as well as petroleum products, achievement of self-sufficiency in this regard will be dependent on factors like the rate of increase in demand for petroleum products, the levels of production of indigenous crude oil actually achieved from already discovered fields and from new fields that may be discovered in the future.

(c) The local crude production as a percentage of total crude requirement has steadily increased from a level of 40% a few

years ago to the current level of 65% and is expected to increase to about 70% by 1984-85. If the intensive crude exploration efforts fructify, the country should be able to reach even higher levels in future years.

Setting up of a T.V. Relay Centre at Bolpur

310. Dr. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a T.V. Relay Centre at Bolpur in the district of Birbhum ; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). A Low-Power T.V. Transmitter (100 Watt) is being set up at Shantiniketan (Bolpur) during the Sixth Plan period.

Power Projects by Foreign Suppliers on Turnkey Basis

311. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to instal both hydel and thermal power projects by foreign suppliers on turnkey basis ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the cost involved the circumstances under which the power projects are to be installed through foreign companies and its likely impact on the domestic power equipment industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Offers have been received in the past from foreign countries and foreign companies to instal power station in India with their financial assistance. National Thermal Power Corporation signed contracts in 1982 for supply of equipment and services for setting up the first stage of Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project (6×210 MW) and the first stage of Rihand Super Thermal Power Project (2×500 MW) with M/s. Technopromexport of USSR and M/s. Northern Engineering Industries of U.K. for an estimated value of Rs. 321 crores and Rs. 410 crores respectively. The Vindhyachal Project is being set up in pursuance of the provisions of the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between India and USSR signed in December, 1980. Pursuant to an offer made by the U.K., National Thermal Power Corporation held discussions and concluded a contract with a British Consortium of manufacturers for setting up the first stage of the Rihand Project.

जैसलमेर, राजस्थान में गैस का मिलना

312. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग को राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले के घोटारू और मनोहर तिब्बा में गैस प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गैस की कुल कितनी मात्रा है और उसका किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जा सकता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि आयोग के पास केवल एक ड्रिलिंग रिग है इसलिए ड्रिलिंग के कार्य की प्रगति की गति बहुत धीमी है ; और

(घ) क्या इस कार्य की गति बढ़ाने के लिए आयोग का विचार आधुनिक रिगों की व्यवस्था करने का है और यदि हां, तो इन रिगों की व्यवस्था कब तक हो जायेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने राजस्थान में जांच के दौरान घोटारू कुओं में गैस का पता लगाया है। इससे पहले आयोग ने राजस्थान में मनहर तिब्बा में कुछ महंगी गैस के कुण्ड का पता लगाया है।

घोटारू ढांचे तथा उसके व्यापारिक व्यवहार्यता की कुल क्षमता निर्धारित करने के लिए अधिक कुओं की खुदाई करनी होगी। जहां तक मनहर तिब्बा गैस का सम्बन्ध है, पावर जनरेटर के लिए राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को उपलब्ध कराए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) यह वर्तमान कार्यभार पर निर्भर करता है। तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने राजस्थान जिले में जैसलमेर में केवल एक रिग लगाई है सर्वेक्षण कार्य प्रगति पर है, उसके परिणामों द्वारा जब भी आवश्यकता होगी क्षेत्र में अधिक रिगों की स्थापना की जाएगी।

**Recommendation of the Working Group
to Streamlining Procedure for
Employment Abroad**

313. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a working group was set up to streamline the procedures to be followed by applicants seeking employment abroad ;

(b) if so, whether the Working Group has made any recommendations on the subject ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to curb the activities of middle-men who try to exploit persons seeking employment in foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

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

सभी राज्यों के समाचार पत्रों द्वारा पालेकर पंचाट का क्रियान्वयन

314. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों और अंशकालिक संवाददाताओं के हित में सभी राज्यों में पालेकर पंचाट को कार्यान्वित किया गया है ; यदि हां, तो विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों के प्रबंधकों द्वारा उसे किस-किस तारीख से क्रियान्वित किया गया ;

(ख) सरकार का न्यूजपेपर्स एन्ड पब्लिकेशंस लिमिटेड, पटना, बिहार के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जिसने पंचाट लागू करने की घोषणा करने के बावजूद अपने अंशकालिक संवाददाताओं के मामले में पंचाट लागू नहीं किया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार में अन्य समाचार पत्रों के प्रबंधकों ने इस पंचाट का पालन किया है अथवा नहीं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल):
(क) पालेकर अधिकरण की सिफारिशों के बारे में सरकार के आदेश उन सभी प्रतिष्ठानों पर लागू होते हैं जो श्रमजीवी पत्रकार और अन्य समाचार-पत्र कर्मचारी (सेवा की शर्तों) और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। तथापि, कई राज्यों में कुछ प्रतिष्ठान हैं जिन्होंने अधिकरण की सिफारिशों के बारे में सरकार के आदेशों को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है। श्रेणी I ख, I क, I, II और III के अन्तर्गत आने वाले समाचारपत्र प्रतिष्ठानों के बारे में अवार्ड को लागू करने की प्रभावी तारीख 1-10-79 है तथा श्रेणी IV, V,

VI और VII के अन्तर्गत आने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों के मामले में प्रभावी तारीख 1-10-1980 है।

(ख) और (ग) पालेकर अवार्ड के कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों का है। बिहार सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और वह सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Complaints Regarding Curtailment of National Hook-up Programmes

315. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Hook-up programme telecast from Delhi has curtailed time for important programmes depicting various socio-economic aspects of the life in the areas in which respective kendras operate ; and

(b) if so, the number of complaints received against this programme by the Ministry so far and action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir. National Programme has not affected programmes depicting socio-economic progress telecast from other Doordarshan Kendras.

(b) Complaints have been received by Doordarshan from time to time in respect of various programmes including National Programme. The comments and criticisms are analysed to improve the quality of programmes included in the National Programme.

वाराणसी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र द्वारा कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण

316. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वाराणसी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र को दिल्ली, लखनऊ, जयपुर और बम्बई केन्द्रों की तरह स्वतंत्र रूप से अपना कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने का निर्देश दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस केन्द्र को अपना कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने में क्या कठिनाईयां हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इन कठिनाईयों को दूर करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और कब तक वाराणसी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्वतंत्र रूप से अपना कार्य करने लगेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) से (ग) जी, नहीं। छठी योजनावधि के दौरान वाराणसी में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस रिले केन्द्र को दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, लखनऊ से माइक्रोवेव के माध्यम से जोड़ा जाएगा और यह दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, लखनऊ द्वारा रिले किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली से टेलीकास्ट होने वाले राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम को टेलीकास्ट करेगा। छठी योजनावधि के दौरान वाराणसी में स्वतंत्र कार्यक्रम निर्माण केन्द्र स्थापित करने की कोई अनुमोदित स्कीम नहीं है।

**Clearance to Third and Fourth Units
of Raichur Thermal Power Project
in Karnataka**

317. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the third and fourth units of Raichur Thermal Power Project in Karnataka would be cleared by the Centre without delay ;

(b) if so, whether the assurance was given by the Union Energy Minister to the Karnataka State recently ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Union Government have accepted Karnataka's plea for adequate thermal back-up for the hydel-based power generation system to save the state from irregular monsoons ;

(d) by what time the final decision of the Centre in regard to this is likely to be taken ; and

(e) what are the main reasons for delay in clearing the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (e). The Central Government appreciates the need for adequate thermal back-up for Karnataka's hydel based power generation system.

A project report for setting up of the 3rd and 4th units of Raichur Thermal Power Station was received by the Central Electricity Authority in February, 1983. The scheme would be appraised for techno-economic clearance as soon as necessary inputs such as availability of coal, water, ash disposal system, etc. are tied up.

दिल्ली में एल०पी०जी० एजेंसियों का आवंटन

318. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में दिल्ली में एल०पी०जी० एजेंसियों के आवंटन के लिए आवेदन मांगे थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्षेत्र-वार प्राप्त हुए आवेदनों संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) दिल्ली में एल०पी०जी० डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों के आवंटन के लिए तेल कम्पनियों ने हाल ही में पात्र उम्मीदवारों से आवेदनपत्र आमंत्रित किए थे।

(ख) स्थान-वार प्राप्त आवेदनपत्रों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :

1. रानीबाग	34
2. नजफगढ़	22
3. खानपुर	18
4. मोती नगर/कीर्तिनगर	39
5. आजादपुर/आदर्शनगर	43
6. नारायणा	33
7. करोलबाग	70
8. खान मार्किट	54
9. न्यू फ्रेंड्स कालोनी	71
10. मयूर विहार	10
11. नरेला	22
12. शाहदरा	16
13. कृष्ण नगर	78
14. पश्चिम विहार	}
15. पंजाबी बाग	
16. गीता कालोनी	
17. छावनी/डी ब्लाक, जनकपुरी	

आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त करने की अंतिम तिथि अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है।

Reasons for Decrease in Power Generation from 1st to 5th Plan

319. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons behind the decrease of the power achievement from First Plan to the Fifth Plan ;

(b) whether Government are worried about this low achievement ; and

(c) how Government are going to act to tackle the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) There are many reasons responsible for decrease of the power achievement during the previous plan periods. More important among these are :

(i) Shortage of funds ;

- (ii) Inadequate site investigation ;
- (iii) Shortage of key materials like cement, steel, explosives etc. ;
- (iv) Delays in land acquisition ;
- (v) Delays in completion of civil works ;
- (vi) Delays in ordering plant and equipments ;
- (vii) Delays in delivery of equipment ;
- (viii) Lack of adequate project management and monitoring ;
- (ix) Labour problems at sites of projects etc.

(b) and (c). Low achievements in the plan targets were caused for concern. A number of measures were initiated to ensure expeditious completion of projects. Monitoring of the projects has been considerably stepped up. Construction Monitoring Directorates have been set up in the Central Electricity Authority to closely monitor the various activities of the projects. Co-ordinations and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment, suppliers, manufacturers, construction agencies etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective action. CEA's senior officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks. Review meetings are also held in the Department of Power for appropriate action with the State Governments. The commissioning of on-going projects is being reviewed during the meetings of Power Ministers.

Power Ministers Conference in July, 1983

320. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government had called the State Power Ministers Conference on 2 July, 1983 ;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed ;

(c) how many States Ministers and Power Chiefs attended the meeting ;

(d) what was the outcome of the Conference ; and

(e) what methods will be adopted by the States to improve the power position in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Minister of State for Energy (Power) had held a Conference of the Power Ministers of the States and Union Territories of the Northern Region at New Delhi on 6th July, 1983 to review the Performance of Power Sector in the Region. The items taken up for discussion in the conference were Power Generation Programme, Capacity utilization of Thermal Stations, Power Supply Position, Commissioning of on-going Power Projects, Transmission and Distribution Systems and reduction of T and D losses, Rural electrification, Micro-hydel schemes, Energy conservation, Programme of Training of O and M staff and Financial Performance of the State Electricity Boards.

(c) A list of the Chief Ministers, Power Ministers, Power Secretaries, Chairman of State Electricity Boards of the States/U.Ts who attended the meeting, is given in the attached statement.

(d) and (e). During the conference, discussion was held on the need for achieving generation target as well target for addition of new generating capacity during 1983-84. The need for improving the PLF of the thermal power station was also emphasised. The States were also requested to improve the performance of the SEBs, reduce T and D losses and give necessary boost to the rural electrification programme. The position regarding quantity as well as quality of coal made available to thermal power stations was reviewed and various measures like installation of Coal Handling Plants at Mines joint sampling of coal, etc. were discussed to bring improvement. The States

were requested to lay necessary stress on micro hydel schemes. The States were also assured that effort will be made to evolve necessary mechanism to ensure delivery of power from the Central Stations to the States as per their shares. In view of the importance of agriculture to the country, the States were requested to ensure supply of power to agriculture for kharif crops for 10 hours per day.

The States agreed to make all efforts on the above basis for improving the power position.

Statement

List of Power Ministers and Power Chiefs of States/UTs who attended the Northern Region Power Minister's Conference at New Delhi on 6th July, 1983.

1. Power Minister, Haryana
2. Power Secretary, Haryana
3. Chairman, Haryana Electricity Board
4. Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh
5. PWD Minister, Himachal Pradesh
6. Chairman, Himachal Pradesh Electricity Board
7. Power Commission, Jammu and Kashmir
8. Chief Minister, Punjab
9. Power Secretary, Punjab
10. Chairman, PSEB
11. Power Minister, Rajasthan
12. Power Secretary, Rajasthan
13. Chairman, Rajasthan State Electricity Board
14. Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh
15. Power Secretary, Uttar Pradesh
16. Chairman, UPSEB
17. Chief Commissioner, Chandigath
18. Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi
19. Chief Secretary, Delhi
20. General Manager, DESU.

Plan to Bottle Natural Petroleum Gas in Assam

321. SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHU-
YAN :
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR :
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
PANDEY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any step to bottle the Natural Petroleum Gas, abundantly available in Assam, for its commercial and domestic use as fuel and thereby to put a stop to the colossal wastage of crores of rupees annually by burning the natural gas as practiced in Assam for the last 25 years ; and

(b) if so, details thereof indicating if any consultations or discussions were held in this context with any foreign concerns from U.S.A., Japan, England, etc. either the collaboration or for scientific and technical know-how ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No scheme has been formulated for liquifying and bottling natural gas as such. However, a separation plant to debutanise the natural gas and to produce commercial Butane/Propane Mixture (LPG) of 60,000 tonnes per annum capacity has been put up by Oil India Limited (OIL) at Duliajan and is operating since August, 1982. Further, OIL is supplying natural gas to major industries such as Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, tea gardens and other consumers for industrial use in Assam. Due to interruption caused by various factors in the upliftment of gas by the consumers a certain amount of unutilised associated gas is being presently flared, for which OIL is examining the possibility of storing the same.

(b) Since there is no scheme under consideration for liquifying and bottling natural gas, question does not arise.

Losses Due to Unauthorised Coal Mines

322. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of unauthorised coal mines are functioning in the area covered by ECL ;

(b) if so, what is the estimated revenue loss due to such mining in the last two years ;

(c) what measures have been adopted by the ECL to stop these ;

(d) is it also true that a huge amount of coal lifted from such mines are being sent through some stations in Eastern Railway to Punjab and from there to Pakistan by unauthorised persons ; and

(e) if so, what measures have been taken against that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e). As per provisions of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Acts, no person other than those authorised by the Acts, can carry on coal mining in the country. The illegal coal mining is a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment extending upto a term of 3 years and a fine extending upto Rs. 20,000/-. The Supreme Court had already upheld vires of these provisions.

The coal belt is vast and certain persons, at times, surreptitiously violate these provisions and indulge in illegal coal mining in certain areas. No definite estimate can be made of the quantity of coal extracted illegally and surreptitiously.

Regular raids in conjunction with the State Police are being carried out in various areas. As and when illegal coal mining is detected, complaints are lodged with the local police for taking necessary action against the offenders.

Coal shortage in the country

323. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been a large scale coal shortage in the country during the last three months ;

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

(c) whether these have resulted in the power shortage in the country ;

(d) what are the other sectors which have been affected more due to coal shortage ; and

(e) to what extent the coal shortage has been overcome at present ; and the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e). No Sir. Overall despatches of coal to consumers during April-June '83 have been 4.2% more than that of the corresponding period of last year. However there has been some shortfall in meeting the demand for steam coal and coking coal during this period as production of such coal was affected inter alia on account of shortage of power and law and order problems in the eastern region. Necessary steps have been taken to bring about improvement in power supply from DVC and in the law order situation with the assistance of the State Governments concerned.

Scraping up of National Programme on T.V. to Facilitate Regional Programmes

324. SHRISATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to scrap altogether the national programme on TV

to facilitate and encourage regional programmes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the steps taken in this regard so far ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The national programme designed to promote emotional and national integration and including programmes depicting the socio-cultural and developmental activities of various regions has been welcomed by a large section of viewers. Though there have been some criticisms and suggestions from various quarters, no one has opposed the national programme.

Installation of Satellite for Telecommunications Service to Cover the Rural and Hill Areas

325. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places selected for installation of satellite for telecommunication services to cover the rural and hill areas by his Ministry and the areas covered by the new system ;

(b) how many of them have been taken in hand for execution and programmed for particularly for tribal and hill areas, the names thereof ; and

(c) the criteria adopted and the aims and objectives of the satellite system of communication envisaged for a priority accorded by Government to achieve them in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Aizwal, Gangtok, Itanagar, Imphal, Kohima, Leh, Shillong and Srinagar.

Areas covered are Mizoram, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Installation of earth stations has been completed at above mentioned places. Satellite station for Kulu in Himachal Pradesh has been sanctioned. A scheme to set up satellite earth stations at following places is under consideration.

Doda, Rajouri, Poonch, Kargil, Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir. Kalpa and Keylong in Himachal Pradesh. Srinagar (Garhwal, Joshimath, Uttarakashi in Uttar Pradesh. Sero, Seppa, Anini and Daparzo in Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) To provide telecommunication facilities at remote and inaccessible places where it is not feasible to provide telecommunication facilities through terrestrial links and also to provide reliable alternative for long distance built up terrestrial circuits. Top most priority.

Exploitation of Inter-State Migrant Labour

326. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the coming into force of the Inter State Migrant Labour Act, the migrant farm labour employed in Punjab and some parts of Rajasthan are still subjected to exploitation and hardships in many ways ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to protect these migrant farm labour from such exploitation and hardships ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b). Some complaints of exploitation of migrant labour in the States of Punjab and Rajasthan have been received.

These were referred to the concerned State Governments and the latter have denied that any migrant labourers are being exploited in these States. The State Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan have framed their respective Rules under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and have set up a machinery for the enforcement of the Act and Rules in their respective States.

To provide basic needs like houses, food, cloth, medical facilities, etc. to the labourers working outside their own States, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 was enacted which came into operation with effect from 2-10-80. The Act is to be implemented by the Central and State Governments in their respective fields of jurisdiction. Whenever complaints in regard to exploitation or violation of the provisions of the Act are received, they are investigated and corrective measures taken under the provisions of the relevant Act.

**Complaints Regarding Inefficient Functioning of the Telephone Department
Saharanpur**

327. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been receiving complaints from the telephone subscribers regarding inefficient functioning of the telephone department, Saharanpur and the unhelpful behaviour of the telephone exchange staff as also of the department ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what measures have been taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints are being received in respect of inefficient functioning of the telephones. A few complaints have been received about unhelpful behaviour of the staff.

(b) The average number of complaints

received per day about Telephones is nearly 2%. Only one complaint regarding unhelpful behaviour of the staff has been received during the last 3 months.

Complaints about telephones are got attended to promptly whereas staff complaints are investigated immediately and concerned staff are being suitably advised.

The following steps are taken to improve the telephone services further :

- (i) Special tests are carried out to keep the faults to the minimum ;
- (ii) Maintenance routines and inspection are being tightened up ; and
- (iii) Supply position of spares and stores is being strictly watched.

**Details of Shares Purchased in Escorts
and D.C.M. by Mr. Swaraj Paul—
A non-Resident Indian**

328. SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of shares of Escorts and D.C.M. have been purchased by a non-resident Indian—Shri Swaraj Paul—through foreign companies owned by him ;

(b) whether transfer of shares has been effected ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d). Under the provisions of Company Law, no intimation

is required to be given by the company concerned to this Department in respect of transfer of shares lodged with it by the transferor or transferee, as the case may be, and/or about refusal to register the transfer of shares.

Section 111 of the Companies Act, 1956, however, provides for appeal to the Company Law Board by the aggrieved party in case of refusal to register the transfer of shares ; no such appeal in respect of such shares has so far been filed with the Company Law Board by any non-resident Indian and/or foreign companies, and, therefore, the Department of Company Affairs has presently no authentic information in the matter.

**Amount of Advances given by N.F.D.C.
during 1982-83**

329. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of advances by National Film Development Corporation given and for how many films and documentaries during 1982-83 and how much has been recovered ; and

(b) exports amount during 1981-82 and 1982-83 of Film Exports which N.F.D.C. undertook after amalgamation with Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) During 1982-83 Rs. 29.30 lakh was advanced as loans for 5 feature films and 2 documentaries, exclusive of advance given for "GANDHI". During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 15.91 lakh was recovered ;

(b) The earnings in respect of Film exports of N.F.D.C. is as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1981-82	1982-83
Canalised export of films	1454.98	1150.70
Canalised export of video rights	16.25	103.00
NFDC's direct exports	53.84	100.13

Fire in various Gas Plants

330. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state how many times fires in the various Gas Plants in the country have taken place during 1st January, 1980 to 30th June, 1983 and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : Four incidents of fire have taken place at various gas plants from 1.1.80—30.6.83. The details of the incidents are as follows :

1. On 20.1.80 a contractor's lorry loaded with cylinders caught fire near the filling plant of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. at Bombay. The lorry and the cylinders were totally damaged and two persons were injured in the incident.
2. On 1.6.81 two hoses caught fire at the Bharat Petroleum Corporation filling plant at Shakurbasti, Delhi. These minor fires were put out by the local staff without any damage or disruption in operations.
3. On 4.4.81 a fire accident took place at Madras Refinerie's filling plant. 300 empty cylinders were destroyed and one contractor's labourer was injured. There was no damage to the main installation.
4. On 15.5.83, a major fire broke out at IOC's Shakurbasti bottling plant. Four persons died in the incident and

25 received injuries. The loss in monetary term has been approximately Rs. 280.03 lakhs.

5. On 1.6.83 a fire broke out at Gujarat Refineries at Baroda. In this incident one person died and 4 received injuries. The loss in monetary term has been estimated at Rs. 10 lakhs.

Reports from Expert Committees on Fires and Accidents at various LPG Plants

331. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received reports from various expert committees/commissions and magisterial and Judicial enquiries in regard to fires and accidents took place at Delhi, Gujarat and various other places of the country in various L.P.G. and Gas Plants refineries and other petroleum products plants during the last 3 years ;

(b) if so, the details and recommendations thereof ;

(c) the action taken on each ; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid such incidents and fires ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) During the last 3 years Magisterial/Department enquiries/reports have been received by the Government on the fire accidents at Indian Oil Corporation filling plant at Shakurbasti, Gujarat Refineries and filling plant at Madras Refineries Ltd.

(b) to (d). The Inquiry Reports relating to IOC's Shakurbasti bottling plant on 15.5.83 have revealed that the fire originated in the cylinder repair area closer to the canteen side and was prima facie caused on account of the negligence of a worker who was smoking bidi in an environment heavily laden with LPG in the inflammability zone. 4 persons outside the bottling plant died as a result of having been struck by splinters

from bursting cylinders. In addition, 25 persons were injured out of which 18 persons had only minor injuries. About 91,000 cylinders were rendered unserviceable. The extent of total loss in monetary terms is estimated to be Rs. 280.03 lakhs.

The inquiry Reports have recommended comprehensive measures for improving the safety conditions in and around the bottling plants as also the relocation of Shakurbasti LPG plant at alternative site beyond urbanisation limit.

As regards fire on 1.6.1983 which took place at the LPG bottling plant of Gujarat Refinery, Investigations revealed that the fire might have been caused because of venting of LPG from defective cylinders/valves. One contractor's labourer died due to burn injuries after hospitalisation and one refinery operator and three contractor's labourers sustained minor injuries. 371 cylinders were destroyed. The loss of property is estimated to be around Rs. 10 lakhs.

A fire took place at the LPG filling plant at Madras Refineries Ltd. on 4.4.1981. Investigations established that the likely cause of the fire was due to a transport contractor's labourer smoking in a prohibited zone during the tea break. He was the only person who was slightly injured. About 300 cylinders were destroyed.

Safety measures have since been intensified at the bottling plants to check recurrence of such incidents. Several recommendations of the enquiry reports have been implemented while others are being examined and will be implemented in shortest possible time.

Steady Power Supply in Delhi during Summer Season

332. SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government could ensure uninterrupted supply of power to the residents of the capital during the current summer season ; and

(b) if not, what efforts are being made

to ensure uninterrupted supply of power and what results are expected therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) All possible efforts are being made as a result of which it is expected to maintain satisfactory supply of electricity to the residents of Delhi during the current summer seasons.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

खाना पकाने की गैस के गोदामों में दुर्घटनाओं से जान और माल की हानि

333. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981 से जून, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान खाना पकाने की गैस के गोदामों में लापरवाही से काम करने के कारण स्थान-वार कितनी जान और माल की हानि हुई है ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार की घटनाओं और क्षति की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने हेतु क्या सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) बताया गया है कि 1981 से जून, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान गोदामों में कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जैसलमेर (राजस्थान) में तेल और गैस के भंडार

334. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जैसलमेर के छोटा-नागपुर क्षेत्र में खुदाई कार्यों के दौरान तेल और गैस के विशाल भण्डार पाए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाना अधिष्ठापित किया जा सकता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी गैस और तेल पाया गया है तथा कितनी गैस और पाए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गीशंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं । तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा जैसलमेर के छोटाकस्वा क्षेत्र में कोई खुदाई कार्य नहीं किए गए हैं ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Revision of Prices of Multi-Vitamins

335. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Schedule V notified by Government and why the prices of multi-vitamin formulations were not revised for such a long time ;

(b) when was Ethambutol changed to essential category and when formulation prices under the essential category were revised ;

(c) what is the present import price of Rifampicin and what is the price allowed in the formulation based on this drug ;

(d) what are the mark up allowed on multi-vitamin preparations, formulations based on Rifampicin, Ethambutol and Streptomycin-Anti TB drugs and when would their prices be revised ; and

(e) is there any proposal to reduce mark up on these medicines so as to make them available at cheaper prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Standards for Patent and Proprietary medicines containing vitamins have been stipulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in their notification dated 13th July, 1978 (schedule V). That Ministry stipulated a date for introduction of the revised compositions, which date has been extended from time to time. The Prices of the revised compositions had to be updated and the mark-up applicable to these multi-ingredient formulations had to be decided. Final decisions are being expedited.

(b) Ethambutol and its formulations were shifted to Category II on 26th March, 1983. The prices of formulations after reconsideration of the decision on categorisation are in the process of being revised.

(c) The current prices of Rifampicin formulations are based on the landed cost of import of Rs. 4209/Kg. The import price of this drug has been reportedly declining. The average import price for the six month period from January to June 1983 is around Rs. 3000/Kg.

(d) The markups on the ex-factory cost in respect of the products as specified is as follows :

- (i) *Multivitamin Formulations.* Markup varies from formulation to formulation as no uniformity in markup exists in respect of pre-schedule V preparations.
- (ii) *Rifampicin :* Leader packs for which prices have been notified by the Government in the official gazette carry a markup of 100% on the ex-factory cost whereas the non-conforming packs carry a markup of 60%.
- (iii) *Ethambutol :* Leader packs for which prices have been notified by the Government in the official gazette carry a markup of 100% on the ex-factory cost whereas the non-conforming packs carry a mark-up of 60%.
- (iv) *Streptomycin :* Formulations containing Streptomycin alone or in com-

ination with Penicillin are allowed a markup of 40% on the ex-factory cost. Formulation containing Streptomycin in combination with Chloramphenicol carry a markup of 55% on the ex-factory cost.

The process of revising the prices of Multivitamin preparations, formulations based on Rifampicin and formulations based on Ethambutol is in progress.

(e) There is no such proposal in respect of Rifampicin, Ethambutol and Streptomycin preparations. For the multivitamins, when the new mark-up/mark-ups are decided, some may increase while others may decrease.

गुजरात में गैस एजेंसियों का आवंटन

337. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में कितने नगरों में खाना पकाने की गैस की एजेंसियां आवंटित की गई हैं और कितने नगर अभी तक आवंटन की प्रतीक्षा में हैं ;

(ख) गुजरात में उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके संबंध में अगले वर्ष गैस एजेंसियां आवंटित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है और कितनी गैस एजेंसियां देने का विचार है ; और

(ग) गैस एजेंसी आवंटित करने के लिए क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किया गया है और क्या तदनुसार गैस कनेक्शन दिए जाते हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक 123 नगरों में एल०पी०जी० (कुकिंग गैस) सुविधायें दिए जाने की आशा है। शेष नगरों की संख्या जहां सुविधायें दी जानी हैं, तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) अगले वर्ष के लिए योजना को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है।

(ग) एल०पी०जी० (कुकिंग गैस) की उपलब्धता होने पर, नए बाजारों में सुविधायें मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित दृष्टिकोणों पर बढ़ाई जायेंगी—

1. प्रत्याशित उपभोक्ता क्षमता,
2. वितरण उपकरण का अधिकतम उपयोग, और
3. संचालन की व्यवहार्यता

तदनुसार इस वर्ष से आगे उद्योग द्वारा 20,000 की और इससे अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले नगरों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से शामिल किया जा रहा है।

Hydel Schemes of Kerala Pending for Clearance

338. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many hydro-electric schemes of Kerala are pending with Central Government for clearance ; the details thereof ; and

(b) how many hydro-electric schemes of Kerala have been given clearance after 1980, giving details thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Details of the Hydro-electric/Multipurpose Schemes of Kerala pending for clearance are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6731/83].

(b) Two hydro-electric Schemes of Kerala viz. Kallada (2×7.5 MW) costing Rs. 11.8 crores and Lower Periyar (3×60 MW), costing Rs. 88.43 crores have been sanctioned by the Planning Commission after 1980.

T.V. Centre for Cochin

339. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) when will TV facilities be available throughout the country and the estimated costs thereof ;

(b) how many TV towers are under construction and the estimated costs and time of completion ; and

(c) when will the citizens of Cochin in Kerala State get this facility ; will Government utilize the micro-wave facility or put up new TV tower/transmitter and at what cost ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) TV service would be available to an estimated 70% of the country's population by the end of the Sixth Plan. The spread of TV service in the remaining 30% would be considered in future Plans depending on availability of resources.

(b) During the remaining two years of the Sixth Plan period, 26 High Power Transmitters would be set up as well as at 118 locations Low Power Transmitters would be commissioned. The total number of transmitters at the end of the Sixth Plan would be 180. The total cost of these transmitters including the Sixth Plan schemes is estimated at Rs. 95 crores.

(c) A 10 KW transmitter is proposed to be set up at Cochin under the Expansion Plan by the end of the Sixth Plan period. TV service would, however, be commissioned earlier by setting up a Low Power TV relay transmitter. To begin with, all TV transmitters (including Cochin) to be commissioned under the Expansion Plan would relay programmes put out from Delhi via INSAT-IB. Linking of Cochin through microwave for relay of programme of Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum can be considered later on.

ला जनरलों के कर्मचारियों को "पालेकर अवार्ड" के लाभ दिलाया जाना

340. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न ला जनरलों के कर्मचारियों को "पालेकर अवार्ड" के लाभों को देने के बारे में मांग की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि महाराष्ट्र तमिलनाडु आदि जैसी कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इस बारे में स्पष्ट आदेश जारी किए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार सभी संबंधित प्रतिष्ठानों को इस बारे में आदेश जारी करेगी ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) इस मंत्रालय में आल इंडिया रिपोर्ट्स, नागपुर द्वारा पालेकर अवार्ड को लागू न करने के बारे में अभिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने आल इंडिया रिपोर्ट्स, नागपुर के प्रबन्धक को पालेकर अवार्ड को लागू करने के निर्देश दिए हैं। तत्पश्चात् प्रबंधतंत्र ने बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय की नागपुर बेंच में निवेदन किया। उच्च न्यायालय ने बताया कि कानूनी जर्नल पालेकर पंचाट की परिधि में नहीं आते।

अन्य राज्यों में किसी अन्य कानूनी जर्नलों के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Linking up U.P. Villages with T.V. Transmitter Centres

341. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state by when will all the villages in U.P. be linked with T.V. transmitter centres ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Plans for expansion of T.V. in the country are drawn to provide T.V. service to both rural and urban areas, depending on availability of resources. Linking all villages in U.P. with T.V. trans-

mitting Centres will depend on availability of resources in future plans.

Issues Covered under Family Courts

342. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what type of issues are likely to be tried by family courts which are likely to be set up in the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that only issues pertaining to the problems of women would be tried in such type of courts ; and

(c) the details of the programme of Government in the constitution and function of such courts ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). Family Courts are envisaged for deciding family disputes e.g. disputes relating to divorce, matrimonial matters, guardianship of minors etc. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government.

Plant-Wise Utilization of Installed Capacity in Gujarat during 1982-83

343. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total percentage of the power utilised from all the hydel and thermal power plants in Gujarat against their installed capacity, plant-wise during the year 1982-83 ;

(b) the reasons for lower utilisation of power and financial losses Gujarat Electricity Board has suffered on this account during the year ; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the power utilisation in Gujarat State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The hydel and thermal installed capacity in Gujarat during 1982-83 and the PLF are given below :—

	Capacity (MW)	P.L.F. (%)
Thermal	2314.0	59.6
Hydro	300.0	15.6

Hydro generation was restricted due to low reservoir levels. Plant-wise Plant Load Factor details are given in Annexure-I.

(b) As for lower utilization the thermal plant load factor of the Gujarat State Electricity Board during 1982-83 was above the national average of 49.8%. The generation from Hydro Projects is dependent on

the availability of water and the monsoons in the catchment areas of the reservoirs. Plant load factor is therefore not a good parameter for judging the utilisation of hydro capacity. Major reasons identified for the financial losses are giving in Annexure-II.

(c) The P.L.F. of thermal power station in Gujarat during April to June, 1983 has been 64.1% which is much above the National average of 49.6 per cent. The Board is however, taking a step to reduce the down time of the units on forced outages and planned maintenance with a view to improve the availability and the P.L.F.

Statement-I

Station-wise capacity and PLF of Thermal Power Stations and Station-wise capacity and generation of Hydro Power Stations in Gujarat during 1982-83 and April-June, 1983 is given below

Station	Capacity (MW)	P.L.F. (%)	
		1982-83	Apr-June 1983
Thermal			
Dhuvaran (T)	534.0	75.3	78.3
Dhuvaran (GT)	54.0	18.2	0.0
Ukal 1-4	640.0	58.3	57.9
Gandhi Nagar 1-2	240.0	41.5	65.1
Wanakbori-1	210.0	46.4	43.2
Wanakbori-2	210.0	Commissioned on 15-1-1983	
Utran	61.0	69.6	65.3
Others	62.5	4.2	17.9
Total G.E.B.	2011.5	57.9	61.2
A.E. Co. (Pvt)	192.5	63.7	81.1
Sabarmati (Pvt)	110.0	77.4	85.7
Total (Pvt)	302.5	68.7	83.0
Total (Thermal)	2314.0	59.6	64.1
Hydro			
	Capacity (MW)	Generation (GWH)	
		1982-83	Apr-June 1983
Ukai	300.0	410	29

Statement-II*Financial Losses of Gujarat Electricity Board*

Major reasons identified for the financial losses of Gujarat Electricity Board are as follows :—

- (1) Increase in fuel cost beyond the control of the board eroded the capacity of the board to earn reasonable surplus as the tariff in vogue in 1979-80 envisaged no recovery of fuel surcharge from certain categories of consumers like agricultural consumers despite substantial increase in fuel cost.
- (2) Break down of two thermal sets in 1980-81 which entailed long outages and reduced earnings and increased expenditure on renovation and maintenance.
- (3) Reduced hydel generation in 1980-81 owing to early withdrawal of monsoons. During 1982-83 hydro generation at Ukaire reduced to 470 MU from original estimates 1040 MU due to lower availability of water in the catchment area.
- (4) Because of prolonged outage in one unit of 120 MW at Gandhinagar TPS in addition to one at Ukai TPS and less hydro generation and initial teething troubles in the first unit at Wanakbori Thermal station commissioned in March, 1982, sale of power estimated originally at 7960 MKWH sealed down to 7240 MKWH.

S.T.D. Facilities to the towns of Orissa

344. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have set target to provide STD facilities for 536 stations in Sixth Plan ;
- (b) if so, the number of stations provided with STD facilities under the above scheme so far ;

(c) their State-wise number and names ;

(d) whether Keonjhar in Orissa is proposed to be provided with STD facility during the above plan period ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far 284 stations have been provided with STD facilities.

(c) The number and names State-wise is given in the attached statement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement*List of Stations Having STD Facilities***Andhra Pradesh**

1. Adilabad
2. Anantpur
3. Anakapalle
4. Gundivada
5. Guntur
6. Kakinada
7. Khammam
8. Machilipatnam
9. Ongole
10. Palakole
11. Patancheru
12. Rajahmundry
13. Secunderabad
14. Tadepalligudem
15. Srikakulam
16. Tirupathy
17. Vishakapatnam
18. Vizianagaram
19. Vijayawada
20. Mahaboobnagar

21. Warangal
22. Kompalli
23. Bhimavaram
24. Renigunta
25. Prodattur
26. Cuddappah
27. Adoni
28. Chilakaluripet
29. Ibrahimpatnam
30. Chittoor
31. Nellore
32. Guntakal
33. Nalgonda
34. Srikalahasti
35. Gudur
36. Nandyal
37. Tenali

Bihar

1. Arrah
2. Chapra
3. Darbhanga
4. Dhanbad
5. Jamshedpur
6. Muzaffarpur
7. Patna
8. Ranchi
9. Samastipur
10. Sasaram
11. Bokaro
12. Kathiar
13. Motihari

Karnataka

1. Bangalore
2. Belgaum
3. Bellary
4. Bhadrabathi
5. Gadag
6. Hubli

7. Mangalore
8. Mercara
9. Mysore
10. Shimoga
11. Tumkur
12. Udipi
13. Davangere
14. Hassan
15. Puttur
16. Harihar
17. Karwar

Tamilnadu

1. Chidambaram
2. Chingleput
3. Coimbatore
4. Dharmapuri
5. Erode
6. Kancheepuram
7. Kodaikanal
8. Kovilpatti
9. Madras
10. Madurai
11. Mannargudi
12. Mayuram
13. Nagapattinam
14. Oatacamund
15. Rajapalayam
16. Salem
17. Theni
18. Tiruchi
19. Tiruppur
20. Tiruvarur
21. Tuticorin
22. Udumalpet
23. Vellore
24. Villupuram
25. Virudhunagar
26. Pudukkottai
27. Sattur

28. Tirumangalam
29. Attur
30. Methupalayam
31. Ranipet
32. Dindigul
33. Tiruvellur
34. Nagarcoil
35. Trinuvelli
36. Hosur

Uttar Pradesh

1. Agra
2. Aligarh
3. Allahabad
4. Bareilly
5. Bulandshahr
6. Dehradun
7. Deoband
8. Faizabad
9. Ghaziabad
10. Gorakhpur
11. Hapur
12. Kanpur
13. Kosikalan
14. Lucknow
15. Meerut
16. Mirzapur
17. Modinagar
18. Moradabad
19. Mussorie
20. Muzzaffarnagar
21. Raibareilly
22. Rampur
23. Saharanpur
24. Shahajahanpur
25. Unnao
26. Varanasi
27. Sitapur
28. Pilibhit

Kerala

1. Alleppey

2. Alwaye
3. Cannanore
4. Changennur
5. Ernakulam
6. Kottayam
7. Kozhikode
8. Kunnamkulam
9. Narakkal
10. Palghat
11. Quilon
12. Tiruvalla
13. Trichur
14. Trivandrum
15. Neyyatinkara
16. Kottarakara
17. Taliparamba
18. Mavelikara
19. Angamally
20. Chalakudy
21. Palai
22. Chowghat
23. Guruvayur
24. Malapuram
25. Manjeri
26. Adoor
27. Shertalai
28. Badagara
29. Attingal
30. Kalpeta

Orissa

1. Berhampur
2. Bhubaneswar
3. Cuttack
4. Chowdwar
5. Rourkela

Rajasthan

1. Alwar
2. Bharatpur

3. Dholpur
4. Jaipur
5. Jodhpur
6. Kota
7. Udaipur
8. Ajmer

Sikkim

1. Gangtok

Maharashtra

1. Amraoti
2. Bhiwandee
3. Bombay
4. Jaisinghpur
5. Jalgaon
6. Kalyan
7. Kolhapur
8. Kolpewadi
9. Koergaon
10. Miraj
11. Nagpur
12. Nasik
13. Pimpri
14. Poona
15. Puntamba
16. Rahata
17. Sangli
18. Washi
19. Yeotmal
20. Wardha
21. Telegaon Dabhade
22. Ahmednagar
23. Karad
24. Satara
25. Aurangabad

Haryana

1. Ambala
2. Bhiwani

3. Faridabad
4. Gurgaon
5. Hissar
6. Karnal
7. Panipat
8. Rohtak
9. Sonapat
10. Yamuna Nagar

Gujarat

1. Ahmedabad
2. Baroda
3. Gandhinagar
4. Jamnagar
5. Mehasana
6. Nadiad
7. Rajkot
8. Surat
9. Bhavnagar
10. Bulsar

Madhya Pradesh

1. Bhopal
2. Indore
3. Jabalpur
4. Katni
5. Raipur
6. Sehore
7. Ujjain
8. Gwalior
9. Morar
10. Khandwa
11. Dewas
12. Bilaspur

Punjab

1. Abohar
2. Amritsar
3. Bhatinda
4. Chhaharta

5. Hoshiarpur
6. Jullundur
7. Kapurthala
8. Ludhiana
9. Patiala
10. Phagwara
11. Ferozepur
12. Rajpura

West Bengal

1. Andal
2. Asansol
3. Bahula
4. Barakar
5. Burdwan
6. Burnpur
7. Calcutta
8. Durgapur
9. Haldia
10. Jamuriahat
11. Kharagpur
12. Neamatpur
13. Raniganj
14. Raup-Narainpur
15. Siliguri
16. Coochbehar
17. Darjeeling
18. Malda
19. Kalayni
20. Kalimpong

Himachal Pradesh

1. Simla
2. Mandi

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Anantnag
2. Baramula

3. Jammu
4. Sopore
5. Srinagar
6. Udhampur

Assam and NE States

1. Dimapur
2. Gauhati (Dispur)
3. Kohima
4. Shillong

Union Territories

1. Chandigarh
2. Delhi
3. Marago
4. Panjim
5. Vasco-De-Gama
6. Pondicherry
7. Yenaam
8. Aizwal

NOTE : Multi exchanges areas like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras etc. have been taken as one exchange only.

Retrenchment of Handicapped Persons in Baira Siul Project

345. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the position of handicapped persons in different complexes of Baira Siul Project in each category of posts as on 31 December, 1980 ;

(b) how many of them were shifted from one complex of the project to another and the reasons in each case ;

(c) how many handicapped persons were not shifted or transferred from the Tissa Complex in spite of repeated requests by the individuals ;

(d) whether some of the handicapped persons left the service seeing the anti-welfare attitude of Government towards their transfers and Government retrenched such handicapped persons within no time without giving any alternative offer of appointment in other Projects ;

(e) the reasons of retrenching them without alternative employment ; and

(f) by what time the action to readjust the retrenched persons will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The position of handicapped persons in different complexes of Baira Siul Project category-wise as on 31.12.1980 is given below :

Category	Total No.	Complex			
		Surang- ani	Tissa	Pathan- kot	Bani khet
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Beldar	7	6	—	1	—
2. Riggarr	2	2	—	—	—
3. Mate	1	1	—	—	—
4. Chowkidar	1	—	1	—	—
5. Driver	1	—	1	—	—
6. Work Assistant	3	—	3	—	—
7. Wireless Messenger	3	—	1	1	1
8. Mason	1	—	1	—	—
9. Mech. Helper	1	1	—	—	—
10. Foreman	1	—	1	—	—
11. Asstt. Operator	1	—	1	—	—
12. Welder	1	—	1	—	—
13. Blacksmith	1	—	1	—	—
14. Asst. Compressor operator	1	—	1	—	—
15. Wireless Operator	1	—	—	1	—
16. Lab. Station Attd.	1	1	—	—	—
17. Asstt. Gr. III	1	—	1	—	—
18. Attendants	3	2	1	—	—
19. Principal	1	1	—	—	—
20. Time Keeper	1	—	—	1	—
Total	33	14	14	4	1

(b) As a result of tapering of the construction activities at the project, Divisional Office at Pathankot had been shifted to Surangani. Consequently, one handicapped worker had been transferred from Pathankot to Surangani alongwith other workers.

(c) There is no such case.

(d) There is no such case. No person whether handicapped or otherwise has been retrenched by the project so far.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Proposal to Shift Shakurbasti Oil Depot

346. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to shift the Shakurbasti Oil Depot on Rohtak Road, Delhi to some other place ; and

(b) if so, the site selected and by when it is likely to be shifted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). A Committee has been formed to decide the question of resiting the oil complex presently situated at Shakurbasti, Delhi and the matter is under its consideration.

Speedy and Cheap Communication Facilities to Kargil and Leh in Jammu and Kashmir

347. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state what speedy and other arrangements are being made to provide more speedy and cheap communication facilities to the usually out off regions like Kargil and Leh in Jammu and Kashmir ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : Yes Sir, there is already an Earth Station at Leh in Jammu and Kashmir and there is a proposal to set up a earth station at Kargil.

Survey of Mini Hydro-Electric Power Project

348. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Power Minister's Conference in August last decided that the survey of possible mini-hydro electric power project worth about Rs. 100 crores would be submitted to the Central Government by December 1982 ; and

(b) State-wise details of progress in this regard for developing an alternate source of energy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). In the Power Minister's Conference held in August 82, it was decided that the State authorities should identify and assess the potential of possible micro/small hydel schemes in their States and submit the feasibility reports to the Central Electricity Authority by 31st December 1982. Since September, 1982 project reports for 58 micro/small hydel schemes have been received from State authorities in the Central Electricity Authority. Majority of these schemes have been examined in the Central Electricity Authority and comments sent to the project authorities. These schemes would be considered for according clearance after their techno-economic feasibility is established. Details of the schemes are given at Annex-I. Also, 10 micro/small hydro-electric schemes in different States have been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority/Planning Commission since September 1982. Details of these schemes are at Annex-II.

Statement-I

List of Micro/Mini/Small Hydel Schemes received in CEA Since Sept. '82.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	State	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
Northern Region			
1.	Hanswar Nallah	J and K	2 x 0.150 + 1 x 0.300
2.	Naigad Nallah (RBC)	J and K	2 x 2
3.	Tangmarg St. I	J and K	2 x 1.33
4.	Larripora	J and K	2 x 0.75 + 1 x 1
5.	Hirpora	J and K	2 x 3 + 2 x 3
6.	Dhachigam	J and K	2 x 1
7.	Brenwar	J and K	1 x 1 + 1 x 1
1.	Sal-I	H.P.	8.25
9.	Sal-II	H.P.	2.25
10.	Dhariwal	Punjab	5 x 0.6
11.	Thuhi	Punjab	2 x 0.395
12.	Nidhampur	Punjab	2 x 0.395
13.	Rohiti	Punjab	2 x 0.395
14.	Charnawali	Rajasthan	1 x 2
15.	Jakham	Rajasthan	2 x 4.5
16.	Jaisamand	Rajasthan	1.15
17.	Sultana Mini Hydel	Rajasthan	1 x .4 + 1 x .8
18.	Pugal	Rajasthan	1 x 1.5 + 1 x 0.75
19.	R.M.C. Mahi	Rajasthan	2 x 0.4
20.	Birlaspur	Rajasthan	1 x 0.75 + 1 x 0.4 + 1 x 0.3

1	2	3	4
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Western Region

21. Chambal Canal		M.P.	4 x 0.3
22. Morand		M.P.	2 x 0.5
23. Thanwar		M.P.	2 x 0.3
24. Bhingarh		M.P.	1 x 1 + 2 x 0.5
25. Kolar		M.P.	2 x 2
26. Tawa L.B.C. (Modified)		M.P.	4 x 3
27. Kanher		Maharashtra	1 x 4
28. Dhom		Maharashtra	2 x 1
29. Talamba		Maharashtra	3 x 2
30. Panam		Gujarat	2 x 1.25
31. Dharoi		Gujarat	2 x 1
32. Dhamanganga		Gujarat	2 x 1
33. Dantiwada		Gujarat	2 x 0.850

Southern Region

Mini Hydel Plant along D-83 Canal
of Srirama Sagar at Milage :

34. 5-7-110 & 6-2-0 (Combined)		A.P.	4 x 0.4
35. 6-4-330, 6-7-110 and 7-1-220 (Combined)		A.P.	4 x 0.475
36. 9-7-385 and 10-1-110 (Combined)		A.P.	4 x 0.335
37. 12-1-0 and 12-3-334 (Combined)		A.P.	3 x 0.270
38. 14-3-390 and 14-7-500 (Combined)		A.P.	5 x 0.320
39. 16-3-121, 16-5-550 and 16-6-275 (Combined)		A.P.	4 x 0.410
40. Mini H.E. Power Station 25-26 miles of Kakatiya Canal distributory		A.P.	3 x 0.4

1	2	3	4
41.	Siruvani	T.N.	1 x 3
42.	Mini Hydel Scheme on Maddur Branch of Visveswarah Canal	Karnataka	1 x 2
43.	Mallapur	Karnataka	2 x 4.5
44.	Sirwar	Karnataka	1 x 1
45.	Power Generation scheme under Malampuzha Irrigation Project	Kerala	1 x 2.5
46.	Madupatty	Kerala	1 x 2
Eastern Region			
47.	Sone Canal (Western)	Bihar	4 x 1.65
48.	Sone Canal (Eastern)	Bihar	4 x 1
49.	Mangpoo	W.B.	4 x 1.25
50.	Lodhama-Dilpa	W.B.	4 x 1
51.	Run-Chhu	Sikkim	4 x 1.5
52.	Rimbi St. II	Sikkim	2 x 0.5
53.	Rongni-Chhu	Sikkim	3 x 1.35
54.	Myang Chhu	Sikkim	3 x 1.35
Northern-Eastern Region			
55.	Singda	Manipur	3 x 0.2
56.	Thoubal	Manipur	3 x 2.5
57.	Khuga	Manipur	3 x 0.5*
58.	Ganol	Meghalaya	2 x 0.5

* Cleared by the Central Electricity Authority.

Statement-II

*List of Micro/Mini/Small Hydel Schemes Cleared by
CEA/Planning Commission, since Sept. '82.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	State	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Nungsungkong **	Manipur	3 x 0.5
2.	Surat Garh	Rajasthan	2 x 2
3.	Booning	Manipur	2 x 0.5
4.	Abohar Canal St. I **	Punjab	3 x 0.525
5.	Potteru	Orissa	2 x 3
6.	Eastern Gandak Canal **	Bihar	3 x 5
7.	Mini Hydel at 18th mile on distributory D-83 of Kakatiya Canal	A.P.	3 x 0.5
8.	Karnah	J and K	2 x 1
9.	Kargil	J and K	3 x 1.25
10.	Khuga	Manipur	3 x 0.5

** Approved by Planning Commission.

Pilferage of Coal-Maha

349. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the articles published in the Hindustan Times, Delhi of June 17 and 18, 1983 reporting illegal mining, pilferage of coal, violent style of functioning of irregularities and financial bunglings not in the Mafia dominated Dhanbad coal belt but in coal fields in general and in Central Coalfields Ltd. in particular ;

(b) what are the malpractices pointed out and what are Government's findings thereabout ; and

(c) estimated annual loss due to the above malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

देश में बाल श्रमिक

350. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बाल श्रमिक कितने हैं ;

(ख) राज्यवार उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;
और

(ग) इन बाल श्रमिकों में लड़के और लड़की श्रमिकों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

Allotment of Gas connections to persons Registered at Alka Flames, Anand Niketan, Market, New Delhi

352. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3860 on 22nd March, 1983 regarding registration for L.P. Gas connections with M/s. Alka Flames, Anand Niketan, New Delhi and state ;

(a) The progress made so far in the matter of allotment of gas connections to the persons registered at Alka Flames, Anand Niketan, Market, New Delhi as far back as February, 1979 by transferring them to the new distributors, which were to come up by June, 1983 ;

(b) whether he is aware of the hardship being caused to these persons when most of others registered in other South Delhi colonies in later period have since been given the connections ; and

(c) how he proposes to afford relief to these wait-listed persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Another distributors, Mrs. Padma Negi, has been appointed to serve this area and it will take over the waiting list of M/s. Alka Flames. Efforts are also being made to transfer some waiting list to the dealer of BPCL/HPCL in the area.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Efforts are being made to commission the new distributorship allotted to Mrs. Padma Negi, by Oct., 1983 and clear the waiting list progressively to remove the disparity in different areas of Delhi. The late commissioning of the agency has been due to delay in obtaining the approval of various authorities and procuring a suitable showroom.

T.V. Station at Bangalore

353. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in putting up a full-fledged T.V. Station at Bangalore in Karnataka ;

(b) whether the proposed expansion plan of T.V. network in the various parts of the country also covers Hubli in Karnataka ; and

(c) if so, how long will it take to bring Hubli in the network ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Equipment for the proposed full-fledged T.V. Centre has been ordered. Building plans have been finalised and estimates sanctioned. Construction of building and tower have been delayed due to the delay in the availability of the site. However, an interim Transmitting set up has been functioning since 1-11-1981. Besides, an interim studio set up is also proposed to be set up with limited production and telecast of local Kannada programme.

(b) and (c). A low power T.V. Relay Centre is proposed to be set up at Hubli/Dharwad during the VI Plan period.

Microwave Link Between Jullundur and Hamirpur in H.P.

354. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work for the installation of the Microwave link between Jullundur and Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh has since been taken in hand ;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard and the likely date by which it would be completed along with the estimated cost of the Project ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the date by which the work would be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. No Microwave scheme has been planned between Jullundur and Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh).

Constitution of Postal Advisory Committee for H.P.

355. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Postal Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh has since been constituted ;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee alongwith the tenure of office and the date on which it has been constituted ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this delay in the constitution of the Committee alongwith the date on which previous Committee ceased to function ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The term of the previous Committee expired on 31.12.1980. Some of the name of the Members could not be finalised earlier. It is expected to be reconstituted very shortly.

Printing of Latest Edition of Telegraph Guide

356. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) which is the latest edition of the Telegraph Guide printed by Government ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to print a new edition ;

(c) if so, by what time would the new edition be printed ; and

(d) the reasons of delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The latest editions of both the Volumes of the Telegraph Guide, viz. Vol. I and Vol. II, are of the year 1979.

(b) Not at present.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Consultancy Firms Appointed by Ministry's various Departments

357. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public undertakings and statutory bodies attached to the Departments of Coal, Power and Petroleum and the Central Electricity Authority, etc. have appointed a number of international and Indian consultancy firms on specific projects and as general consultants ; and

(b) whether he will lay a statement on the Table of the House listing all such

Consultant firms, full addresses with names of Chief Executives and Resident Executives, job specifications, amount of fee etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Details of Companies/Firms/Trusts etc.
of DCM Shriram Group**

358. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The names of companies firms/trust/body corporate constituting the DCM Shriram Group, the paid-up equity capital and total assets of each company during the last three years along with nature of business of each Company ;

(b) the particulars of persons belonging to the managing family of this group along with the latest equity capital held by each individual in each company of the group ;

(c) the value of equity capital held by firms, trusts, other body corporate and each company of this group in all companies belonging to this group ; and

(d) whether attention of Government has been drawn to corporate advertisement on page 70-71 of "India Today" of 30 June, 1983 and the reasons why some companies and other bodies listed as Shriram enterprises are not included in Shriram Group ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Statement I is laid on the Table of the House showing the paid-up capital, total assets and nature of business of each company registered under the MRTP Act and belonging to the Shriram Industrial House for 1979, 1980 and 1981. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-6732/83).

(b) and (c). The desired information is not readily available.

(d) Attention of the Government has been drawn to the advertisement referred to in the question. Of the 17 enterprises mentioned in the advertisement, 10 registered as undertakings under the MRTP Act, including Usha Sales P. Ltd., now known as Usha International Ltd. The following 7 enterprises are not included in the House, as these are not registered as undertakings under the MRTP Act :

1. Hindustan Vacuum Glass Ltd.
2. Shriram Needle Bearings Ltd.
3. Shri Ram Education Foundation.
4. Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research.
5. Shriram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Resources.
6. Shriram Bhartiya Kala Kendra.
7. Shriram Centre for Art and Culture.

**Representations by Soda Ash Manufacturers
and Consumers**

359. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of representations have been received by Government from the manufacturers and consumers of soda ash on various aspects of the industry like capacity, production, imports, distribution and pricing ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have set up a High Powered Committee on Soda Ash, comprising the representatives of producers and major consumers alongwith officials from concerned Ministries/ Departments of Government of India to go into, *inter-alia* these aspects of soda ash industry.

Coal Production in BCCL

360. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) average production of Coal in BCCL per day in December 1982 with the area-wise break-up ;

(b) same on 16-1-1983, 17-1-1983, 18-1-1983 and 19-1-1983, facts in details ;

(c) total man-power in the BCCL and the attendance on the above four days, piece rated and time rated ; separately with the area-wise break-up ;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the workers were on strike on 17-1-1983, 18-1-1983 and 19-1-1983 while BCCL gave publicity to the opposite ; and

(e) if so, steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Strike in B.C.C.L.

361. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the expenditure made by the BCCL in combating the three days strike in the collieries from 17 to 19 January, 1983 for transport, food and press advertisement, etc. with date-wise and item-wise break-up ;

(b) whether there remains any provision in the Company's budget for such expenditure, if so, facts in details quoting these provisions ; and

(c) reasons for incurring such expenditure without meeting the worker's demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The date and itemwise break-up of expenditure incurred during the strike period are as under :

(Rs. in thousands)

Date	Food	Transport	Publicity	Misc. expenditure
15.1.83	—	33	—	—
16.1.83	5	7	—	—
17.1.83	158	51	1	—
18.1.83	281	77	4	3
19.1.83	125	44	—	—
20.1.83	1	32	—	—
21.1.83	—	28	—	6
	570	272	5	9

(b) Such expenditure is unforeseen and this is being met from the provision made under the head 'MISC. EXPENSES' of the Company's budget.

(c) The demands of workers were under consideration of the JBCCI. The expenditure as above was incurred to maintain law and order, safeguard Government properties and to protect willing workers.

Use of Grab Bucket Unloader at Cochin Port

362. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that contrary to the assurance in the house on 22nd March, 1983, the grab bucket unloader to be used at Cochin port is likely to have spillage resulting in considerable pollution caused by spilled phosphate and sulphur ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revise their earlier decision to use the grab bucket unloader at the Cochin port in the interest of preventing pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b). The supplier has indicated that the spillage from the grab bucket will be only 0.0005% after some alterations in design. FACT is in the process of obtaining suitable guarantees from the suppliers and their associates to make sure of this before placing orders.

Introduction of Anti-Dowry Bill

363. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Parliamentary Committee had examined various aspects of law connected with the problem of dowry and whether its report had been tabled in the House ;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the report and framed legislation

on the basis of committee's recommendations ; and

(c) if so, when will the legislation be brought before the House ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Report of the Committee has been forwarded to the State Governments/Union territory Administrations for their comments. The comments are still awaited from a number of State Governments/Union territory Administrations. The examination of the Report (in the light of the comments received so far) has been completed and a tentative draft Bill has been prepared. The Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament towards the end of the current session.

Minimum Wages in various Sectors

364. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2728 on 15 March, 1983 regarding minimum wages in various sectors and state the present minimum wages for various sectors in each State and Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : A statement showing the names of the scheduled employments and the minimum rates of wages in respect of the lowest paid group of workers in respect of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mizoram, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6733/83]. Up-to-date information in respect of other States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**Work Load and Strength of Employees
in Head Post Office of Ghaziabad**

365. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7886 on 19 April, 1983 regarding work-load and strength of employees in Head Post Office of Ghaziabad and state :

(a) work-load and strength of the following categories of employees in the Head Post Office of Ghaziabad at the time of its inception (i) Post Master and Clerks, (ii) Postmen, (iii) Packers, (iv) Sanitation staff and (v) Sorting staff ;

(b) when was Ghaziabad converted into a district and what is the comparative work-load now ; and

(c) proportional increase in the strength of each of the categories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). Reply is as per statement enclosed. In reply to Parliament Question No. 7886 an Assurance was given in the House that the information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House. The Assurance has since been fulfilled within the stipulated period.

Statement

(a) Work load and strength of various categories of employees in Ghaziabad Head Post Office at the time of its inception is as under :

Name of the category	Name of posts	Workload in hours
(a) Postmaster (Higher Selection Grade-I) Rs. 700-900	1	7 hrs 30 mts.
(b) Clerks (Postal Assistants)	25	187 hrs. 30 mts.
(c) Postmen (including Head Postmen)	16	127 hrs. 30 mts.
(d) Packers	2	15 hrs.
(e) Sanitation	Part-time	5 hrs.
(f) Sorting (Postmen)	1	7 hrs. 30 mts.

(b) Ghaziabad was converted into a District on 14th November, 1976. The comparative work load now is as under :

Name of the Category	Work load in hours
(a) Postmaster (Gazetted Group 'B') Rs. 650-1200	2200 pts (Workload of Gazetted postmaters is measured in terms of points fixed for various jobs).
Clerks (Postal Assistants)	442 hrs. 30 mts.
(b) Postmen (including Head Postmen)	262 hrs. 30 mts.
(c) Packers	72 hrs.
(d) Sanitation	15 hrs. 15 mts. (one full time)
(e) Sorting (Postmen)	60 hrs.

(c) Proportional increase in each of the categories is as under :

Name of the category	Proportional increase in Nos.
(a) Postmaster	Upgraded from Higher Selection Grade-I i.e. Rs. 700-900 scale to Postmasters' Service Group 'B' i.e. Rs. 650-1200.
Clerk (Postal Assistants)	34 (increase is over 100%)
(b) Postmen (including Head Postmen)	18 (increase is over 100%)
(c) Packers	5 (increase is 200%).
(d) Sanitation	1 (increase is 100%).
(e) Sorting (Postmen)	2 (increase is 200%).

Complaints Regarding Quality of Coal Supplied to Power Station

366. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain complaints in regard to the quality of coal supplied to power stations and slabs and stones are dispatched to power stations in place of coal ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases brought to the notice of the Government during the year 1982-83 ;

(c) the amount paid as compensation to the power houses ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to check the consignment of coal before dispatch ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) A number of complaints regarding the quality of coal as well as the receipt of oversized coal and presence of extraneous material, excessive quantity of shales and stones in coal supplied to thermal power stations have been received.

(b) As per these complaints, during the

year 1982-83, 11 collieries operating under various coal companies supplied to 10 thermal power stations, coal with high ash content and low calorific value and 54 collieries supplied oversized coal to 11 thermal power stations.

(c) Payments for coal are made by the power houses either on the declared grades of coal or on the results of joint sampling. The question of any compensation being paid to the power houses by the coal companies does not arise.

(d) The coal companies have been given specific instructions to exercise strict supervision over the loading so as to ensure that over-sized coal or extraneous material are not loaded in wagons along with coal. A programme of installation of coal handling plants is being implemented in a phased manner in the coal mines to ensure that only screened and sized coal is supplied to consumers. In addition, power houses have been requested to post their representative at the loading points to ensure that loading is done as per specification. Joint sampling and inspection of coal by coal companies and power stations authorities is in vogue with limited number of power houses. A decision has been taken to extend this practice in respect of total coal despatches to power sector.

Installation of Another Electronic Digital Telephone Exchange Equipment Factory in the Country

367. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to install another factory for making electronic digital telephone exchange equipment in the country ;

(b) if so, the site selected and by when the said factory is likely to be established and start functioning ; and

(c) what will be the capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At Bangalore ; it is likely to be established and start functioning by the beginning of the next five year plan.

(c) The ultimate capacity of the factory is 5 lakh lines per year.

Demand of Bulk Drugs and Formulations

368. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the demand of bulk drugs and formulations annually in the country ;

(b) the production made during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(c) the amount spent as input of bulk drugs and formulations during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(d) the target fixed for the manufacture of these drugs within the country during Sixth Plan period ; and

(e) what steps are being taken to achieve the target ?

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The Annual plan production targets of bulk drugs and formulations are as below :

(Rs. in crores)

	Bulk Drugs	Formulations
1981-82	280	1350
1982-83	325	1425

(b) Production of bulk drugs and formulations during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as under :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Production of	
	Bulk Drug	Drug Formulation
1981-82	289	1430
1982-83 (estimated)	325	1545

(c) Various inputs go into the production of bulk drugs and formulations. It is difficult to identify the value of these inputs. However, value of Bulk drugs going into formulations is about Rs. 394 crores during 1981-82 and estimated to be about Rs. 440.5 crores in 1982-83.

(d) Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals had estimated that the indigenous production of bulk drugs and formulations at the end of the sixth plan should be Rs. 665 crores and Rs. 2450 crores respectively. These demand projections were anticipated on the basis on the projected growth rates. In the light of actual consumption during the last three years, sixth plan demand targets of individual drugs are found to be somewhat overpitched or underpitched. To arrive at more realistic targets a mid term review is being undertaken.

(e) Government have taken the following steps to achieve the targets :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

- (i) A large number of industrial approvals have been granted and their implementation is closely monitored and steps taken to resolve problems if any, in implementation.
- (ii) Steps are being taken to increase production of bulk drugs and formulations in the Public Sector by improving the capacity utilisation.
- (iii) The schemes for automatic growth, recognition of installed capacity and the scheme for re-endorsement of higher capacities based on the best production performance have been extended to the drug industry, subject to certain conditions. Additional measures, if any needed will be taken to achieve the production targets.

न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम की सूची में संशोधन

369. श्री रामाधतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम की अनुसूची में कोई संशोधन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने भी इस प्रकार के संशोधन किए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :

(क) से (घ) प्रारम्भ में 13 नियोजनों को (भाग-I में 12 और भाग II में एक) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम की अनुसूची में शामिल किया गया था। अधिनियम की धारा 27 में संबंधित सरकार को अनुसूची के किसी भाग में किसी नियोजन को शामिल करने का अधिकार दिया गया है जिसके बारे में उसकी राय है कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों को अधिनियम के अधीन निर्धारित किया जाए और

तत्पश्चात् अनुसूची को राज्य को लागू होने पर तदनुसार संशोधित समझा जाएगा। इन अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अधिनियम की अनुसूची में अब तक 34 नियोजनों को शामिल किया है, जिसकी सूची संलग्न है (अनुबन्ध-I) इसी प्रकार राज्य सरकारों ने भी न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम की अनुसूची में कई नियोजनों को शामिल किया है। न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले नियोजनों की संख्या के बारे में राज्य-वार उपलब्ध सूचना देने वाली सूची भी संलग्न है (अनुबन्ध-II)।

विवरण-I

न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम की अनुसूची में शामिल किए गए अनुसूचित नियोजनों के बारे में है।

1. भवनों के अनुरक्षण में नियोजन।
2. धावनपथों (रनवेज) के निर्माण और अनुरक्षण में नियोजन।
3. जिप्सम खानों में नियोजन।
4. बाराइटिस खानों में नियोजन।
5. बाक्साइट खानों में नियोजन।
6. मैंगनीज खानों में नियोजन।
7. चीनी मिट्टी खानों में नियोजन।
8. कायनाइट खानों में नियोजन।
9. तांबा खानों में नियोजन।
10. मृत्तिका (क्ले) खानों में नियोजन।
11. पत्थर खानों में नियोजन।
12. सफेद मिट्टी खानों में नियोजन।
13. अग्निसह मिट्टी खानों में नियोजन।
14. गेरू खानों में नियोजन।

15. सेलखड़ी खानों (जिनमें सोप-स्टोन और टैल्क उत्पादन शामिल है) में नियोजन।	बिहार	62
16. ऐस्बेस्टोस खानों में नियोजन।	गुजरात	48
17. क्वार्टजाइट खानों में नियोजन।	हरियाणा	40
18. क्रोमाइट खानों में नियोजन।	हिमाचल प्रदेश	11
19. क्वार्टज खानों में नियोजन।	जम्मू व कश्मीर	15
20. सिलिका खानों में नियोजन।	कर्नाटक	52
21. मैंगनेसाइट खानों में नियोजन।	केरल	44
22. ग्रेफाइट खानों में नियोजन।	मध्यप्रदेश	27
23. फेलस्पार खानों में नियोजन।	महाराष्ट्र	54
24. रेडआक्साइड खानों में नियोजन।	मणिपुर	17
25. लेटराइट खानों में नियोजन।	मेघालय	17
26. डोलोमाइट खानों में नियोजन।	नागालैण्ड	4
27. लौह अयस्क खानों में नियोजन।	उड़ीसा	65
28. ग्रेनाइट खानों में नियोजन।	पंजाब	40
29. वोलफ्राम खानों में नियोजन।	राजस्थान	30
30. मैंगनेटाइट खानों में नियोजन।	तमिलनाडू	50
31. हेमाटाइट खानों में नियोजन।	त्रिपुरा	6
32. राक फासफेट खानों में नियोजन।	उत्तर प्रदेश	50
33. रेलों, गृह्स शैड, गोदी और पत्तनों में माल लादने और उतारने में नियोजन।	पश्चिम बंगाल	47
34. रेलों में ऐंशपिट साफ करने में नियोजन।	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	7
	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1

विवरण-।।

राज्य क्षेत्रों में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आये रोजगारों की संख्या के बारे में है।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश	40	चण्डीगढ़	36
असम	36	दादरा और नागर हवेली	43
		दिल्ली	27
		गोवा, दमन और दीव	16
		लक्ष्यद्वीप	4
		पांडिचेरी	8

देश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार सुविधाओं का विस्तार

370. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

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

(ग) उसमें लाभान्वित होने वाले आदिवासियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० एन० गाडगील) : (क) जी हां। योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

(ख) इस बारे में ब्यौरा अनुबंध-एक में दिया गया है।

(ग) आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों को, आदिवासियों सहित, इस योजना से लाभ होगा।

विवरण

जनजातीय इलाकों में दूरसंचार सुविधाओं की मंजूरी देने से संबंधित नीति

एक. निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर, जिन्हें 'कैटेगरी स्टेशन' कहा जाता है, दूरसंचार सुविधायें हानि की कोई भी सीमा तथा न्यूनतम अनुमानित राजस्व की कोई भी शर्त निश्चित किए बगैर प्रदान की जाती है :

(1) जिला मुख्यालय, उप-मंडल, तहसील, उप-तहसील तथा व्लाक।

(2) 2500 और अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले स्थान।

दो. आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में निम्नलिखित 'कैटेगरी स्टेशनों' में भी यदि अनुमानित राजस्व वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का कम-से-कम 15 प्रतिशत हो, तो यह सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है :

(1) ऐसे स्थान जहां सब-इंस्पेक्टर, पुलिस अथवा उससे बड़े अधिकारी के अधीन कोई पुलिस स्टेशन हो।

(2) इधर-उधर बिखरे स्थान (मौजूदा तारघर और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन से क्रमशः 20 कि०मी० और 40 कि०मी० के घेरे से दूर)।

(3) पर्यटन/तीर्थ केन्द्र, कृषि/सिंचाई/विद्युत परियोजना स्थल और नगर-क्षेत्र।

तीन. जनसंख्या संबंधी आंकड़ों पर विचार करते समय, जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के मामले में जहां किसी केन्द्रीय ग्राम से 10 किलोमीटर के घेरे के अन्तर्गत आने वाले ग्राम समूह की जनसंख्या पर विचार किया जाता है। छूट की इस शर्त के अंतर्गत कोई भी दो सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन/संयुक्त डाक-तारघर एक-दूसरे से क्रमशः 10/8 किलोमीटर की दूरी के भीतर नहीं खोले जा सकते।

चार. सभी अन्य स्थान, जो उपर्युक्त श्रेणियों (कैटेगरी) में नहीं आते वहां भी किराया और गारंटी के आधार पर संयुक्त डाक-तारघर प्रदान किए जा सकते हैं।

पांच. उपर्युक्त नीति को हाल ही में (दिसम्बर, 1982) और अधिक उदार बनाया गया है और इसके लिए यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन/संयुक्त डाक तारघर स्थानिक वितरण आधार पर प्रदान किए जाएं बशर्ते कि साज-सामान और वित्तीय साधन उपलब्ध रहें। हानि उठाकर भी लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन/संयुक्त डाक तारघर (तार सुविधा सहित) खोलने के बारे में विभाग की नीति का तो पालन किया ही जाता रहेगा, पर इसके

साथ-साथ देश के अधिकांश रिहायशी क्षेत्रों के 5 किलोमीटर की सीमा में दूरसंचार सुविधा प्रदान करने के कार्य को भी एक नीति लक्ष्य के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया है जिसे चालू वर्ष में शुरू करके 1990 तक उत्तरोत्तर प्राप्त किया जाना है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए समूचे देश को 5 किलोमीटर भुजा के षड्भुज आकार के क्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया जाएगा। प्रत्येक षड्भुज के गांवों का पता लगाया जाएगा और वहां के प्रमुख गांवों में एक लम्बी दूरी का सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर/संयुक्त डाक तारघर खोला जाएगा। इससे समूचे देश में दूरसंचार सुविधा समान रूप से प्रदान की जा सकेगी। अभी तक जिस नीति का पालन किया जा रहा है उसमें जनसंख्या और न्यूनतम राजस्व की जो शर्तें हैं, उन्हें भी समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

Installation of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Ghazipur

371. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether electronic telephone exchange is proposed to be installed at Ghazipur in U.P. keeping in view the backwardness of that place ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work is to be started in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : An electronic exchange is proposed to be installed at Ghazipur under the Plan of automatisisation of manual exchanges in District Headquarters.

(b) The work is expected to start during the current 5 year Plan (1980-85).

वाराणसी में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र

372. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

वाराणसी में दूरदर्शन का रिले केन्द्र कब तक काम शुरू कर देगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : वाराणसी में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र 1984-85 के दौरान चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

Loss of Industrial Products due to Lock-Outs

373. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of losses of industrial production from 1 April, 1982 to 30 June, 1983 in the country due to lock-outs and strikes ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to create good relations between the labourers and the management ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Information relating to production loss due to strikes and lockouts is maintained by calendar years. According to information received in Labour Bureau, production losses for the year 1982 and for the first four months of 1983 (January-April) are provisionally estimated at Rs. 243.91 crores and Rs. 37.64 crores respectively.

(b) Employer-Employee relationships could be improved by the managements and the labour unions alike developing a mutual and reciprocal relationship rooted in right approaches and attitudes while seeking settlements of Industrial Disputes. With this in view, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides for the participation of elected representatives of workmen in bi-partite Works Committees in Industrial Undertakings employing 100 or more workmen. Since 1970, statutory schemes have been introduced for the appointment of workmen directors on the Boards of Directors on nationalised Banks and selected Public Sec-

tor Undertakings. Schemes also exist for the participation of workers at the shop-floor and plant levels. Conciliation and adjudication machineries at the Centre and in the States are also being activated and strengthened for early settlement of disputes.

Setting up of a Committee on Wage Policy

374. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a committee on wage policy ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, a proposal is presently under consideration of the Government. Decision is expected to be taken soon.

Opening of Post Offices in North Bengal

375. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in North Bengal, Government are lagging behind in its promise regarding opening of the post offices in villages which have population of 5000 and in hilly areas 2000 ;

(b) if so, how much time will it take to fulfil this promise ;

(c) whether it is also not a fact that each Tea Garden in North Bengal by itself is entitled to have its own post office taking into consideration its population ; and

(d) the reasons for delay in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. No assurance has been given by Government that villages with a population

of 5000 and 2000 in hilly areas are to be provided with post offices. The Departmental norms besides population, also cover the distance from the nearest post office and the ratio between cost and income of the post office. Within these parameters and subject to availability of Plan targets, the Postal development is being done in a continuous manner from year to year.

(c) and (d). Proposals for post offices in such of the Tea Gardens which were found justified as per the prescribed norms were accepted and they have been provided with post offices.

Inclusion of Kurukh in broadcasting media

376. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in North Bengal among the tribals, the number of Uraons is greater ;

(b) if so, why Siliguri and Kurseong Centres of A.I.R. neglect Kurukh in the broadcasting media ;

(d) do Government propose to include Kurukh in the broadcasting media with immediate effect ;

(d) if so, when ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (e). The population of Uraon tribe (Kurukh) in the 5 districts of North Bengal is only 3.15% of the total population of these districts. As per Government Policy, programmes in a particular dialect/language, other than the principal language of the service area, are broadcast when the number of people speaking that dialect/language is 5% or more of the total population in the service area. There is, therefore, no justification for broadcasting any separate pro-

gramme in this dialect from A.I.R., Siliguri and Kurseong. However, folk songs in Kurukh, as also in other dialects spoken in the area are included in the folk music programme broadcast by A.I.R., Siliguri.

Criteria for Setting up AIR and TV Centre

377. SHRI MOTILAL HASDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the criteria followed for setting up a AIR Station and TV centre ; and

(b) details thereof ?

The DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Selection of places for setting up a Radio Station or a T.V. Centre takes into account various factors, such as, extent of coverage to rural and urban population, service to border areas, remote and backward areas, coverage of large segment of working class/industrial population, availability of programme production and programme linking facilities and other infrastructure. The needs of places of cultural, historical and industrial importance are also taken into account. This is further subject to availability of resources and relative priorities of projects.

2. There are, at present, 86 radio stations and 41 T.V. centres in the country.

Proposal to buy Computer for Processing Seismic Data

378. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to buy a computer for processing its large seismic data ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its use and cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission's proposal to buy a computer for processing its seismic data is under consideration by the Government.

Discontinuance of Scheme to Produce Ration Card for Getting Gas Connections

379. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hereafter it will not be essential to produce ration card for getting gas connection as announced by the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration ; and

(b) if so, what are the insinuating reasons for doing away with the ration card and what will be its repercussions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reason for discontinuing the practice of producing ration card for obtaining gas connection is to reduce the pressure on the Civil Supplies Department by ensuring that ration cards are asked for and issued only to those persons desirous of lifting essential commodities. Since this is only a recent decision its possible repercussions are under study.

Power Plants Operated by Central or State Government Bodies

380. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) names of those Thermal Hydel, Oil and Nuclear Power Plants which are wholly or partially owned or operated by Central or State Government bodies or Corporations in the country ;

(b) the rated capacity of each one of them and each one's capacity utilisation in each of the last 3 years and in the current year ;

(c) each unit's profits or losses earned in the same period ; and

(d) which of the category of power plants mentioned in (a) is showing the most unsatisfactory performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Station-wise details of capacity and capacity utilisation during the last three years and current year is attached at Annexure-1. The capacity utilisation of thermal and nuclear power stations depends on a number of factors like pattern of demand peak support available from hydro stations, quality of fuelage and condition of equipment, quality of operation and maintenance etc. Hydro power stations are generally designed to provide peak support and the pattern of generation varies with the seasons. Therefore, capacity utilisation is not a good parameter for judging the performance of hydro power stations.

(c) The accounts of the State Electricity Boards are presently being prepared generally as required under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. It is normal practice of the State Electricity Board to prepare the profit and loss accounts of the Electricity Board as a whole and not for individual unit/power station. Central Electricity Authority has worked out from the audited accounts of the State Electricity Board figures of profits and losses upto 31.3.1981. Profits/losses of the different Electricity Boards for the year 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 is given in statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6734/83].

(d) Stations showing the low capacity utilisation factor as compared to National average are also shown in statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6734/83].

Power Shortage Causes Loss in Industrial Production

381. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that President of Indian Chambers of Commerce approached Government or has given a press statement that power shortage in most of the State is causing a loss of Rs. 12,000 crores in industrial production yearly ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. There have been press reports to this effect. Loss in Industrial Production is caused by several factors only one of them being the shortage of power. It would not be possible to identify and precisely quantify the extent of production loss due only to power shortage.

(b) In order to improve the power availability in the country, a programme was drawn out to instal an additional generating capacity of about 19,666 MW during the Sixth Five Year Plan out of which about 14,000 MW plus is expected to be commissioned during the Plan by expediting the commissioning of the new projects. Efforts are also being made to further improve the performance of thermal power stations and increase thermal generation by carrying out necessary modifications in the existing power stations. Regional load despatch centres are also being established and inter-State/inter-Regional transmission lines are being strengthened to enable the power systems in the country to operate in an integrated manner and enable the exchanges of power in emergency conditions.

Non-Uniformity of Agricultural Labourers Wages

382. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wages for agricultural labourers are different in different States ;

(b) when the cost of living index is same for the whole of the country, whether Government would like to introduce uniformity in this regard ;

(c) whether any exercise has been made in this regard and the opinion of the State Governments sought, and if so, the reaction in this regard ; and

(d) if such an exercise has not been made, whether Government would like to do the same, and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The criteria for fixation of minimum rates of wages have not been laid down in the Minimum Wages Act. The appropriate Governments take into account several factors in determining the rates of minimum wages viz. the needs of workers, prevalent rates of wages in the area, consumer price index number etc. Although an all India consumer price index is compiled at the Centre, it does not follow that the price level is same throughout the country. Further, there are also State-wise consumer price indices which may differ from State to State with the result that there are variations in the rates of wages for the same employment in different States.

(c) and (d). Fixation of minimum wages in agriculture depends upon local conditions, state of economic development of the State, fertility of soil, irrigation facilities, type of land and demand and supply factors. Minimum rates of wages are, therefore, bound to differ. The Government has, therefore, no proposal under consideration to introduce uniformity in the minimum rates of wages in respect of agricultural workers.

Sharing of power from various Projects by Punjab and Haryana

383. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is sharing of power from Beas Project unit I and II between Punjab and Haryana but no such allocation has yet been made in the power to be generated from other projects including Thein Dam, Anandpur Sahib Hydel Scheme, Mukerian Hydel Project, Upper Bari Doab Canal Stage-II, Shahpur Kandi Project which are under various stages of construction utilising surplus Ravi-Beas waters in spite of number of meetings held between the State Governments and Government of India ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in setting the issue ; what are the tentative proposals of Government of India in this regard and will interests of Haryana be duly safeguarded ;

(c) have Haryana Government submitted any memorandum to the Government of India/Cabinet Secretary in this behalf ; and

(d) if so, the result and the details of the deadlock ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The State Govts. of Haryana, Rajasthan, H.P., J and K, as also of Punjab have submitted memoranda regarding their claims in respect of the projects mentioned. Discussions are continuing and the matter should get sorted out in course of time.

T.V. Relay Centre at Kodaikanal

384. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the erection and the supply of steel latticed tower by the DGS and D for the Television Relay Centre at Kodaikanal have been completed ; and

(b) if so, by what time this centre is likely to be commissioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPA-

RTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Order for erection and supply of steel latticed tower has been placed. Its supply and erection are expected to be completed during 1984-85. The centre is expected to be commissioned during this period.

S.T.D. Facilities in Tirunelveli and Nagercoil Telephone Exchanges

385. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to provide S.T.D. facilities in Telephone Exchanges of Tirunelveli and Nagercoil ; and

(b) by what time these facilities will be available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) S.T.D. facilities have been provided at Tirunelveli from 25-3-83 and at Nagercoil from 28.3.83.

नए उपभोक्ताओं को गैस कनेक्शनों के आबंटन हेतु योजना

386. श्री भीमसिंह :

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्री बापू साहिब पारुलेकर :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष के नए उपभोक्ताओं को घरेलू गैस कनेक्शन देने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष ऐसे कुल कितने कनेक्शन दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सिलेन्डरों की सप्लाई

न होने के कारण नए गैस कनेक्शनों का आबंटन करने में कुछ कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

(घ) उक्त संदर्भ में इस वर्ष सिलेन्डरों के उत्पादन की स्थिति क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) तेल उद्योग की 1983-84 के दौरान घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं को 16 लाख नये गैस कनेक्शन जारी करने की योजना है ।

(ग) हालांकि सिलेन्डरों की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता के कारण कनेक्शनों को जारी करने में कुछ कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, अपर्याप्त भण्डार तथा परिवहन सुविधाओं, बाँट-लिंग संयंत्र, डीलरों के तन्त्र-जाल (नैट-वर्क) इत्यादि जैसे कुछ अन्य कारण भी हैं जिन पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ।

(घ) 1983-84 के दौरान लगभग 34 लाख सिलेन्डरों के कुल उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है ।

रुग्ण तेल कुओं को पुनर्जीवित करने हेतु रूस से करार

387. श्री भीम सिंह :

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्री बापू साहिब पारुलेकर :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रुग्ण तेल कुओं को पुनर्जीवित करने हेतु हाल में रूस के साथ कोई करार हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है ;

(ग) देश में इस समय कितने रुग्ण तेल कुएं हैं और वे कहां-कहां हैं ; और

(घ) इस करार के परिणामस्वरूप तेल के उत्पादन में कुल कितनी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) तेल की खोज तथा उत्पादन में सोवियत संघ तथा भारत के सहयोग में वृद्धि पर संलेख में, जिस पर सोवियत संघ के तेल उद्योग मंत्रालय के उप-मंत्री के नेतृत्व में प्रतिनिधिमंडल की यात्रा के दौरान दिनांक 13-6-83 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे, अपेक्षित उपकरण सहित 2 और सोवियत वर्क ओवर दलों की प्रतिनियुक्ति का प्रस्ताव सम्मिलित किया गया था। यह रुग्ण कूपों के पुनरुत्थान के लिए दिनांक 16-10-1981 को हस्ताक्षर की गई पहली वर्क-ओवर सर्विस संविदा के अनुरूप थी।

(ग) दिनांक 1-4-1983 को देश में रुग्ण कूपों की संख्या 533 थी जिसमें से 194 असम में, 336 गुजरात में तथा 3 कूप अपतट क्षेत्र में थे।

(घ) उत्पादन करने वाले कुछ प्रतिशत कूप तेल कूपों के उत्पादन जीवन के दौरान रुग्ण हो जाते हैं तथा इन रुग्ण कूपों की मरम्मत तथा सर्विसिंग की आवश्यकता होती है। इस कारण

रुग्ण कूपों से उत्पादन को बढ़े हुए उत्पादन में शामिल नहीं किया जा सकता है।

सेन्सर बोर्ड द्वारा पास की गई फिल्में

388. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड द्वारा कितनी फिल्में पास की गई हैं ;

(ख) कितनी फिल्मों में बोर्ड द्वारा कुछ अंश काटे गए थे ; और

(ग) ऐसी कितनी फिल्में हैं ; जिनके संबंध में उक्त अवधि के दौरान दायर किए गए मामले न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) ऐसा अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य फीचर फिल्मों के बारे में सूचना चाहते हैं। केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड आंकड़े कलेन्डर वर्ष-वार रखता है। बोर्ड द्वारा वर्ष 1982 और वर्ष 1983 की प्रथम तिमाही के दौरान पास की गई फीचर फिल्मों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

भारतीय फीचर फिल्में	विदेशी फीचर फिल्में	कुल
1982	763	174
1983	165	35
(जनवरी-मार्च)		200

(ख) बोर्ड द्वारा जिन फिल्मों में कुछ अंश काटे गए उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :

भारतीय फीचर फिल्में	विदेशी फीचर फिल्में	कुल
1982	442	47
1983	60	6
(जनवरी-मार्च)		66

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान ऐसी चार फिल्मों रही जिनके संबंध में मुकदमे, जिनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार/केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड एक पक्षवार के रूप में है, न्यायालय में लम्बित हैं।

आकाशवाणी इन्दौर में रिक्तियां

389. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्दौर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में इस समय कुल कितने तथा कौन-कौन से पद हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं और उन्हें भरने के लिए की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) विभिन्न कार्यात्मक समूहों में पदों और रिक्तियों की वर्तमान संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

	कुल पद	रिक्त पद
1. स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों सहित कार्यक्रम संबंधी पद	66	12
2. इंजीनियरी पद	31	2
3. समूह 'घ' के पदों सहित प्रशासनिक पद	78	7
कुल	175	21

रिक्त पदों को विभिन्न पद्धतियों अर्थात् रोजगार कार्यालय, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, विज्ञापन द्वारा सीधी भर्ती, विभागीय पदोन्नति, आदि के द्वारा भरा जाता है। इस संबंध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई पहले ही शुरू कर दी गई है।

Restructuring of EPF Organisation

390. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to completely restructure the Employees Provident Fund Organisation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) A proposal to decentralise the work relating to maintenance of the provident fund accounts of the establishments employing 500 or more persons is before the Government.

(b) The details are yet to be worked out.

बंधुआ मजदूर प्रथा से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान तथा गांधी शांति प्रतिष्ठान की रिपोर्ट

391. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांधी शांति प्रतिष्ठान तथा राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान ने एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है जिसका सम्बन्ध बन्धुओं मजदूर प्रथा से है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त रिपोर्ट की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा ; और

(घ) उसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) नई दिल्ली के गांधी शांति

प्रतिष्ठान और राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान दोनों ने 1978-79 में 10 राज्यों अर्थात् आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश में बंधुआ श्रम पद्धति की विद्यमानता के बारे में संयुक्त नमूना सर्वेक्षण किया। यह सर्वेक्षण इस उद्देश्य के लिए चुने गए उपर्युक्त 10 राज्यों में कुल 4,50,119 ग्रामों में से किए गए न्यादर्श नमूने पर आधारित था। अन्त में 4,50,119 गांवों में से 1000 गांव चुने गये थे। प्रत्येक राज्य के ग्रामों की संगणना सूची में से न्यादर्श संख्या से प्रारम्भ होने वाला प्रत्येक 450वां ग्राम सर्वेक्षण के लिए चुना गया था। सर्वेक्षण ने 26.17 लाख बंधुआ श्रमिकों के होने का अनुमान लगाया। केवल आरंभिक अवस्था में राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान को सर्वेक्षण में सहयोगी बनाया गया था।

(घ) चूंकि गांधी शांति प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा अपनाई गई कार्य-प्रणाली वैज्ञानिक नहीं थी इसलिए सरकार ने उनके अनुमानों को स्वीकार नहीं किया।

देश में कृषि श्रमिकों की हड़ताल

392. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताएंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश भर में कृषि श्रमिकों ने अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में अखिल भारतीय कृषि मजदूर संघ के तत्वाधान में हड़ताल करने का फैसला किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को उनका मांग पत्र प्राप्त हो गया है ;

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

(घ) सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मबीर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) अखिल भारतीय कृषि श्रमिक यूनियन और उनकी यूनिटों ने मांग की है कि कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए एक व्यापक केन्द्रीय कानून बनाया जाए और उक्त कानून में निम्नलिखित की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए :—

- (i) ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकार, रोजगार, सुरक्षा, मजदूरी-दरों के निर्धारण के लिए मशीनरी, काम-काज की दशाओं का नियमन, विवादों का निपटारा, चोट और मृत्यु के लिए हर्जाना और भविष्य निधि ;
 - (ii) सभी कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए रोजगार गारंटी योजना और बेरोजगारी मजदूरी की व्यवस्था, जब सरकार द्वारा कोई काम न दिया गया हो ;
 - (iii) सभी कृषि श्रमिकों, पुरुषों और महिलाओं को, जिनकी आयु 25 और उससे अधिक है, सरकार द्वारा पेंशन की अदायगी ;
 - (iv) सरकार द्वारा पुरुषों और महिलाओं को समान मजदूरी, महिला श्रमिकों को प्रसूति भत्ते की अदायगी और उनके बच्चों की, जब वे काम पर गई हो देख-भाल करने के लिए शिक्षा सदन और
 - (v) केवल कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए एक पृथक प्रशासनिक तंत्र, जो पृथक श्रम विभाग की तरह हो, जिसमें पर्याप्त संख्या में श्रम निरीक्षक और अन्य अधिकारी हो ;
- (घ) ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकार, मजदूरी-दरों और कार्य-घंटों के निर्धारण के लिए मशीनरी, चोट और मृत्यु के लिए हर्जाना, भविष्य-निधि, पुरुष और महिला श्रमिकों को वैसे ही/सदृश कार्य के स्वरूप के लिए समान वेतन और प्रसूति प्रसुविधा की अदायगी संबंधित श्रम कानूनों के अन्तर्गत पहले से ही उपलब्ध है। कुछ राज्यों ने केवल कृषि क्षेत्र के मामलों का निपटान करने के लिए पृथक मशीनरी की व्यवस्था की है।

कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने से संबंधित मामले पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इस संबंध में निर्णय अभी लिया जाना है।

Fire at LPG Bottling Plant at Shakurbasti, Delhi

393. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHURI :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether during May, 1983, a LPG bottling plant at Shakurbasti, Delhi had caught fire and colossal damage was done both to the plant as also to the private property in the adjoining areas ;

(b) whether the enquiry made into the matter has revealed that the bottling plant had no licence from the Chief Controller of explosive ; if so, action taken against the concerned officials ;

(c) whether at present a very small fine amounting to Rs. 750/- per case is being imposed for such violations when an accident may involve losses running into crores ; and

(d) under what circumstances the LPG bottling plant was allowed to function in the heart of a residential colony and particulars of the official of the authority who have permitted the location of this plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, it may be mentioned that at the time of commissioning of the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) LPG bottling plant at Shakurbasti in 1968 there was no

provision under rules for obtaining storage licence. Only the approval of Explosive Department regarding the layout plan was needed and that was obtained by IOC. The Gas Cylinder Rules which came into force on February 1981, provides for all LPG plants to obtain storage licences. On this matter the IOC has been corresponding with the Chief Controller of Explosives regarding some clarifications and the issue is still to be finalised.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The oil industry was allotted sites at Shakurbasti in 1950's. Earlier the oil complex was at Kishan Ganj, which being considered congested at that time, the Govt. chose to resite the various oil companies premises at Shakurbasti. The Indian Oil Corporation's oil terminal was commissioned in early 1960's and the LPG plant in 1968, i.e., at a time when there was very little residential construction around the oil complex. Therefore, it would not be appropriate to say that the LPG plant was constructed in the heart of the residential colony.

Increase in Drug Prices by Drug Companies

395. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the I Companies have pushed up the price vitamins ;

(b) whether these drugs fall under Schedule V of the Drug and Cosmetics Act ;

(c) whether the prices were increased by the Drug Companies as Government failed to announce the prices of these drugs ;

(d) if so, what were the reasons for not announcing the prices of these drugs by Government ; and

(e) whether Government owns the responsibility for rise in prices due to their inaction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Instances of some companies marketing their multivitamin formulations under sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 14 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 at prices not exceeding the prices applied for by them have come to the notice of the Government. The prices being charged by such companies in several instances are lower than the price of corresponding pre-Schedule V compositions which was approved by the Government.

(b) Patent or Proprietary medicines for which standards have been specified by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare fall within the ambit of Schedule V of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

(c) to (e). Several manufacturers started marketing multivitamin preparations with Schedule V compositions at prices not exceeding the prices applied for by them on the ground that Government had not communicated price approvals to them as stipulated under sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 14 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The main reasons for not announcing the prices so far were the need to update the prices and to decide on the Mark up applicable. The process of revising the prices of multivitamin formulations is already in progress.

News-Item "Chattarpur Press being Muzzled"

396. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have referred the matter pertaining to the news-item "Chattarpur press being muzzled"—disclosure of the Pandey Commission to the Press Council of India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken in this regard by the Press Council ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Press Council of India has reported that it took suo-motu action to inquire into the allegations contained in a news-item captioned "Chattarpur Press being Muzzled" which appeared in the issue dated March 29, 1981 of the 'Sunday Standard', New Delhi about some newspapers of Chattarpur area having been harassed by the local administration, consequent upon publication of certain reports connected with the unpublished findings of a magisterial inquiry ordered into an incident of police firing.

(c) The Council, on the basis of the inquiry instituted by it, decided to treat the matter as closed as it was satisfied about the follow-up action taken in the matter by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Council has also conveyed to the Government of Madhya Pradesh that all District Magistrates should be instructed that the declarations of the newspapers under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 cannot be cancelled on the ground that the newspapers concerned were indulging in yellow journalism and that any complaint on that ground should be lodged with the Press Council.

Non-Acceptance of Government's Proposal by Mill Owners Association Bombay to take back Striking Workers

397. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have suggested to the Mill Owners Association, Bombay to take back all the workers who are on strike for over a year ;

(b) whether the mill owners have refused to take them back and instead decided to

dismantle their mills and keep them idle ; and

(c) whether Government have permitted the Mill Owners Association to carry out their plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have, from time to time, suggested to the Bombay Mill Owners Association as well as to the individual mill managements to take back all the striking workers as and when they report for duty.

(b) No, Sir. According to the Government of Maharashtra, the mill managements are increasingly absorbing workers reporting for duty depending on the financial position of individual mills. Government have no information regarding mill owners deciding to dismantle their mills and keeping them idle.

(c) Does not arise.

Generation of Power by Private Sector

398. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to meet the requirement of power by allowing the private sector to generate power ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the current production met about 80 per cent of the demand, mainly because of gross under-utilisation of installed capacity ;

(c) whether the private sector with a maintenance culture superior to that of the public sector could easily generate the balance power and feed it to the grid of State Electricity Boards ;

(d) whether it would be convenient to have the distribution of power to continue to remain in the hands of Government which

have public policies, like electrifying rural areas to implement ; and

(e) whether the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry have suggested some ways in this regard and, if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The proposal of M/s Tata Electric Company for installation of a second 500 MW unit is being techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority. The proposal of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for installation of 2×60 MW replacement unit at Southern Generating Station of Calcutta has recently been techno-economically cleared by Central Electricity Authority. Approval to the proposal can be given by Government only after necessary funding arrangements for the project are tied up.

(b) The power production during April to June 1983 was 85.7 per cent of the anticipated requirement. The gap between the power requirement and the actual availability has been partly due to lower hydel generation on account of poor monsoon and partly due to sub-optimal utilisation of capacity.

(c) There are several generating units run by public utilities which perform at efficiency levels which compare favourably with private sector units. Government examines proposal for expansion or construction of units in private sector on merits.

(d) Under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948, the State Electricity Boards have been charged, inter alia, with the duties to arrange for the supply, transmission and distribution of electricity required within the State.

(e) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has recently carried out a study regarding the possibility of private sector participation in power generation. The Federation has been advised to submit a specific proposal indicating, inter alia, the level of their financial participation so that Government could examine the proposal on merits.

Allocation of Funds for Mini Power Projects

399. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3803 on 22 March, 1983 regarding allocation of funds for Mini Power Project and state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has considered the proposal for allocation of Rs. 100 crore towards the development of Mini Power Projects in the country ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Reaction of the Planning Commission is awaited.

Extension to Chairman of Central Electricity Authority

400. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many extensions have been given to the Chairman of Central Electricity Authority ; and

(b) what steps are being taken to revitalize the C.E.A. by bringing in young blood and fresh talent in the membership of the C.E.A. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The last Chairman, Central Electricity Authority, was retained on re-employment basis for two terms of one year each.

(b) Selection for the post of Member, Central Electricity Authority is made on an all India basis from the best available candidates.

चाय बागानों को कोयले की सप्लाई

401. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिन्हा :

श्री आनन्द पाठक :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री सुबोध सेन :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष के पहले महीनों के दौरान चाय बागानों को कोयले की सप्लाई उनकी मांग के अनुसार नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) कोयले की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई करने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Report of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on Soda Ash Industry

402. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) has gone into the cost profile of the soda ash industry ;

(b) if so, the details of the report submitted ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (c). The report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) on the cost of production of indigenous soda ash has been made available to the Government. The Bureau has made a number of suggestions/recommendations on various aspects of the soda ash industry. In view of the nature of

the issues involved, a High Powered Committee has been constituted, comprising of, *inter-alia*, representatives of producers and major consumers to go into the relevant issues and take appropriate decisions.

**Show Cause Notice to ONGC by
Maharashtra Government**

403. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been served with a notice by the Maharashtra Government to show cause why a penalty of Rs. 5.77 crores should not be imposed on it ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the O.N.G.C. has replied to this notice ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The Collector of Raigad has issued a show cause notice on 26.2.1983 to Essar Constructions Limited (the contractor of the ONGC) asking it to explain why a penalty of Rs. 5.77 crores should not be imposed for unauthorised extraction/excavation and removal of earth/murum. The collector has informed the ONGC also.

(c) The contractor has replied to the notice. The ONGC has also written to the Collector.

(d) It has been stated in the reply that the material excavated has been utilised solely for levelling and filling. The material has not been carried away for any construction work and, therefore, it has been contended that the excavation is exempt from the payment of royalty.

**Difficulties of T.V. Viewers at Asansol,
Kharagpur and Siliguri**

404. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the difficulties being faced by T.V. viewers at Asansol, Kharagpur and Siliguri etc. ;

(b) whether it is a fact that sometimes Bangladesh T.V. is more clearly visible than Calcutta T.V. ; and

(c) what steps are Government taking to remove the difficulties of the people of Asansol, Kharagpur and Siliguri ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). Asansol, Kharagpur and Siliguri are outside the coverage of T.V. transmitter at Calcutta. Asansol and Murshidabad are approved Sixth Plan Projects for setting up of T.V. Relay Transmitters. The interim service at Asansol is, however, proposed to be started after INSAT-IB is operational. It is also proposed to set up Low Power Transmitters at Kharagpur and Siliguri.

**Irregular Functioning of Telephones in
West Bengal**

405. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the facts that a large number of telephones do not function regularly in Calcutta in particular and West Bengal in general ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when should the people expect improvements in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir, it is true in case of Calcutta city. However, the telephone services in rest of West Bengal are generally satisfactory except during the periods of prolonged power supply failures or floods.

(b) Majority of the faults in telephone lines in Calcutta are due to :

- (i) Damages caused in underground cables in the course of digging activities of local agencies.
- (ii) Frequent theft of underground cables and accessories like cable terminal boxes and distribution boxes.

In respect of West Bengal the faults are due to :

- (a) Frequent and prolonged failure of power supply.
- (b) Frequent thefts of overhead alignment.

In Calcutta, the situation will considerably improve with the completion of the protective measures and upgradation schemes included in the current plan period. In West Bengal all out efforts are being made to improve the situation but no definite time-frame can be indicated due to the reasons of the frequent power supply failures and theft of overhead alignments.

Opposition for amendments to Patents Law by Indian Drug Manufacturers Association

406. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association opposing the amendments to the patents law while the Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India has pleaded for strengthening patent protection through an amendment to the patents law ; and

(b) what is the share of Indian owned drug companies in Rs. 1545 crores a year pharmaceuticals market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMCHANDRA RATH) : (a) The Indian Drug Manufac-

turers Association has opposed the amendment of the Patent Act, 1970 for the following reasons :

(1) The Patent Act, 1970 has helped the national sector of drug industry to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency in the manufacture of both bulk drugs and drug formulations and any change in this would be detrimental to the progress of drug industry.

(2) This Act makes it possible for Indian drug companies to break the stranglehold of the large multinational companies in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

(3) The Patent Act, 1970 has allowed the country to escape from the monopoly of the multinational drug companies who were previously not bringing in newer technology and after 1970 have not contributed in any way to the advancement of the technological base for drugs and pharmaceuticals.

(4) This Act allows Indian Scientists and technocrats to engage themselves in developmental applied research and thus helps the drug industry to produce life saving and essential drugs required in the country at reasonable prices.

(5) The Patent Act, 1970 epitomises the combined wisdom and experience of three Lok Sabhas, as also of the two pre-eminent Prime Ministers.

(6) This Act gives the right type of encouragement and scope not only to stimulate indigenous innovative technology but also to develop this technology industrially and hence the provisions of this Act have to be safeguarded.

(7) The Patent Act, 1970 must continue to be in force at least till such time our country reaches technological parity in the field of drug with the developed nations.

(b) According to the IDMA, the Indian companies, including the private and public sector companies, account for a 65% share in 1982-83.

**Investigation of the Fire at I.O.C.
Shakurbasti Godown Delhi**

407. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :
SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI SUBASH YADAV :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRA-
SAD :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIG-
RAHI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) The salient points made by Inquiry Officer who investigated the cause of the recent I.O.C. Shakurbasti Godown fire ;
(b) the extent of loss suffered by the I.O.C. in this fire ; and
(c) the action taken on the recommendations made by the Inquiry Officer to prevent and control such fires in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) According to the findings of the Inquiry Officer the prima facie cause of the fire was negligence of one worker who was smoking bidi in an environment heavily laden with LPG in the inflammability zone. His report has emphasised the necessity of tightening the safety and security measures in and around the bottling plant. It has also made some recommendations to increase the safety conditions in and around the plant.

(b) The extent of loss in monetary terms to the plant is about Rs. 280.03 lakhs.

(c) The recommendations contained in the inquiry report are being examined by Government and will be implemented in the shortest possible time.

**Observance of Security and Safety
Regulations by Cooking Gas Stores
in Delhi**

408. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) the number and location of cooking gas stores in Delhi which have been found to be not observing security and safety regulations ;
(b) the number of cooking gas dealers who have obtained stay orders from the courts ; and
(c) the steps taken to remove such of cooking gas stores from residential areas, which are unauthorised and illegal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) All the distributorships godowns in Delhi were inspected recently by the Controller of Explosives' team and no serious lapse of security and safety regulations was observed or pointed out. However, minor violations in the case of 36 Indane distributors were observed by the team. The names of such distributors with location are given in the attached statement.

(b) None of the LPG distributors in Delhi are reported to have obtained stay orders from the courts.

(c) None of the LPG distributors are storing LPG cylinders at un-authorised places. Hence, the question of their removal does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Distributor	Location
1	2	3
1.	Jagjyoti Enterprises	Lajpat Nagar IV
2.	J.J. Gas Service	Wazirpur
3.	Hem Gas Agency	Shantivan Marg, Daryaganj
4.	Agro Ind. Commodities Pvt. Ltd.	Kirti Nagar
5.	D.P. Thakore and Co.	Daryaganj
6.	Deepti Enterprises	Jhandewalan
7.	Priya Services	Defence Colony
8.	C. Lal and Sons	Kashmere Gate
9.	AARKAY Enterprises	Green Park
10.	Sunil Enterprises	Jhandewalan
11.	Prabhat Gas Service	Janakpuri
12.	Popular Chemists	Sundernagar
13.	Vijay Rattan Enterprises	Laxmi Nagar
14.	Shaheed Subhash Gas Service	Krishna Nagar
15.	South Delhi Gas Service Delhi Cantt.	Delhi Cantt.
16.	Shakti Enterprises	Hari Nagar
17.	Mohnil Gas Service	IIT Gate
18.	Vikram Enterprises	West Kidwai Nagar
19.	Elite Agencies	Kamla Nagar
20.	War Heroes Gas Co.	Model Town
21.	Sivanika Enterprises	Vivek Vihar

1	2	3
22.	Dee Pee Enterprises	Green Park
23.	R.D. Enterprises	Green Park
24.	Litts. Refrigeration	N.D.S.E.
25.	Cactus Lilly Enterprises	Greater Kailash I
26.	Surjit Fuel Depot	R.K. Puram
27.	Bakson Gas Service	Jhandewalan
28.	Supreme Enterprises	Vivek Vihar
29.	Pearl Gas Service	G.T. Karnal Road
30.	Alok Gas Agency	Model Town
31.	R.K. Agencies	Geetanjali
32.	Devi Anupma Gas Service	Vasant Vihar
33.	Pearey Lal and Sons	Bara Hindu Rao
34.	Prem Nath Motors (P) Ltd.	Scindia House
35.	B. N. Gupta and Co.	Shahdara
36.	Maohar Gas Service	Jama Masjid

Plan for Exploiting Coking Coal Reserves

409. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Rs. 120 crores project has been prepared jointly by the Central Water Power Commission and the Damodar Valley Corporation for producing coking coal ;

(b) whether it is a fact that 70 million tonnes of medium coking coal reserves are locked up below the river Damodar in the Central Coal field ;

(c) if so, whether any plan has been formulated for exploiting this huge reserve ; and

(d) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. About 65 million tonnes of medium coking reserves are locked up beneath the Damodar river in East Bokaro coalfield. A detailed Project report has been prepared for diversion of the river for releasing these locked up coal reserves. Estimated cost of the diversion scheme is Rs. 120 crores at 1981 prices.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour in 1982-83

410. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of bonded labour rehabilitated during the year 1982-83 in each State ;

(b) the total amount spent to rehabilitate them during the year 1982-83 ;

(c) the amount earmarked for the year 1983-84 for the purpose ;

(d) whether any instructions have been issued by the Centre to the State Governments to locate bonded labour and rehabilitate them ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of bonded labourers rehabilitated and the total Central grants released to rehabilitate them in different States during the year 1982-83 is appended.

(c) Rs. 4.50 crores (towards Central share).

(d) and (e). Instructions have been issued to the State Governments from time to time to conduct periodic surveys through their existing agencies such as Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Zonal Directorate Backward Classes Welfare, Tribal Research Bureau etc. for identification of bonded labour. Such survey can also form part of

the survey/census for identification of groups of House-sites/houses and survey for village plans under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. It has also been emphasised that intensive studies and surveys may be undertaken in respect of stone quarries and brick-kilns to identify the existence of bonded labour and that such surveys/studies should be completed within a time bound programme. In order to ensure that the bonded labourers are rehabilitated on a permanent basis, the State Governments have been advised to suitably integrate/dove-tail the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with similar other schemes viz. IRDP, NREP, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, Tribal Sub-Plan and other on-going schemes of the State Governments for securing effective rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers. A blue-print containing detailed guidelines for bringing about such an integration for a qualitative rehabilitation of bonded labourers has been sent to the State Governments for their guidance. To speed up the process of rehabilitation of identified bonded labourers, the powers for screening and sanctioning of schemes for rehabilitation of bonded labourers under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme have now been delegated to the State Governments. The Central share of assistance will now be released in one instalment to the State Government immediately on receipt of intimation of the release of State's share under the Scheme.

Statement

State	Number of bonded labourers covered for rehabilitation	Amount of Central grant released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	4119	41.19
2. Bihar	655	6.58
3. Karnataka	811	8.11

1	2	3
4. Kerala	—	—
5. Madhya Pradesh	113	1.36
6. Orissa	8895	130.23
7. Rajasthan	111	1.91
8. Tamil Nadu	138	1.72
9. Uttar Pradesh	2221	77.95
Total : 17,063		269.05

कोटा में दूरदर्शन की सुविधायें

411. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के कोटा नगर को सूक्ष्मतरंग द्वारा संयोजित कर उस नगर को दूरदर्शन की सुविधा देने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई ; और

(ख) देश के अन्य कौन से स्थानों को सूक्ष्मतरंग के माध्यम से दूरदर्शन की सुविधा प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :
(क) कोटा में माइक्रोवेव लिंक उपलब्ध करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, कोटा में अल्पशक्ति वाला दूरदर्शन रिले ट्रांसमीटर लगने पर उसको दूरदर्शन सिगनल मिलेगा।

(ख) जिन अन्य शहरों/नगरों में उच्च शक्ति वाले और अल्प शक्ति वाले दूरदर्शन रिले ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, उनके नाम परिशिष्ट 1 और 2 में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखे गए। देखिए संख्या LT—6735/83]

राजस्थान के कोटा नगर में रेडियो स्टेशन

412. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के कोटा नगर में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो वह कब तक स्थापित हो जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकार से भूमि अधिग्रहण कर ली गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह किस स्थान पर है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :
(क) जी, हां। केन्द्र के चालू योजना के अन्त तक चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। तथापि, स्थान चुन लिया गया है और राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह उसे आकाशवाणी को अन्तरित कर दे ताकि कार्य शुरू किया जा सके।

(ग) आकाशवाणी द्वारा चुना गया स्थान गर्ल्स कालेज कोटा के निकट है।

कोटा तापीय बिजली घर

413. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के कोटा स्थित तापीय बिजली घर के कुल कितने एकक स्थापित करने का विचार है और उनमें से प्रत्येक एकक की कुल कितनी मेगावाट क्षमता है ;

(ख) इन एककों में से कितने एककों ने बिजली का उत्पादन आरंभ कर दिया है और अन्य एककों के निर्माण कार्य किस चरण पर हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सभी एककों में बिजली उत्पादन का कार्य आरंभ हो जाने के बाद नगर को वायु प्रदूषण से बचाना संभव होगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) कोटा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र में दो चरणों में 4 यूनिटों की स्थापना करने की परिकल्पना है। चरण 1 में 110-110 मेगा० की दो यूनिटें शामिल हैं तथा चरण 2 में 210-210 मेगा० की दो यूनिटें शामिल हैं।

(ख) परियोजना के चरण 1 की पहली और दूसरी यूनिटें क्रमशः 17-1-83 और 13-7-83 को समकालित कर दी गई हैं। यूनिटें 1 ने विद्युत उत्पादन करना आरम्भ कर दिया है। यूनिट 2 को जांच कार्य के लिए तथा कोयला हैण्डलिंग संयंत्र और राख हैण्डलिंग संयंत्र से संबंधित कुछ कार्य पूरा करने के लिए इस समय बन्द कर दिया गया है तथा जुलाई 1983 के अन्त तक पुनः चालू किए जाने की आशा है।

चरण 2 के कार्यों के संबंध में बायलर की नीवों की खुदाई का कार्य पूरा होने वाला है। मुख्य संयंत्र और उपस्कर के लिए आर्डर पहले ही दे दिए गए हैं। आनुसंगिक उपस्करों की सप्लाई आर्डर देने तथा विभिन्न सिविल कार्यों के लिए

ठेके देने से संबंधित कार्य पूरे होने के करीब विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। इन यूनिटों को क्रमशः 1986-87 और 1987-88 तक समकालित किए जाने की आशा है।

(ग) विद्युत केन्द्र में प्रतिष्ठापित की जा रही ऊंची चिमनियों तथा अधिक कार्यक्षम धूल प्रिसिपिटेटरों द्वारा वायु प्रदूषण के स्तर को स्वीकार्य सीमाओं तक रखे जाने की आशा है। संयंत्रों के चालू किए जाने के बाद चिमनी के मुंह पर तथा ग्राउंड में समुचित स्थान पर धुएं के कणों के निकालने की लगातार मानीटरिंग किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। यदि उसके पश्चात प्रदूषण का स्तर अनुज्ञेय सीमा से अधिक पाया जाता है तब यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो बाद में और वायु प्रदूषण पर नियंत्रण करने का कार्य आरम्भ किया जाएगा।

भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० में बिजली की कमी

414. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिजली की कमी के कारण भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड में प्रतिदिन 20 हजार टन कोयले के उत्पादन का नुकसान हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या बिजली की कमी के कारण संपूर्ण कोयला उद्योग पर इसका प्रभाव हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से संपूर्ण देश में बिजली की कमी के कारण कितना नुकसान हो रहा है ; और

(घ) बिजली की पूरी सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है और इस बारे में पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० में हुई उत्पादन में कुछ हानि, यद्यपि यह

हानि 20,000 टन प्रति दिन तक नहीं थी—का कारण बिजली की कमी थी।

(ख) और (ग) बिजली की कमी से कोयला उद्योग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। अप्रैल से जून, 1983 की तिमाही के दौरान कोल इंडिया लि० को 16.18 लाख टन उत्पादन की हानि हुई।

(घ) बिजली की उपलब्धि में सुधार के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :

1. दामोदर घाटी निगम प्रणाली से बिजली आबंटन में कोयला क्षेत्र को उच्चतर अग्रता और कोयला खानों को सप्लाई के लिए बिजली का उत्तरी ग्रिड से पूर्वी ग्रिड में स्थानान्तरण।
2. दामोदर घाटी निगम से बिजली सप्लाई की पूरक सप्लाई के रूप में कुछ ग्रहीत गैस टरबाइनों और डीजल सेटों से बिजली का उत्पादन।
3. दामोदर घाटी निगम की बिजली सप्लाई के कोयला फीडरों से गैर-कोयला लोड अलग करना।

दिल्ली में विद्युत की दरें बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव

415. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री बीजू पटनायक :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में विद्युत की दरें बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कम विद्युत उत्पादन के कारण इस्पात के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव

416. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री बीजू पटनायक :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के शुरू के महीनों के दौरान विद्युत उत्पादन में गिरावट के कारण इस्पात के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान कुल कितना विद्युत उत्पादन हुआ और यह कुल आवश्यकता से कितना कम था ; और

(घ) भविष्य में विद्युत की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए क्या तात्कालिक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लि० के संयंत्रों में स्टील मंत्रालय द्वारा बताए अनुसार अप्रैल-जून 1983-84 की अवधि के दौरान विद्युत प्रतिबन्धों के कारण उत्पादन (बिक्री योग्य इस्पात के रूप में) हानि उपबन्ध-1 में दी गई है।

इस्पात के उत्पादन के लिए विद्युत भी एक साधन है। उत्पादन में हानि के लिए केवल विद्युत को ही जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जा सकता।

(ग) अप्रैल से जून 1983 के दौरान कुल ऊर्जा उत्पादन 32616 मिलियन यूनिट था। इस अवधि के दौरान 330.9 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन की निचल उपलब्धता की तुलना में प्रतिदिन औसतन निचल आवश्यकता 386.05 मिलियन यूनिट थी। कमी 14.3% है।

(घ) भविष्य में विद्युत सप्लाई में सुधार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं :—

1. निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं को शीघ्रता से पूरा करना।
2. विद्यमान क्षमता से अधिकतम उत्पादन करना।
3. विद्युत की अधिकता वाले राज्यों से कमी वाले राज्यों को विद्युत का अन्तरण।
4. जहां कहीं भी मितव्ययी तौर पर व्यवहार्य हो विद्यमान यूनिटों की क्षमता बढ़ाना।

विवरण

(हजार टन में)

उत्पादन में हानि (बिक्री योग्य इस्पात के रूप में)

क्रम संख्या	संयंत्र का नाम	अप्रैल-जून, 1983-84	अप्रैल-जून, 1982-83
1.	भिलाई	22.5	19
2.	दुर्गापुर	34.4	30
3.	राउरकेला	168.7	90
4.	बोकारो	105.0	33
5.	आइ. आइ. एस. सी. ओ.	22.2	4
जोड़ :		352.8	176

Meeting of Ministry with Chief Minister of Maharashtra Regarding Problems of P and T etc. at Bombay

418. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had recently a meeting with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and other concerned Ministers at Bombay to discuss several problems of Post and Telegraph and Telecommunications for Bombay ;

(b) what are the proposals for (i) Plot-accommodation for new P and T offices (ii) re-construction and shifting of present P and T offices in Bombay ;

(c) whether he requested Government of Maharashtra to allow extra/special Floor Space Index for new constructions of re-constructions for providing better communication facility in Bombay ; and

(d) whether he also discussed the plans for new Bombay and extended Industrial belt under the Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority ; if so, the reactions of the Maharashtra Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals relate to :

- (i) Construction of new building in the premises of G.P.O. Bombay and RMS Building at Byculla.
- (ii) Land for telephone exchange at Kalbadevi and Boribander.
- (iii) Increase of F.S.I. for telephone buildings at Kandivali, Combala Hill Mankhurd and Marol.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Telecom. Plan for New Bombay was also discussed. No reaction of Maharashtra Government was available.

Policy Decision to Cover Tribal Sub-Plan Areas under Rural Electrification Scheme

419. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a policy decision to cover Tribal Sub-Plan block areas in all the State/Union Territories under the Rural Electrification Scheme ;

(b) the details of the Policy the guidelines issued for setting up of a Monitoring agency to study the progress attained ;

(c) the number of total identified blocks under the tribal Sub-Plan in Madhya Pradesh State, the coverage achieved by the rural electrification scheme till 1982 end and the targets for 1983 ; and

(d) what is the total amount earmarked under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme for Madhya Pradesh and how much of it was given to the State Electricity Board, Madhya Pradesh during 1982 and budgeted for 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Rural Electrification Schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Deptts. As per directive issued in August, 1978, REC was directed that it shall sanction schemes under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme (RMNP) only in such States and Union Territories which had not attained coverage of village electrification of 50% as on 31.3.78. The following are considered as RMNP areas in such States/Union Territories for RMNP :

(a) All North-Eastern Hill States, viz.

Meghalaya, Tripura, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim ;

(b) Districts in all other States and UTs where the level of electrification is less than 25% ; and

(c) all areas included in the Tribal Sub-Plans.

Funds are earmarked for the RMNP and

these are advanced by the REC to the SEBs on concessional terms. The terms and conditions of loan by REC under RMNP and other areas schemes are given in Annexure.

Even in other areas Rural Electrification Corporation on its part, accords priority for sanctioning of schemes for tribal areas and offers the following liberal terms and conditions while giving financial assistance :

	Tribal area Schemes	Other area Schemes
Period of loan	25-30 years	15 years
Period of moratorium	7 years	5 years
Rate of return	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ %—8 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ %
Economic Rate of Return to be achieved.	10%	20%

Recently further liberalisation in the concessional financing has been decided upon by R.E.C. in regard to hilly, tribal and other specially backward areas by excluding the cost of Sub-Transmission and Distribution including Distribution Transformers for calculating Economy Rate of Return.

In order to attain synchronisation of rural electrification activities with other developmental programmes, it has been emphasised on various SEBs that there should be a close co-ordination between them and the district level developmental agencies including financial institutions at the time of formulation/implementation of rural electrification schemes.

So far as monitoring of rural electrification schemes is concerned, progress of tribal area schemes is monitored regularly by Monitoring Division of the Rural Electrification Corporation. REC has also set up a new Division to closely watch the progress of rural electrification schemes in tribal areas and backward and hilly areas.

(c) In the State of Madhya Pradesh, 174 blocks have been identified fully and 6 blocks partly under Tribal Sub-Plan. Out of these, REC schemes have been sanctioned in 97

blocks as at the end of March, 1983. Out of 28,953 villages identified as tribal villages, 9128 villages are covered under the schemes sanctioned by REC upto 31.3.1983. The targets of village electrification in tribal areas for 1983-84 have not been finalised so far by the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board.

(d) During the Sixth Plan period (1980-85), an allocation of Rs. 48.55 crores has been made under RMNP for Madhya Pradesh as per details below :

	(Rs. crores)	
Year	Funds earmarked under RMNP	
1980-81	9.00	
1981-82	9.00	
1982-83	10.00	
1983-84	11.00	

During the year 1982-83, the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board had drawn an amount of Rs. 9.88 crores under RMNP.

Statement

Statement showing revised categories of loan under which financial assistance for Rural Electrification schemes/proposals of SEBs etc. will be admissible from REC w.e.f. 15.4.1982

Sl. No.	Category	Normal Fin. outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Period of loan (yrs.)	Period of Moratorium (yrs.)	Rate of interest (Percent of annum)						ERR to be achieved
					Upto 5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	21-25 yrs.	25-30 yrs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Ordinary Coops	150	30	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
2.	Special Project	40	8	2	9	9	—	—	—	—	25%
	Agriculture	50-60	14	2	9	9	9	—	—	—	25%
3.	Special Project	25	8	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—
	Industrial	40	14		9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—
4.	Special Loan	25	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Harijan Bastis	15	15	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
6.	Revised Minimum Needs Programme	75-80	30	5	6½	6½	7	7	7½	7½	10%
7.	Schemes for unelectrified Areas	75-80	20	5	7½*	9¼	9¼	9½	—	—	15%
					8½**						
8.	Schemes for intensive electrification	75-80	15	5	8¾	9¾	9¾	—	—	—	20%
9.	Schemes for Specially Underdeveloped	75-80	25	7	7½@	8½	8½	8½	8½	—	16%
					6½@@						
10.	Inventory Loans	—	—	—	11%	—	—	—	—	—	—

*For infrastructure part.

@ —do— for 1-7 years.

**For service connection part.

@@ —do— for 1-7 years.

Note : A rebate of ¼% p.a. in the rate of interest will be allowed (except in case of SPA scheme and inventory Loans) at all stages for prompt payment of interest and principal.

अरब देशों से आयातित तेल संबंधी आयात-नीति

कम करने के लिए किये जा रहे उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

420. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक अरब देशों से आयातित तेल संबंधी भारतीय आयात-नीति क्या रही है ;

(ख) इस नीति में 1980 के बाद क्या-क्या परिवर्तन किए गए हैं और वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान कुल कितना तेल आयात किया जायेगा और इस आयातित तेल की भारतीय मुद्रा में कुल कितनी कीमत होगी और इनके दर कब-कब पुन-रीक्षित किये गए हैं ;

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 के दौरान कुल कितना तेल किन-किन देशों से मंगाया गया और उनकी दरें क्या थीं तथा वर्तमान दरें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा तेल के आयात की मात्रा

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) से (घ) विश्व बाजार में जब कभी भी कच्चे तेल का अभाव हो जाता है, 'सा कि कई बार हुआ है, सही सप्लाई बनाये रखने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि वह तेल निर्यातक देशों (अरब देशों सहित) की राष्ट्रीय तेल कम्पनियों के साथ मुख्यतः अवधि ठेकों के माध्यम से सरकारी मूल्यों पर कच्चे तेल के आयात के लिए प्रबंध करती है। कुल मिलाकर यह लाभदायक भी सिद्ध हुआ क्योंकि प्रायः स्पष्ट बाजारी मूल्य सरकारी विक्री से अधिक रहे हैं। वर्ष 1980 से सप्लाई में बाधाओं से बचने के लिए आवश्यक सीमा तक कच्चे तेल की सप्लाई के स्रोतों को विविध बनाए रखने के भी प्रयास किए गए हैं।

निम्नलिखित तालिका में विभिन्न ग्रेड के आयातित कच्चे तेल के मौलिक/संशोधित मूल्य जिसमें जनवरी 1983 से आगे से प्रभावी तिथि (तिथियां) भी बनाई गई हैं, दर्शाया गया है।

देश	मौलिक मूल्य डालर प्रति बैरल (एफओबी)	संशोधित मूल्य डालर प्रति बैरल (एफओबी)	संशोधन की प्रभावी तिथि
1	2	3	4

1. इरान

ईरान हल्का	31.20	28.00	15-3-83
ईरान भारी	29.30	26.90	15-3-83
लैवन्, मिश्रित	30.76	27.60	15-3-83

1	2	3	4
2. सऊदी अरब			
अरब हल्का	34.00	30.00	1-2-83
अरब भारी	31.00	27.70	1-3-83
		27.00	1-2-83
		26.00	1-3-83
3. ईराक			
समय-समय पर जैसा कि उपर्युक्त 2 में दिया गया है, समय-समय पर अरब कच्चे तेल को सरकारी मूल्यों पर सप्लाई किया जा रहा है।			
4. नाइजीरिया			
फारकेडोज	34.50	29.00	1-2-83
5. संयुक्त अरब अमीरात			
अम शेफ	34.36	29.36	1-3-83

वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान देशवार आयातित कच्चे तेल की कुल मात्रा और उनकी दरें दिखाने वाला एक विवरण-पत्र अनुबन्ध क पर दिया गया है।

वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान, करीब 14.1 मि. मी. टन कच्चे तेल और 6.52 मि. मी. पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों, जो क्रमशः 3034 करोड़ रुपए और 1950 करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य के हैं,

आयात किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस संबंध में आगे और ब्यारे देना जनहित में नहीं होगा।

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की खपत में संरक्षण के लिए किए गए उपायों के अलावा स्वदेशी कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन और स्वदेशी शोधन क्षमता दोनों को बढ़ाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं जिससे कच्चे तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के आयात की सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकता कम हो जाएगी।

विवरण

कच्चे तेल का देशवार आयात

देश	1981-82		1982-83*	
	मात्रा (000 एमटी)	मूल्य (करोड़ रु०)	मात्रा (000 एमटी)	मूल्य (रु० करोड़)
		इकाई दरें रु०/एमटी		इकाई दरें रु०/एमटी
ईरान	5035	1246.09	2475	2306
ईराक	1623	400.92	2470	2581
सऊदी अरब	3680	815.68	2216	2313
संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	1605	410.84	2560	2543
यू. एस. एस. आर.	2000	493.30	2466	2360
अल्जीरिया	792	225.52	2847	—
बेनेजुएला	563	144.03	2558	2557
योग :	15298	3736.38	2442	2382

*अस्थायी

नये तेल प्लेटफार्मों की स्थापना

421. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल के क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1983-1984 में देश के विभिन्न भागों में तेल के कितने नए प्लेटफार्म लगाने का है ;

(ख) ये तेल प्लेटफार्म कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देंगे और उनके निर्माण तथा अन्य मदों पर कुल कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बम्बई हाई में तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए दीर्घविधि परियोजना आरम्भ करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इन प्लेटफार्मों की सहायता से प्रतिवर्ष कितने तेल का उत्पादन होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गीशंकर मिश्र) : (क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान, बम्बई अपतट क्षेत्र में 9 प्लेटफार्म स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान स्थापित किए जाने वाले प्लेटफार्मों से व्यय किए जाने वाले कूपों से 1984-85 के दौरान उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा ।

इन प्लेटफार्मों पर किया जाने वाला कुल व्यय लगभग 247.47 करोड़ रुपये होगा ।

(ग) बम्बई अपतट प्रायोजना के लिए उत्पादन का त्वरित कार्यक्रम जिसे कि जुलाई, 1982

में अनुमोदन प्रदान किया गया था, वर्तमान में कार्यान्वयनाधीन है और 1980-81 से 1984-85 के दौरान के 51.3 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन के पहले लक्ष्य की तुलना में 63.14 मि. मीटर टन उत्पादन किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Coal Production

422. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the production of coal for the last three years and till date ; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the production of coal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The actual production of coal in the country for the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 is given below :

	(Figures in million tonnes)
1980-81	114.00
1981-82	124.23
1982-83	130.61
1983-84 (April-June '83)	29.08

(b) Several steps are being taken to increase the coal production during the year 1983-84. These steps include improving the infrastructural facilities, sanctioning of new mines, installation of captive power generation capacity in Bengal, Bihar coalfields, improving the productivity of men and machinery, expediting land acquisition for coal mining purposes and controlling absenteeism.

Violation of new Drug Policy by Pharmaceutical Industry

423. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government have been drawn to the press report appearing in the Economic Times of 28th May, 1983, regarding violation of the provisions of the new drug policy by the Pharmaceutical Industry because of the laxity in the enforcement of its provisions ; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the News Item in question the following three main points have been made :

(1) The foreign drug sector taken as a whole does not satisfy the ratio of 1:5 between the value of production of bulk drugs and formulations as stipulated in the Drug Policy.

(2) Foreign drug companies are generally not supplying 50% of actual production of bulk drugs to NAFs as per condition of their industrial licences ; and

(3) Foreign drug companies have not implemented the provisions of para 21 of the drug

policy, according to which such companies producing drug formulations based on imported bulk drug or producing bulk drugs from penultimate stage will have to manufacture, within a period of 2 years, the bulk drug concerned from the basic stage.

As regards (1) above, it is not correct to take the foreign drug sector as a whole for the purpose of ratio parameters mentioned above. The position with regard to each drug unit is to be viewed separately. Among foreign companies only three companies do not fulfil the ratio as per the calculations prevailing during 1981-82.

Regarding (2) action is in hand to ascertain the factual position from the concerned foreign drug companies about implementation of the condition regarding supply of 50% of actual production of bulk drugs to NAFs. Once complete data is available remedial steps to the extent necessary would be considered.

In regard to (3) above, the position is that a number of foreign drug companies had applied for approvals for the manufacture of some of the imported bulk drugs going into production of their formulations. However, keeping in view the other policy parameters relating to high technology, sectoral reservation etc. approvals have been granted only in the following cases :

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Name of bulk drug	Capacity
1.	M/s. Sandoz (I) Ltd.	Cloпамide	200 Kgs.
2.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome and Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	Polymixin B Sulphate	2000 B.U.
3.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	Oleandomycin	3000 B.U.
		Polymixin, Bacitracin and Zinc Bacitracin	1000 B.U.
		(i) For Pharmaceutical use	70 B.U.
		(ii) For Veterinary use	1500 B.U.

In the absence of any provisions under the I (D and R) Act 1951 to recall the industrial licences already issued and impose fresh conditions thereon, the above mentioned Policy decision can be implemented fully only after the amendment of the said Act. However, in cases where foreign companies have applied for recognition of installed capacities under the September, 1980 Policy, basic manufacture is being stipulated as a condition subject to techno-economic feasibility and parameters of the Drug Policy like reservation etc.

**Report of Deshpande Commission
about Bhatti Mines, Delhi**

425. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
DR. A.U. AZMI :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an inquiry was held by Deshpande Commission into the mining system of Bhatti Mines in Delhi where a number of labourers were killed in accidents ; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the findings of the inquiry and what measures are contemplated by Government to improve the safety and the working conditions in the Bhatti Mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) A Court of Industry headed by Justice V.S. Deshpande, former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court, has inquired into the causes of accidents in Bhatti Bajri Mines, Delhi, and has suggested corrective measures ;

(b) The main findings and recommendations of the Court of Inquiry are as under :

(i) The accidents in Bhatti Bajri Mines on 10th, 16th and 24th January, 1983, were caused due to fall of sides, as the mineral was extracted without formation of benches in contravention

of Regulation 106 of Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961.

(ii) Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC) being the permit holder for the Bhatti Bajri Mines are alone responsible for the accidents.

(iii) Legally, the sole permit holder, the DSIDC, alone was authorised to quarry the mineral. Actually, however, the mineral was quarried by the Contractors. There was no legal relationship between the DSIDC and the Contractors.

(iv) The DSIDC should undertake mining operations in a systematic and scientific manner in these mines directly without intermediaries.

(v) The leases or permits for extraction of minerals should be granted for longer periods so that the lessee or the permit holder can make necessary investments for scientific mining with due regard to safety aspects.

(vi) Compliance with safety regulations should be incorporated as one of the conditions in the permit or lease deed for mining.

A copy of the Report of the Court of Inquiry has been sent to Delhi Administration/Department of Mines (Ministry of Steel and Mines) for necessary action.

**Proposal to Dispose of Damaged Sagar
Vikas Jack-up Ship**

426. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the proposal drawn up to dispose of Sagar Vikas jack-up ship which was damaged last year by fire in oil well blow out ;

(b) whether any global tenders were invited for its sale ; and

(c) has any price been arrived at for its sale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). On the advice of the Surveyor appointed by the Insurance Company (United India Insurance Company, a Public Sector Enterprise), the Commission has invited global bids for the sale of the damaged Sagar Vikas.

(c) No, Sir. The offer received is being examined in consultation with the United India Insurance Company, a Public Sector Enterprise.

Controversy over Setting up Supply Base at Nhava

427. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) was there any controversy between environmentalists and ONGC authorities regarding setting up of O.N.G.C.'s supply base at Nhava near Bombay ;

(b) if so, the nature of the controversy ; and

(c) whether the controversy has been solved and the supply base has started functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The controversy is whether or not the ONGC is conforming strictly to the project prepared after detailed studies and duly approved by the Government and if the ONGC is taking the requisite care in regard to the environmental safeguards stipulated at the time the project was approved.

(c) Part of the supply base is functioning while the balance is under construction. The construction in relation to the stipulations (including all the prescribed environmental safeguards) made when the project was approved is being checked objectively and very thoroughly in order to resolve the controversy that has arisen.

Bio-Gas Plants set up in States

428. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bio-gas plants set up in each state by the end of 1982-83 ;

(b) whether they are functioning satisfactorily, give the details thereof ;

(c) what is the programme of Government for setting up new bio-gas plants in the country during the year 1983-84 ; and

(d) the details of amount earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) A Statement indicating the Statewise position of Biogas Plants set up since 1974-75 till the end of 1982-83 is attached herewith.

(b) A survey of the plants is being presently carried out by the State Governments and the implementing agencies.

(c) The programme for 1983-84 envisages a targetted construction of 75,000 new Biogas plants ; and

(d) a provision of Rs. 13 crores has been earmarked for the purpose in the current year's budget.

Statement

Statement indicating the number of Biogas plants set up in each State by the end of 1982-83

S. N.	State/U.T.	No. of Biogas plants set up by the end of 1982-83
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6693
2.	Assam	278
3.	Bihar	17202

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	16209
5.	Haryana	12583
6.	Karnataka	12118
7.	Kerala	2241
8.	Maharashtra	23609
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9274
10.	Orissa	2054
11.	Punjab	7199
12.	Rajasthan	4033
13.	Tamil Nadu	12845
14.	Uttar Pradesh	52573
15.	West Bengal	4002
16.	Delhi	64
17.	Other States/U.T.	1103
Total :		184080

Rehabilitation of Persons Displaced as a Result of Assam Riots

429. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many persons who were displaced on account of Assam violence, have been rehabilitated so far ;

(b) the number of persons who are yet to be rehabilitated ;

(c) what is the nature and extent of the central assistance given to the displaced persons for their rehabilitation ; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government for the rehabilitation of the remaining persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The peak population in relief camps in

Assam was 3,10,732 on 8th March, 1983. Out of them only 890 remain in the camps on 20th July, 1983. Out of estimated 50,845 affected families, 45,384 families have been given approved scale of rehabilitation assistance. The grant of assistance to others is at various stages.

The peak population in relief camps in West Bengal of persons displaced due to disturbances in Assam was 28,460. Out of these 26,217 remain in camps as on 20th July, 1983.

(b) About 890 persons in camps in Assam and 26,217 persons in camps in West Bengal are yet to be rehabilitated as on 20th July, 1983.

(c) The affected persons have been given assistance for reconstruction of houses, purchase of lost milch cattle, grant for purchase of books to school going children and maintenance assistance. Agriculturist families have been given, in addition, assistance for purchase of seeds, fertilizers, tractorisation of land and replacement of lost bullocks. Non-agriculturist families including petty traders have been given financial assistance for their self-employment. In addition, assistance has been given to the State Government for repair of bridges and school buildings, water supply arrangements and health and medical care. A sum of Rs. 44.58 crores has been released to the Government of Assam for relief and rehabilitation measures. Assistance has also been given to the voluntary organisations for looking after women and children in need of care and protection.

(d) The remaining affected persons will also be given rehabilitation assistance of the nature indicated against part (c).

S.T.D. in Chittoor in Return Direction

430. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is S.T.D. in Chittoor in the return direction ; and

(b) if not, when will it be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) This will be provided in 1985 when the required transmission channels are expected to be available.

Labour Camps to Educate Agricultural Labour

431. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of labour camps to educate agricultural labourers conducted during the last year in the country ; and

(b) the number of these camps to be conducted this year (1983) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b). The number of labour camps held by the Central Board for Workers Education and the National Labour Institute for educating agricultural labourers in the country during the year 1982-83 and the camps proposed to be conducted by them during 1983-84 are given below :

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	Number of Camps	
		Conducted during 1982-83	To be conducted during 1983-84
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Board for Workers Education.	701	875
2.	National Labour Institute.	3	3

Production at Haldia Fertilizer Plant

432. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Unit at Haldia has started commercial production ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The delay has been due to various reasons viz. delay of supply of some critical equipments and unfavourable labour situation during construction ; not-availability of required quantum of power from West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEB) ; design deficiencies and repeated equipment failures during commissioning stage.

Cities Linked with Delhi by S.T.D.

433. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) names of the cities which are likely to be linked with Delhi through S.T.D. during the next two years, giving their S.T.D. code to and from Delhi, year-wise and State-wise ; and

(b) names of the cities so far linked with Delhi through S.T.D. giving their S.T.D. code to and from Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Details are given in the attached statement.

(b) Details are given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6736/83].

Statement

The details of cities which are likely to be linked with Delhi through STD during next two years statewise are given below.

Year 1983-84

Sl. No.	Name of Station	S.T.D. CODE		
		To Delhi	From Delhi	
1.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Already working	0761
2.	Raipur		-do-	0771
3.	Yamunanagar	Haryana	-do-	01732
4.	Rewari		011	01274
5.	Sirsa		011	01666

Year 1984-85

Madhya Pradesh

1.	Bilaspur		011	0775
2.	Dewas		011	07272
3.	Mhow		011	07324
4.	Bhilai		011	07742
5.	Khandwa		011	0733

Karnataka

1.	Chitradurga		011	08194
2.	Bagalkote		011	08354

West Bengal

1.	Coochebehar		011	03582
2.	Darjeeling		011	0354

Linking of all the State Capitals with Delhi by S.T.D.

434. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether all the State Capitals are linked with Delhi through S.T.D. lines ;
- (b) if not, what are the reasons ;
- (c) whether all the district headquarters of the country are linked with the respective State Capitals through S.T.D. lines ; and
- (d) if not, what are the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) All State Capitals except Agartala and Imphal are linked with Delhi through S.T.D. lines.

(b) Imphal and Agartala are manual exchanges and are to be automatised before S.T.D. facilities can be provided.

(c) No, Sir. Only some of the District headquarters are linked with the respective State Capitals through S.T.D.

(d) The following are the pre-requisites for introducing S.T.D. at any station :

- (i) Availability of automatic exchange of appropriate type at that station.
- (ii) Availability of a reliable transmission medium including multiplying equipment required for linking that station to national network.
- (iii) Availability of appropriate terminations in the Trunk Automatic Exchange to which the station is to be connected.
- (iv) Availability of required terminating equipment in the local exchange at the station.

S.T.D. between the remaining District Headquarters and the respective State Capitals could not be provided so far for want of any one or more of the above requirement.

Rural Electrification Programme for Behind Target in States

435. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that targetted programme for rural electrification is for behind in various States of the country ;
- (b) if so, the names of such States ; and
- (c) whether any steps are being taken to reach the target and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) envisages electrification of one lakh villages and energisation of 25 lakh irrigation pumpsets/tubewells on an All-India basis. During the first 3 years of the Plan (1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83), approximately 71,183 villages were electrified and about 10.13 lakh irrigation pumpsets/tubewells energised against the corresponding targets of electrification of 76,415 villages and energisation of 12.59 lakh pumpsets. A Statement indicating the State-wise targets set for the period 1980-83 and actually achievements is enclosed. Considering the progress made in the electrification of villages till now, the All-India target for the Sixth Plan is likely to be achieved. However, the overall progress regarding energisation of pumpsets has not been able to keep pace with targets.

(c) While gearing up the rural electrification programme within the resources available for the purpose, efforts are also continuously being made to increase availability of power and distribution facilities to make the programme more effective. Review meetings are being held with the State Electricity Boards to increase the tempo of works particularly in the backward areas.

The Rural Electrification Corporation has also taken various steps in this regard which include :

- (i) To ensure proper and close liaison with the field organisation of the Boards and to monitor the execution of ongoing schemes, the Corporation has opened project offices in all States and also Sub-Offices in a few States.
- (ii) The Monitoring Division at the Corporate Office maintains a close watch over the implementation of sanctioned schemes and identifies major slippages in the execution of rural electrification projects with the help of project Offices for taking corrective measures.
- (iii) The design of the rural electrification project and loaning policy has been revised to facilitate timely implementation of schemes.
- (iv) REC has pursued SEBs to formulate scheme-wise works programme indicating, inter-alia, the works proposed to be done during the year, overall

requirement of material for executing the works, material ordered/procured and organisational set up in existence or proposed to be set up.

- (v) REC has set up a new Division headed by a senior Officer of the Corporation to make a detailed study in respect of the States in Gangetic Valley with the objective to accelerate energisation of irrigation pumpsets for optimising ground water utilisation and also to ascertain and assess the total resource availability of the States. This Division will analyse data and prepare economic profiles and also draw up recommendations and strategy for accelerating the rural electrification programmes in these States.
- (vi) REC has set up another Division for development of weaker sections which would be responsible for periodic evaluation of the 20-Point Programme in so far as it relates to rural electrification with particular reference to weaker sections and backward areas.

Statement

Statement indicating the progress of rural electrification during the period 1980-83

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Electrification of villages		Energisation of pumpsets	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,850	4,226	1,47,000	1,41,718
2.	Assam	4,662	2,666	6,155	256
3.	Bihar	9,050	9,742	1,10,730	30,204
4.	Gujarat	3,785	3,163	70,000	58,908
5.	Haryana	—	—	60,000	48,622

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,910	3,873	931	447
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,570	662	231	188
8.	Karnataka	3,520	2,115	58,040	67,805
9.	Kerala	—	—	27,900	33,285
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10,055	10,788	1,31,000	1,13,692
11.	Maharashtra	6,050	5,409	1,62,300	1,93,171
12.	Manipur	235	105	150	2
13.	Meghalaya	555	451	367	6
14.	Nagaland	125	195	7	—
15.	Orissa	4,400	4,049	25,140	9,942
16.	Punjab	—	—	78,400	71,005
17.	Rajasthan	4,960	2,877	87,045	58,737
18.	Sikkim	68	59	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	80	86	1,10,000	77,790
20.	Tripura	810	734	660	610
21.	Uttar Pradesh	12,936	14,790	1,63,010	99,044
22.	West Bengal	5,230	4,731	17,140	3,422
Total (States)		75,851	70,721	12,56,206	10,08,854
Total (U.Ts.)		564	462	2,334	4,325
Total (All-India)		76,415	71,183	12,58,540	10,13,179

Linking of Foreign Countries with New Delhi by S.T.D.

437. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been formulated by Government to link a number of foreign countries with S.T.D. on phones from New Delhi.

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal ; and

(c) the names of the countries which will be linked with S.T.D. during the next 3 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). No firm plans have been formulated for international subscriber dialling with specific countries. The expansion of facility depends on the capacity of International Gateway Exchange at New Delhi. With the expansion of Exchange, facilities are extended, improved and new facilities opened with countries on consideration of rush, volume and importance

to traffic. Recently, the capacity of International Gateway Exchange at New Delhi has been expanded and in addition to improving the existing service with U.K., new services have been opened with Australia and Singapore.

Filling up Vacancies in Lok Sabha

438. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of Lok Sabha Seats and Assembly seats which are lying vacant as on 30 June, 1983 ;

(b) since when these seats have been lying vacant ; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to hold by-elections to all the seats lying vacant and if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). A Statement received from the Election Commission giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the vacancies in the House of the People and State Legislative Assemblies as on 30.6.1983

Name of the State/ Union-territory	No. and Name of the constituency	Date of vacancy	Steps taken to hold bye-elections and reasons for delay, if any.
1	2	3	4
1. Assam	House of the People		
	5-Kokrajhar (ST)	10.1.1980	Due to heavy monsoon and also in view of the State Administration's preoccupation at all levels with the foremost and primary work of relief and rehabilitation of
	6-Barpeta	10.1.1980	
	8-Mangaldoi	6.5.1983	
	9-Tezpur	10.1.1980	
	10-Nowgong	10.1.1980	
	13-Dibrugarh	10.1.1980	
	14-Lakhimpur	10.1.1980	

1	2	3	4
			life and property, the State Govt. recommended the extension of the date for the completion of election in these constituencies upto 31.12.1983. Date of poll yet to be decided.
	Legislative Assembly		
	32-Bongaingaon	27.2.1983	-do-
	33-Bijni	-do-	-do-
	34-Abhayapuri North	-do-	-do-
	35-Abhayapuri South (SC)	-do-	-do-
	65-Kalaigaon	-do-	-do-
	66-Sipajhar	-do-	-do-
	71-Dhekiajuli	-do-	-do-
	72-Barchalla	-do-	-do-
	75-Sootea	-do-	-do-
	76-Biswanath	-do-	-do-
	77-Behali	-do-	-do-
	78-Gohpur	-do-	-do-
	81-Laharighat	-do-	-do-
	99-Majuli (ST)	-do-	-do-
	118-Dujiajan	-do-	-do-
	119-Tingkhong	-do-	-do-
	120-Nanarkatia	-do-	-do-
1.A Andhra Pradesh	Legislative Assembly 113-Martur	6.5.1983	Proposal to hold bye-election in November, 1983 is under consideration.

1	2	3	4
2. Bihar	House of the People 2-Bettiah	25.3.1983	Proposals to hold the bye-election in November/December, 1983 is under consideration.
3. Haryana	House of the People 4-Sonepat	31.5.1982	Proposals to hold bye-election in October-November, 1983 is under consideration.
	Legislative Assembly 78-Fatehabad	18.8.1982	-do-
4. Himachal Pradesh	Legislative Assembly 51-Banikhet	8.12.82	Programme with date of poll in October, 1983 for bye-election under consideration.
5. Jammu and Kashmir	Legislative Assembly 48-Doda	18.4.1983	Commission ordered the declaration of the result by the R.O. as nullity-Repoll in 16 polling stations to be held. Court case pending.
6. Madhya Pradesh	Legislative Assembly 213-Seoni	13.12.1982	Election Petition is pending. Therefore bye-election cannot be held.
7. Maharashtra	Legislative Assembly 255-Patan	23.4.1983	Proposals to hold bye-election in November, 1983 is under consideration.
8. Punjab	House of the People 6-Hoshiarpur	22.7.1982	Proposals to hold bye-election in November, 1983 is under consideration.
	Legislative Assembly 110-Pakka Kalan (SC)	20.5.1983	Electoral roll of the constituency under summary revision-Bye election programme will be finalised thereafter.

1	2	3	4
9. Tripura	Legislative Assembly 18-Charilam	7.4.1983	Electoral roll of the constituency under revision—Programme to hold bye-election in November, 1983, is under consideration.
10. Uttar Pradesh	House of the People 78-Bullandshahr	5.12.1982	Programme with date of poll in October, 1983 for bye-election, is under consideration.
	Legislative Assembly 57-Pilibhit	17.12.1982	Programme with date of poll in October, 1983, for bye-elections is under consideration.
	191-Siswa	14.12.1982	
	335-Madhogarh	10.5.1983	
	199-Fazil Nagar	28.3.1983	Electoral Rolls for 199-Fazilnagar and 335-Madhogarh, assembly constituencies are under revision.

Gas Reserves in Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri Basins

439. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether seismic surveys to establish crude and gas reserves in the Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri basins have been completed ;

(b) if so, what is the estimated amount of the crude and gas reserves available in these basins ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to explore and exploit the same fully ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Programme of Accelerated Exploration of these two basins has been prepared by ONGC which envisages intensification of seismic surveys and exploratory drilling.

Address by the President of Employers' Federation of India about Lacunae in Labour Laws

440. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether President of the Employers' Federation of India while addressing the 50th Annual General Meeting of the Federation, held at Bombay on May 18, 1983,

pointed to certain 'dangerous' lacunae in the labour laws ;

(b) what are the details of these lacunae ; and

(c) what steps have been or are being taken to remove the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the important points made are listed in the statement attached.

(c) Proposals for amending the Industrial Disputes Act to lay down a procedure for identifying the bargaining agent, etc. are already under consideration.

Statement

1. Certain safeguards in the structure of labour laws could alone prevent avoidable dangers to industrial harmony.
2. There is no provision in labour legislation except in the State Acts of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, for identifying the bargaining agent.
3. A fool-proof system of identifying a bargaining agent is such an essential pre-requisite for collective bargaining that, unless it has the approval of all trade union federations of the country, it would be putting the cart before the horse in reporting to collective bargaining for settlement of industrial disputes.
4. Unless this stalemate is resolved, inter-union and intra-union rivalry will jeopardise all prospects of industrial peace.

Increase in the price of Newspapers

441. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain newspapers, such as Financial Express have increased the sale price of the daily newspaper, with effect from June 1, this year ;

(b) if so, whether the increase has had the approval of Government ; and

(c) what is the extent of the increase and the justification thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The newspapers are not required to obtain approval of the Government for increasing their sale price.

(c) Some newspapers like the "Financial Express" and the "Patriot" have increased their sale price by 10 paise each. The increase has been generally attributed by the newspapers concerned to the rising cost of production and operation.

Fire at LPG Plant of Gujarat Refinery

442. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a fire broke out at the liquified Petroleum Gas Bottling Plant of the Gujarat Refinery on Wednesday 1 June, 1983 ;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the fire and the extent of loss of life and property involved therein ; and

(c) what steps have since been taken to prevent any recurrence of such incident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigation carried out has revealed that the occurrence of fire might be due to venting of LPG from defective cylinders/valves and the possible sources of ignition could be on account of collision of cylinders against each other or static electricity generated by the venting operation. One contractor's labourer died due to burn injuries after hospitalisation. The loss of property is estimated to be around Rs. 10 lakhs. The damage to property was restricted to a portion of electrical cables, light fixtures, a part of asbestos roof and some mechanical equipment of conveyor system. Besides 371 cylinders were destroyed.

(c) Steps taken to prevent any recurrence of such incident are as detailed below :

1. Supervision has been tightened to ensure that leaky cylinders are evacuated through the system provided and not vented and that cylinders are not rolled.
2. Gas detection monitors are being installed.
3. Water sprinkler system is being provided.
4. Evacuation facilities for leaky cylinders are being provided at all LPG Bottling Plants.
5. It is being ensured that the repair facilities for cylinders are kept at a safe distance from the stack of filled cylinders.
6. In addition, special safety checks and safety audit systems have been introduced and platforms for loading/unloading of cylinders are being extended to ensure greater safety.

**Telecommunication System in
Saurashtra Region of
Gujarat State**

443. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telecommunication system is badly affected in the flood-hit districts of Saurashtra region in Gujarat State ;

(b) if so, the details of damages done ;

(c) what steps are being taken to set the system right ; and

(d) by when will the telecommunication system function normally ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The damages caused by the cyclone in Gujarat were as given below :

(i) Telephone connections	20,000	Nos.
(ii) Telephone exchanges	108	Nos.
(iii) Carrier and VFT system	59	Nos.
(iv) Trunk Lines	2496	KMs.
(v) Local Lines	1739	„
(vi) Coaxial Cable Route	205	„
(vii) Microwave route disrupted	90	„

(c) (I) All out efforts have been made to restore the telecommunications on a war-footing.

(II) Additional staff, stores, vehicles have been diverted from other divisions on top priority basis.

(d) About 80% restoration work has already been completed on temporary basis. The remaining work is expected to be completed by the end of next month.

The restoration on permanent basis may take another three months.

Revenue Raising Schemes of the P and T Department

444. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some revenue raising schemes for the Posts and Telegraphs Department are under consideration.

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ;

(c) the time by which these schemes are likely to be introduced ; and

(d) how far these schemes will go to improve the finances of the Department and the services to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department introduced a Commercial Publicity Scheme viz. sale of space on Postal Stationery, P and T Forms and booklets and P and T Premises for advertising purposes.

(c) The scheme was introduced in 1975.

(d) It is a modest scheme to mobilise the Department's resources and does not affect services to the consumers.

Proposal to form cells for public sector drug companies

445. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to form a cell for each public sector drug and pharmaceutical company under the control of his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ;

(c) the constitution of the cell with its aims and objectives ; and

(d) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) No, Sir. No separate cell for each company has been formed. The performance of each company is, however, periodically reviewed.

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

Deterioration of Telecommunication Services in Tripura

446. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the deteriorating telecommunication services in Tripura ;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Tripura had also drawn attention of Government in this regard ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) the remedial measures taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Chief Minister of Tripura has drawn the attention of the Government in respect of the sharp deterioration in telecommunication services in the state.

(d) The following remedial measures have been taken up to improve the telecom. services :—

(i) In Agartala, the existing manual exchange is being replaced by an automatic exchange and likely to be commissioned in 1984-85.

- (ii) The existing exchanges in the state are being expanded to meet the demand of telephones.
- (iii) Planned for installation of automatic exchanges at district headquarters.
- (iv) Installation of Ultra High Frequency systems at the district headquarters to link them to the State Capital.
- (v) Installation of broad-band microwave system between Shillong, Silchar and Agartala.
- (vi) A post of Additional General Manager, Task Force has been sanctioned for speeding up the development programme.

ट्रांसफार्मरों में घटिया किस्म के तेल के प्रयोग से राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को हानि

447. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में विभिन्न राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों द्वारा ट्रांसफार्मरों में घटिया किस्म के तेल के प्रयोग के कारण प्रत्येक वर्ष करोड़ों रुपयों की हानि होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक राज्यवार कितनी राशि की हानि हुई ;

(ग) इस घोटाले में अन्तर्ग्रस्त पार्टियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो, उसके कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) स्वदेशी निर्माताओं द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए घटिया किस्म के तेल के बारे में राज्य बिजली बोर्डों से कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई

हैं। तथापि केवल घटिया किस्म के तेल के प्रयोग के कारण ही ट्रांसफार्मर फेल होने की किसी घटना विशेष के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तदनुसार, केवल घटिया किस्म के तेल के कारण ही ट्रांसफार्मर फेल होने से हुई हानि की मात्रा बता पाना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ट्रांसफार्मर तेल सप्लाईकर्ताओं से सीधे ही खरीदते हैं तथा घटिया किस्म के तेल की सप्लाई करने के संबंध में सप्लाईकर्ताओं के साथ अपेक्षित कार्रवाई उनके द्वारा सीधे ही की जाती है।

Contract to a French firm for the second Digital Switching Factory

448. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to award the contract for the second digital switching factory to a French firm and whether this is in accordance with the recommendations of the Communications Ministry ;

(b) if the reply to the latter part of part (a) is in the negative the reasons for the decision contrary to the nodal Ministry's decision ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the French Company was not on the list of the short listed companies of the nodal Ministry, and if so, the reasons for this decision and who was responsible for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not applicable, Sir.

(c) No, Sir, Not applicable, Sir.

Posting of a Director of Postal Services at Aurangabad for Marathwada Region

449. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Marathwada region of Maharashtra is under the Director of Postal Services at Nagpur ;

(b) the number of times the Director of Postal Services Nagpur, visited the seven districts in the Marathwada region during 1982-83 ; and

(c) will the Government consider of posting a Director of Postal Services at Aurangabad for Marathwada region to improve the efficiency of the services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) There are seven Districts in Marathwada Region out of which four districts viz. Nanded, Parbhani, Jalna and Aurangabad are under Director of Postal Services, Nagpur, and the remaining three Districts viz. Veed, Osmanabad and Latur are under Director of Postal Services Pune.

(b) The D.P.S. Nagpur had visited four times and the D.P.S. Pune had visited three times in Marathwada region during 1982-83.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Expansion of T.V. Coverage throughout Country

450. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan to expand TV coverage throughout the country by the end of the current year ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the percentage of the population estimated to be covered both in the rural and urban areas ;

(c) the manner in which the TV expansion coverage is proposed to be achieved and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ; and

(d) the kind of TV programmes likely to be made available to the viewers particularly when the Doordarshan has failed to evoke interest nationally in its programmes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). It has been decided to extend TV coverage to 70% of the population of the country by the end of the Sixth Plan period by setting up Low Power TV transmitters at 118 locations and High Power Transmitters at 26 places. Estimated expenditure for implementation of this expansion Plan is Rs. 95 crores.

(d) To begin with, it is proposed to relay all programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi via satellite to all the new TV centres being set up including the national programme. Efforts are also being made to augment programme production facilities at various Stations for production of regional programmes.

T.V. Facilities for Gwalior

451. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) as to when facility of viewing television will be made at Gwalior either by making it a station or repeater ; and

(b) what are the other places where the television facilities are being made available before the end of the year 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) It has been decided to establish a LOW Power Transmitter (100 W) at Gwalior during the

Sixth Plan period.

(b) A list of places which are expected to receive TV signals through installation of HPTs and LPTs by the end of VI Plan is enclosed.

High Power Transmitter (10 KW)

S. No.	Location	State
1	2	3
1.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Visakhapatnam	
3.	Gauhati	Assam
4.	Patna	Bihar
5.	Ranchi	
6.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
7.	Dwarka	
8.	Rajkot	
9.	Kasauli	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Poonch	
12.	Cochin	Kerala
13.	Trivandrum	
14.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Indore	
16.	Cuttack	Orissa
17.	Bhatinda	Punjab
18.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu
19.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
20.	Agra	
21.	Varanasi	
22.	Gorakhpur	
23.	Agartala	Tripura
24.	Asansol	West Bengal
25.	Kurseong	
26.	Murshidabad	

Low Power Transmitters (100 W)

S. No. Location State/Union Territory

1	2	3
1.	Dibrugarh	Assam
2.	Tejpur	
3.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Rajamundry	
5.	Nellore	
6.	Nizamabad	
7.	Kurnool	
8.	Anantapur/Proddutur	
9.	Tirupati	
10.	Cuddapah	
11.	Adoni	
12.	Mehboobnagar	
13.	Karimnagar	
14.	Dhanbad	Bihar

1	2	3
15.	Jamshedpur	
16.	Gaya	
17.	Bhagalpur	
18.	Dharbhanga	
19.	Munger	
20.	Purnea	
21.	Bettiah	
22.	Surat	Gujarat
23.	Vadodra	
24.	Bhavnagar	
25.	Navasari	
26.	Bhruch	
27.	Patan	
28.	Hissar	Haryana
29.	Bhiwani	
30.	Hubli/Dharwad	Karnataka
31.	Mysore/Mandya	
32.	Mangalore	
33.	Belgaum	
34.	Bellary	
35.	Devanagere	
36.	Shimoga/Bhadravati	
37.	Bijapur	
38.	Raichur	
39.	Gadag Betgari	
40.	Hospet	

1	2	3
41.	Calicut	Kerala
42.	Cannanore	
43.	Palghat	
44.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
45.	Gwalior	
46.	Ratlam	
47.	Sagar	
48.	Burhampur	
49.	Rewa	
50.	Murwara	
51.	Bilaspur	
52.	Morba	
53.	Singrauli (Waidhan)	
54.	Sholapur	Maharashtra
55.	Nasik	
56.	Kolhapur	
57.	Aurangabad	
58.	Sangli	
59.	Amravati	
60.	Malegaon	
61.	Akola	
62.	Dhule	
63.	Nanded	
64.	Ahmednagar	
65.	Jalgaon	

1	2	3
66.	Jalna	
67.	Bhusawal	
68.	Chandrapur	
69.	Latur	
70.	Parbhani	
71.	Gondiya	
72.	Loktak	Manipur
73.	Rourkela	Orissa
74.	Berhampur	
75.	Koraput	
76.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
77.	Ajmer	
78.	Kota	
79.	Bikaner	
80.	Udaipur	
81.	Alwar	
82.	Ganganagar	
83.	Bhilwara	
84.	Khetri	
85.	Jaisalmer	
86.	Barmer	
87.	Pathankot	Punjab
88.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu
89.	Salem	
90.	Vellore	
91.	Thanjavur/Kumbakonam	
92.	Coimbatore	

1	2	3
93.	Neyveli	
94.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
95.	Moradabad	
96.	Aligarh	
97.	Jhansi	
98.	Sultanpur	
99.	Rae-Bareilly	
100.	Faizabad	
101.	Etawah	
102.	Behraich	
103.	Shahjahanpur	
104.	Rampur	
105.	Pauri	
106.	Farukhabad	
107.	Sambhal	
108.	Nainital	
109.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
110.	Bardhaman	
111.	Siliguri	
112.	Balurghat	
113.	Shantiniketan	
114.	Kulu	Himachal Pradesh
115.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
116.	Kargil	
117.	Tura	Meghalaya
118.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry (UT).

Shortage of L.P.G. Cylinders

452. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of cylinders in the country ;

(b) whether the shortage of LPG cylinder is also likely to upset the plan of Oil companies to enrol the new customers as per number fixed per year from the current financial year ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the total requirement of cylinders, including new enrolment and replacement of old cylinders in the current financial year likely to be affected in view of the total licensed capacity for LPG cylinders manufactured in the country at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a shortage of LPG cylinders in the country.

(b) No, Sir. The shortage of cylinder will be met by imports.

(c) Does not arise.

Coal production

453. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing production figures of various types of coal in the different coal-fields of the country in 1981-82 indicating therein :

- (i) the quantity of coal mined from underground mines and the quantity quarried ;
- (ii) out of the quantity mined, how much was from collieries existing before nationalisation and how much from new mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (i) The production figures of various types of coal in the country in the year 1981-82 is given below :

(in million tonnes)

Company	Production during 1981-82		U.G.	O.C.	Total
	Coking	Non-coking			
ECL	0.71	22.84	17.82	5.73	23.55
BCCL	13.92	9.10	15.71	7.31	23.02
CCL	8.69	21.42	7.19	22.92	30.11
WCL	0.54	31.02	22.08	9.48	31.56
NEC	—	0.70	0.47	0.23	0.70
SCCL Ungraded			10.93	1.17	12.10

(ii) The production figures in respect of Subsidiaries of CIL of existing coal mines before nationalisation and from new mines are given below :

Company	Before Nationalisation	New Mines	Total
ECL	19.72	3.83	23.55
WCL	22.45	9.11	31.56
CCL	14.79	15.32	30.11
BCCL	17.96	5.06	23.02
SCCL	8.26 (Existing)	3.84	12.10

NEC Total production 0.70 million tonnes (break-up production figures from nationalised mines and from new mines is not available).

News-item "Double billing, pilferage on large scale"

454. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 17th June, 1983 under the heading "Double billing pilferage on large scale" ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has since been conducted ; and

(c) whether any action has since been taken to stop pilferage of coal in large quantities and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Proposal for Transfer of shares Purchased by Non-Indian Residents

455. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Escort Board has recently refused to register the transfer of shares purchased by non-resident Indian ; and

(b) if so, how many such shares have been submitted for registration with details of value of each share ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) and (b). Under the Companies Act, no intimation is required to be given by the company concerned to this Department in respect of transfer of shares lodged by the transferor or transferee, as the case may be, and/or about refusal, if any, to register the transfer of shares.

Section 111 of the Companies Act, 1956, however, provides for appeal to the Company

Law Board by the aggrieved transferor or transferee in case of refusal to register the transfer of shares ; no such appeal in respect of such shares has so far been filed with the Company Law Board and, therefore, the Department of Company Affairs has presently no authentic information in the matter.

**Details of Companies etc. Under M/s
Aminchand Pyarelal**

456. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) names of the Companies/Trusts/Corporate bodies constituting the Aminchand Pyarelal (Apee Jay) Group, the paid up equity capital and total assets of each company during last three years alongwith the nature of business of each company ;

(b) names of persons belonging to the managing family of this group along with the latest equity capital held by each individual in each company of this group ;

(c) value of equity capital held by firms/trusts, other bodies corporate and each company of this group in all companies constituting this group ; and

(d) names of persons belonging to this monopoly family who are residing abroad/have acquired foreign citizenship and whether acquisition of shares by such persons of companies controlled by them in MRTP companies like Escorts and DCM has the approval of competent authorities under MRTP Act/Companies Act.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Statement is annexed (See Col. 709-710) showing the paid-up capital and assets of the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 and nature of

business of undertakings belonging to Apeejay Industrial House and registered under Section 26 of the MRTP Act as on 31-12-1981.

(b) and (c). The desired information is not readily available.

(d) The Central Government have not received any application for approval under the MRTP Act/Companies Act.

**Details of companies etc. under M/s.
Escorts Ltd.**

457. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies/firms/trust/other bodies corporate constituting Escorts Group, the paid up equity capital and total assets of each company during the last three years alongwith nature of business of each company ;

(b) the names of persons belonging to the managing family of this group along with the latest equity capital held by each individual in each company of this group ; and

(c) the value of equity capital held by firms, trusts, other bodies corporate and each company of this group in all companies constituting this group ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Statement is annexed (See Col. 711-712) showing the paid-up capital and assets for the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 and nature of business of undertakings belonging to Escorts Industrial House and registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act as on 31.12.1981.

(b) and (c). The desired information is not readily available.

Statement

Statement showing paid-up capital and Assets for the years 1979-80 and 1981 and nature of business of undertakings belonging to Apeejay Industrial House and registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act as on 31.12.1981

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Paid up Capital		Assets		Nature of Business	
		1979	1980	1979	1980		1981
		----- F I R M -----					
1.	Aminchand Pyarelal						
2.	Apeejay Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	10.00	10.00	13.57	12.91	13.19	Investment
3.	Apeejay Development Pvt. Ltd.	2.79	2.79	51.81	40.86	46.07	Investment
4.	Apeejay Engg. Pvt. Ltd.	5.00	5.00	11.99	11.93	12.17	Investment
5.	Asian Signal Industries Ltd.*	0.01	2.00	4.78	4.87	4.87	Investment
6.	Metal Imports Pvt. Ltd.	2.50	5.00	23.50	22.28	24.21	Investment
7.	Rourkela Industries * Pvt. Ltd.	1.00	1.00	6.00	8.01	8.00	Servicing and Fabrication
8.	Sagar Shipping Co. Ltd.	360.00	360.00	2356.69	2275.51	2509.85	Shipping
9.	Surendra Overseas Ltd.	100.10	100.10	3083.58	2709.74	2556.29	Shipping

Note : 1. * For Sl. No. 5 repeated figures in 1981 from 1980

2. * For Sl. No. 7 repeated figures in 1979 for 1977.

Statement

Statement showing paid-up Capital and Assets for the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 and nature of business of undertakings belonging to Escorts Industrial House and registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act as on 31.12.1981.

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Paid-up Capital			Assets		Nature of Business	
		1979	1980	1981	1979	1980		1981
1.	C.G.R. India Ltd.	80.00	80.00	80.00	108.47	85.80	77.19	X-Ray Equipments
2.	Escorts Ltd.	1418.41	1418.41	1418.48	7917.15	9055.48	10450.76	Motorcycles, Scooter, Piston, Trading Railway Rolling, X-Ray Etc.
3.	Escorts J.C.B. Ltd.	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.31	270.58	238.24	Excavator Loaders
4.	Escorts Tractors Ltd.	250.00	250.00	250.00	2761.33	2023.79	1648.68	Tractors
5.	Escorts Transmissions Ltd.	48.21	48.21	48.21	194.46	176.29	201.50	Hydraulic Pumps, Cylinders, Valves
6.	Goetze (India) Ltd.	398.25	399.82	447.17	1521.64	1653.65	1702.81	Piston Rings, Cylinders liners, Piston Rings etc.

Claim of Haryana for allocation of power

458. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a claim of Haryana is pending with Government of India for the allocation of power from the share of composite Punjab on the principle adopted in the Bhakra Nangal Agreement ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the delay in clearing the case which is causing impediments in the progress of the State ; and

(c) by when the claim is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The matter will require some time for resolution as it involves a number of inter-state aspects.

Glut in Indian Drug and Pharmaceuticals due to Clandestine Drug Imports

459. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rishi Kesh plant of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) is saddled with a heavy inventory of about Rs. 5 crores because of the glut created by indiscriminate and clandestine imports of drugs ?

(b) if so, whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appeared in 'Times of India' dated 18.6.83 in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details of the situation and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) :

(a) As on 31.5.1983, the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Rishikesh plant held an inventory of about Rs. 5.4 crores comprising saleable bulk drugs and formulations. A part of this inventory is attributed by the management as due to the problems caused by imports.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Article referred to makes the following main points :

(i) Indiscriminate imports, particularly of Tetracycline, Oxytetracycline and Vitamin B1 is affecting the production.

(ii) The profitability is affected by unremunerative prices.

The position is as follows :—

The total value of production in Rishikesh plant in 1982-83 was higher than that in 1981-82. The value of production in 1982-83 was Rs. 47 crores as against Rs. 37 crores in 1981-82. There is also an improvement in the financial performance in that, the loss was reduced from Rs. 17 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 9 crores in 1982-83. However, the management of IDPL had reported that due to large scale imports of Oxytetracycline Hcl. the production of Oxy-tetracycline was affected. Similarly, the production of Tetracycline was affected as Tetracycline Urea Complex was being imported under OGL even though the import of tetracycline was canalised. In the light of these reports, import policy was modified so as to include Oxy-tetracycline Hcl. in Appendix-4 of the Import Policy. The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports also clarified through a circular that Tetracycline Urea Complex would not be allowed to be imported under OGL and that it would be treated as a canalised item like Tetracycline. Following reports that Vitamin B1, a canalised item, was being imported as Betabion Mononitrate, instructions were issued to the Collectors of Customs not to allow import of Betabion Mononitrate. Reports received from all the Collectors of Customs indicate that there

have been no imports of Vitamin B1 as Beta-bion Mononitrate subsequently.

Regarding prices, some prices for which IDPL had applied had been decided and issued. Others are under process.

Complaints received by Election Commission on J and K elections

460. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by the Election Commission of India regarding recent elections in the State of Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) the findings of the Commission regarding each complaint and action taken in each case so far ; and

(c) what are the conclusions and decisions arrived at so as to reduce the opportunities for complaints in future ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Election Commission has intimated that it received 323 complaints regarding the recent General Election in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) The Election Commission has referred the complaints to the State Government for enquiry and report.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Election Commission.

(Interruptions)

12.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Opposition wants to say that they would like to move the adjournment motion.

Whosoever is the first, you can ask him to move.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Here is a problem. The Deputy Speaker has no seat.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no problem. You are there to help me out. That is why you came in time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You have lost a good lieutenant.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : He should not enter the Chamber and occupy the seat when you are standing. When the Speaker is on his legs, the Deputy Speaker should not have walked into the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He is no longer the Deputy-Speaker. He has resigned.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : We do not allow him. He should not occupy the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question.

I have got the notice from Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Mr. Satish Agarwal and Mr. Ram Jethmalani.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I have also given it.

MR. SPEAKER : No. You have not specified it. You should make it perfectly in order and then yours will also be considered. First I will consider Mr. Satish Agarwal's and Mr. Ram Jethmalani's. If they have no confidence, then,.....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He has joined the ruling party.

MR. SPEAKER : No. No. No question. For me it is immaterial, Professor. There have been a cavalcade of changes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is the constitutional position ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing. No constitutionality is involved here.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Deteriorating situation in Punjab arising out of extremists' activities and failure of Government to settle the issues

MR. SPEAKER : I have received notices of Adjournment Motions from

Shri B.D. Singh
 Dr. Subramaniam Swamy
 Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 Shri Ramavatar Shastry
 Shri Harikesh Bahadur
 Shri Chitta Basu
 Shri Krishan Chander Halder
 Shri H.N. Bahuguna
 Shri Jagpal Singh
 Shri Jai Pal Singh Kashyap
 Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh
 Shri Charan Singh
 Shri Rasheed Masood
 Prof. A.K. Mehta
 Shri Ram Vilas Paswan
 Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar
 Shri Amar Roy Pradhan
 Shri Daulat Ram Saran
 Shri R.P. Yadav
 Shri Samar Mukherjee
 Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastry
 Shri Roop Chand Pal
 Shri Somnath Chatterjee
 Shri Bhogendra Jha
 Shri Niren Ghosh
 Shri Sunil Maitra
 Shri Mani Ram Bagri

Shri Chandrajit Yadav
 Shri Abdul Rasheed Kabuli
 Prof. Saifuddin Soz
 Shri Indrajit Gupta
 Shri Narayan Choubey
 Smt. Geeta Mukherjee
 Shri Surya Narayan Singh
 Shri P.K. Kodiyan
 Shri Satyasadhan Chakravarty
 Shrimati Promila Dandavate
 Shri Chandrapal Singh
 Prof. Madhu Dandavate
 Shri A.N. Nadar
 Shri E. Balanandan
 Shri Trilok Chand
 Shri Ram Singh Shakya
 Shri Raghunath Singh Verma
 Shri Chhotey Singh Yadav
 Shri R.N. Rakesh.

“Regarding very serious deteriorating situation in Punjab arising out of extremists' activities and failure of the Government to settle the issues”.

I have given this matter anxious thought and I feel this may be discussed in the House.

As a special case, I give my consent to the Adjournment Motion.

Shri B.D. Singh who has secured first place in the ballot may now ask for leave of the House to move the motion.

SHRI B.D. SINGH (Phulpur) : I seek leave of the House to move my adjournment motion regarding very serious deteriorating situation in Punjab arising out of extremists' activities and failure of the Government to settle the issues.

MR. SPEAKER : Is leave being opposed by anybody ?

I think there is no opposition. So, leave is granted.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : The Adjournment Motion is being supported by the ruling Party Members !

MR. SPEAKER : The Adjournment Motion under rule 61 is to be taken up at what time...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : After 377.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee has decided to have 377 and then take this up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : This is a very serious matter. Sri Lanka is burning. The Tamilians in Sri Lanka are being shot down.....(Interruptions)

श्री चरण सिंह (बागपत) : 2 बजे से शुरू करें ।

MR. SPEAKER : We shall start at 2.00 p.m.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : The condition of Tamilians in Sri Lanka is deteriorating. There is a massacre going on. Even the High Commissioner's office is a target of attack by the Sinhalese.

MR. SPEAKER : I would ask the hon. Members not to be unnecessarily agitated over any problem or any question. Let it be known to the House that in the meeting of the leaders as well as in the Business Advisory Committee...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. Don't you have the decency to listen to me ? Please listen. I just want to remind this august House and the hon. Members that I want to run this House to the maximum benefit of the people. That is why I take the decisions collectively, I take the consensus ; I have tried to take the collective

wisdom of all the Opposition groups plus the ruling Party in a joint meeting. We have decided according to the urgent demands of the situation what subject shall be taken. We have sorted them out and whatever remains, we shall sort them out in the Business Advisory Committee and bring them up one by one. They cannot be brought up all at one time.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Not today.

MR. SPEAKER : I have it under consideration, whatever you suggest also. We will take up one by one.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैंने 222 के अंतर्गत एक आप को दिया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज दिया है आपने ? मैं देख लूंगा ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले सुन लीजिए । मैं एक मिनट में कह देता हूं ।

जिस तरीके का व्यवहार कल यहां एक मेम्बर ने एक मेम्बर के साथ किया और यहां वैलट पेपर आए, अगर वैलट पेपर फर्जी हैं तो उस मेम्बर को बरखास्त करना चाहिए और अगर वैलट पेपर सही हैं तो यह भ्रम जो जनता में चले और जनता के बड़े दरवार में आए इसके ऊपर सबको मिलकर फैसला करना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसको देख लूंगा ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : दूसरा सवाल हमने यह उठाया कि संसद के बारे में जो समाचार आता है उसमें लोकदल का नाम आकाशवाणी में नहीं आया । लोकदल के मेम्बर ने...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिए । मैं ऐसा करता हूं...

I will just look into it. It is under my consideration. You have given today. I fully agree.

अगर वह बैलट पेपर सही हैं तो बुरी बात है, वह यहां कैसे आए और दूसरे हैं तो कैसे आए ?

I will ask the Home Minister and if I am satisfied then I will give my decision tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That has been decided yesterday. There cannot be any more. The House decided yesterday.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आकाशवाणी के बारे में जो कहा ...

MR. SPEAKER : I will tell the hon. Members....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed it.

(ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बताना चाहता हूं मेम्बर्स जो यहां प्रेस के भी हैं, रेडियो के भी हैं और दूर-दर्शन के भी हैं वह जरा सुन कर करें तो अच्छा रहेगा क्योंकि किसी का नाम मिट जाता है, किसी का आ जाता है तो वह बुरा लगता है।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : 50,000 families have been butchered.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER :
मैंने बता तो दिया आपको।

I have told Dr. Kulandaivelu that I will take it into consideration. We will consider it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER :
मैंने कह दिया है कि मेरे कंसिड्रेशन में है।

I have it under my consideration. Please sit down. We will take up one by one.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

An explanatory Statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983, under rule 71 (2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6684/83].

Paraffin Wax (Supply, Distribution and Price) Amendment Order, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Paraffin Wax (Supply, Distribution and Price Fixation) Amendment Order, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 493 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1983 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6685/83].

Report of Court of Enquiry into the causes of accidents in Bhatti Mines in Delhi on 10th, 16th and 24th June, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report (Hindi and English versions) of Court of Enquiry into the causes of accidents in Bhatti Bajri Mines in the Union Territory of Delhi, on 10th, 16th and 24th January, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6686/83].

Reviews on and Annual Reports of Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. Howrah for 1979-80, 1980-81 and two Statements for delay. Review on and Annual Report of Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Ltd. Patna for the year ended 30th September, 1979 and Statement for delay.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1966 :

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited, Howrah, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited, Howrah, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited, Howrah, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited, Howrah, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in having the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6687/83].

(3) 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 Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year ended 30th September, 1979.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year ended 30th September, 1979 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(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-6688/83].

Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance, 1983, Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 Review on and Annual Accounts of Delhi Development Authority for 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution :

(i) The Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (No. 3 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 22nd June, 1983.

(ii) The Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (No. 4 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 22nd June, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6689/83].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority

for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6690/83]

Sugar (Price Determination for 1982-83 Production) Amendment Order, 1983

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : On behalf of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1982-83 Production) Amendment Order, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 457 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6691/83]

Statement showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Seventh Lok Sabha and Copy of Public Notice No. I-PR-NP/83 dt. 6.6.1983 regarding Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1983-84.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : On behalf of Shri H.K.L. Bhagat I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) The following statements (Hindi and English versions) Showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Seventh Lok Sabha :

(i) Statement No. XV—Second Session, 1980.

(ii) Statement No. XII—Sixth Session, 1981.

(iii) Statement No. XI—Seventh Session, 1981.

(iv) Statement No. X—Eighth Session, 1982.

(v) Statement No. VI—Ninth Session, 1982.

(vi) Statement No. V—Tenth Session, 1982.

(vii) Statement No. III—Eleventh Session, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6692/83]

- (2) A copy of Public Notice No 1-PR-NP/83 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 6th June, 1983 regarding the Newsprint Allocation Policy for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6693/83].

Employees Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1983 and Notification under Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 449 in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1983 under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6694/83].
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2459 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4 t

June, 1983 regarding extension of the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to industries based on Asbestos as principal raw material under sub-section (2) of section (4) of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6695/83].

Notifications under Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 :

- (1) The Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 445 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1983.
- (2) The Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 490 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6696/83].

Statement for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Banana and Fruit Development Corporation for 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Banana and Fruit Development Corporation, for the year 1981-82 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6697/83].

Notification under Government of Union Territories Act, 1963.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 473 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 24th June, 1983 containing President's Order dated the 24th June, 1983 imposing President's rule in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, issued under section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6698/83].

(Interruptions)

Notifications under Central Excise and Salt Act, 1964, Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excise Rules, 1944 and Annual Reports of State Bank of India and its Seven Subsidiary Banks for the year ended the 31st December, 1982.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1964 :

- (i) The Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 414 in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1983.
- (ii) The Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 490 in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6699/83].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 169 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

- (i) G.S.R. 375 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to component parts required for the manufacture of Geodetic and Survey

Infrared Distance Measuring Instrument from basic customs duty as is in excess of 60 per cent ad valorem.

- (ii) G.S.R. 386 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 77-Customs dated the 17th April, 1980 so as to raise the limit from 17 per cent to 25 per cent in respect of waste/scrap arising in the course of manufacture of stainless steel utensils.
- (iii) G.S.R. 387 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 77-Customs dated the 17th April, 1983 so as to include the places bearing survey numbers 305 and 306 within the jurisdiction of Kandla Free Trade Zone for purposes of duty exemptions.
- (iv) G.S.R. 430(E) to 432(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the basic import duty on galvanised sheets/strips/coils from 30 per cent ad valorem to 60 per cent ad valorem.
- (v) G.S.R. 454(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 80/82-Customs dated the 1st March, 1982 up to the 30th April, 1984.
- (vi) G.S.R. 459(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum notifying items used in the manufacture of the export goods as deemed to be imported materials for the purpose of working out drawback rates.
- (vii) G.S.R. 461(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 117/82-Customs dated the 19th April, 1982 so as to exempt Coal Tar Pitch from Customs duty in excess of 30 per cent ad valorem up to 31st May, 1984.
- (viii) G.S.R. 469(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Austrian Schillings, Belgian Francs, Danish Kreners, Deutsche Marks, French Francs, Hong-Kong Dollars and Italian Lire into Indian currency or vice-versa in supersession of Notification No. 92-Customs dated the 1st April, 1983.
- (ix) The Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 470(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (x) G.S.R. 471(E) and 472(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to photo polymer (relief image) plates, when imported for letter press printing in newspaper industry from the basic customs duty in excess of 40 per cent ad valorem and auxiliary duty in excess of 20 per cent ad valorem.
- (xi) G.S.R. 484(E) and 485(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to rimming quality slabs, when imported into India for the manufacture of tinplates, from the whole of basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (xii) G.S.R. 486(E) and 487(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to rimming quality slabs, when imported into India for the manufacture of tinplates, from the whole of basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.

tory memorandum regarding exemption to cane, when imported into India for the manufacture of cricket bats from the whole of basic and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

- (xiii) G.S.R. 488(E) and 489 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of basic customs duty on colour jumbo films for processing into colour cine films at 50 per cent ad valorem and on jumbo rolls of Medical X-Ray Films and Industrial X-Ray Films at 40 per cent ad valorem and on Jumbo Rolls of Roll films at 60 per cent ad valorem.
- (xiv) G.S.R 491(E) and 492(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to dredging vessels for dredging operations from the whole of the additional duty and auxiliary duty as is in excess of 20 per cent ad valorem.
- (xv) G.S.R. 500(E) and 501(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 77-Customs dated the 17th April, 1980 and Notification No. 227-Customs dated the 30th November, 1979 so as to allow clearance of stipulated percentage of goods manufactured in the KFTZ/SEEPZ to any other place in India.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 513(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 231-Customs dated the 27th November, 1980 so as to authorise the Director of Industries of the State concerned to issue the required certificate.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 528(E) and 529(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th

June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 2-Customs dated the 1st January, 1979 and Notification No. 179-Customs dated the 22nd August, 1979 up to 31st March, 1984.

- (xviii) G.S.R. 540(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to hot rolled stainless steel coils when imported into India for cold rolling from the basic customs duty in excess of 100 per cent ad valorem up to 30th June, 1984.
- (xix) G.S.R. 542(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversions of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice versa in supersession of Notification No. 92-Customs dated the 1st April, 1983.
- (xx) G.S.R. 450(E) and 451(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to specially designed or adapted motor car, of an engine capacity not exceeding 1000cc and value not exceeding Rs. 65,000 when imported into India by a disabled person for his personal use from basic customs duty in excess of 50 per cent ad valorem and from whole of the additional duties of customs and auxiliary duty leviable thereon.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 466(E) and 467(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to medical electronics equipment and accessories, tape recorders, botanical plants, crystals, high purity metals and alloys when re-imported into India in connection with the Joint Indo-Soviet Manned Space Flight from the whole of the

basic and additional duties of customs and auxiliary duty.

- (xxii) G.S.R. 505(E) and 506(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1983, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to drilling rigs, when gifted to Government of India and imported for rural water supply projects from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs and auxiliary duty.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 509(E) and 517(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June and 29th June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification Nos. 115-Customs and 116-Customs dated the 17th June, 1978 upto 30th June, 1988.
- (xxiv) G.S.R. 526(E) and 527(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification Nos. 200-Customs dated the 28th September, 1979 and 133/83-Customs dated the 13th May, 1983 upto 31st December, 1983.
- (xxv) G.S.R. 530(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 166-Customs dated the 19th August, 1983 so as to restrict the exemption to coking coal of ash content below 12 per cent and to extend the validity of exemption upto 30th June 1984.
- (xxvi) G.S.R. 555(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 179-Customs dated the 4th September, 1980 so as to authorise the Commissioners of Industries of the States concerned to issue the required certificates.
- (xxvii) G.S.R. 557(E) published in Gazette

of India dated the 6th July, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 215-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 so as to restrict the exemption to liquid nitrogen containers of more than 60 litres capacity and accessories for storage of liquid nitrogen.

- (xxviii) C.S.R. 562(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 139-Customs dated the 11th July, 1980 so as to include Video Cassettes also for exemption from customs duty.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6700/83]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

- (i) G.S.R. 436(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding blanket exemption to all excisable goods brought into the Kandla Free Trade Zone.
- (ii) G.S.R. 452(E) and 453(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to man-made non-cellulosic Filament yarn from payment of Excise Duty.
- (iii) G.S.R. 458(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding withdrawal of exemption from additional duty of excise on handkerchiefs made out of man-made fabrics.
- (iv) G.S.R. 463(E) and 464(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to hand-knitted carpets from the whole of excise duty.
- (v) G.S.R. 525(E) published in Gazette of

India dated the 30th June, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 53/80-Central Excises, 54/80-Central Excises and 55/80-Central Excises dated the 13th May, 1980 so as to continue the excise duty concessions thereunder to steel ingots and iron or steel products if these are manufactured with the aid of electric furnace from indigenous sponge iron or in combination with other materials.

- (vi) G.S.R. 541(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to polyester fibre from the payment of excise duty.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6701/83]

(4) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the State Bank of India and its seven subsidiary banks viz. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Indore, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Saurashtra and State Bank of Travancore for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6702/83]

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : About Mr. Venkatasubbaiah's item, I have given notice...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहिए ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : While the hon. Minister is trying to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 473(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1983, containing President's Order dated the 24th June, 1983, imposing President's rule in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, I wish to bring to your notice the fact that there have been certain conventions which are in the best spirit of the Indian Constitution. As far as the Pondicherry Assembly is concerned, in a House of 30 the DMK had a membership of 13 and the three-member Janata Party had in-

formed the Government that they were supporting the DMK Government... (Interruptions) In addition, if you take the other Members into account, there was a clear majority, an absolute majority of 18 Members in a House of 30. We on the Opposition side, no matter who has been in power, have always insisted that the support to any government in a State Legislature has to be actually ascertained not in the cosy chamber of the Governor, nor in the All India Congress Committee office, but it has to be tested on the floor of the Assembly. If that had been done, then there would be DMK Government there. Since this Notification flouts the democratic traditions of our Constitution, I am opposing its being laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I am also opposed to this Notification being laid on the Table of the House. This Notification tantamounts to an assault on the federal structure of our country.

AN HON. MEMBER : A murder.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is a blatant abuse of article 356 of the Constitution.

Even if it is reported that the Lt. Governor just accepted the statement of one Member of the Congress (I) in the House suggesting that the Congress Party had withdrawn the support to the Government, he had not even the time to verify this statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chitta Basu, may I refer you to Rule 305C ? It says :

"A member wishing to raise any of the matters referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 305B shall refer it to the Committee and not raise it in the House."

(Interruptions)

That was what I was saying. I think you are much more adept in these rules to take advantage.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Let me complete it. It is atrocious. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all irrelevant. Nothing is allowed.

(Interruptions)**

Mr. Secretary.

12.16 hrs.

At this stage Prof Dandavate and some other hon. Members left the House.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 10th May, 1983 :—

- (1) The Finance Bill, 1983
- (2) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 10th May, 1983 :—

- (1) The African Development Bank Bill, 1983
- (2) The Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

12.17 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that on July 9, 1983 I received a letter from Shri Vasantrao Patil, an elected Member from Sangli Constituency of Maha-

rashtra State resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. I accepted his resignation with effect from 9 July, 1983.

RE : MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

MR. SPEAKER : The adjournment motion is going to be taken up at 2 PM. just after the lunch hour.

Shri Buta Singh.

12.18 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE Forty-Sixth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I
beg to present the Forty-Sixth Report of the
Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Pranab Mukher-
jee.

STATEMENT RE : INDIA'S EXTENDED ARRANGEMENT WITH THE INTER- NATIONAL MONETARY FUND—PRO- GRAMME FOR THE THIRD YEAR

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr. Speaker,
Sir, On July 13, 1982, I had informed the
House that the International Monetary
Fund has approved on July 9, 1982 the
Second Year's Programme of India's Exten-
ded Arrangement with the Fund. Under
the second year's programme of the Exten-
ded Arrangement, India had the right to
draw SDR 1800 million between the period
July 1982 and June 30, 1983. As in the first
year, the second year's programme has been
successfully completed and purchases as
envisaged in the programme have been duly
made. Together with purchases of SDR
900 million under the First Year Programme

(1981/82), we have so far drawn SDR 2700 million from the Fund.

12.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

2. I am glad to inform the House that negotiations with the Fund regarding the third Year's programme have also been successfully concluded and the Fund has approved on July 22, 1983 the third year's programme which would enable draws of another SDR 1200 million between the period July 1983 and June 1984. This quantum is based on our present requirements in the light of our development and economic policies.

3. The programme for 1983/84 has been outlined in a Statement of Policies furnished to the Fund with my letter of June 8, 1983 to the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. Copies of these documents have been placed in the Parliament Library.

4. Hon'ble Members will observe, on a perusal of these documents that the Statement of Policies reflects the strategies and programmes that have been approved by this House from time to time and it forms an integral part of the Sixth Plan. It is not necessary to repeat the details of policies as they have been fully set out in the documents already placed in the Library and other relevant documents which were made available by the government on November 23, 1981 and July 13, 1982 when a Statement on the Extended Arrangement was made in this House.

5. I would, however, like to invite the attention of the House to the performance criteria which have been agreed upon in regard to the programme for 1983/84. For the current fiscal year, we have indicated our intention to limit the total domestic credit outstanding at the end of the fiscal year to a maximum of Rs. 1,01,321 crores, as against the outstanding amount of Rs. 86,021 crores at the end of the fiscal year 1982/83. This implies expansion of domestic credit of about 17.8 per cent in the course of the year over the amount outstanding on

March 31, 1983. I am sure that the House will agree that this credit limit is in accordance with the twin objectives of consolidating control over inflation while providing adequate support for recovery in growth.

6. The total net credit outstanding from the banking system as a whole, to the Central and State Governments at the end of the fiscal year 1983/84 is proposed to be limited to Rs. 41,334 crores as against the amount of Rs. 35,234 crores outstanding at the end of the fiscal year 1982/83. Thus, the increase in net credit to government from the banking system in the fiscal year 1983/84 would be Rs. 6100 crores as against the actual increase in net credit to government in fiscal year 1982/83 of approximately Rs. 4489 crores.

7. During fiscal year 1983/84, the Government intend to limit the financial contracting and guaranteeing of non-concessional external loans with maturity of 1-12 years, to SDR 1.5 billion. This limit excludes not only aid credits but also loans which have maturities exceeding 12 years. Looking to the requirements of the economy for external resources, this ceiling is quite adequate and is also in conformity with our policy of prudent management of foreign debt.

8. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am confident that the programme for 1983/84 under the Extended Arrangement will help to achieve further economic progress in line with the original medium term balance of payments adjustment programme. Agricultural policies in 1983/84 have been designed to give a boost to agricultural production. Emphasis will be placed on improving the production of crops which have important implications for the balance of payments. In line with the targets of the Sixth Plan, large investments would be made in key sectors such as petroleum and petroleum products, fertilisers, coal and edible oils to increase productive capacity. The programme will aim at promoting the expansion of exports. Imports substitution continues to be one of the main elements of our strategy for resolving our balance of payments problem.

9. The programme for 1983/84 is based

on the Sixth Plan and reflects our own priorities and policies which have been endorsed by Parliament. Government are fully committed to the successful implementation of the programme and would continue to ensure that our basic policies are not compromised during the course of implementation of the Extended Arrangement.

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATEMENT RE : TERMS OF REFERENCE AND COMPOSITION OF THE FOURTH CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, Hon. Members would recall that in my Budget speech on 28th February, 1983, I had announced the Government's decision to appoint the Fourth Central Pay Commission.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything except the Statement by the Minister.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Minister's statement be over.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, Hon'ble Members would recall that in my Budget speech on 28th February, 1983 I had announced the Government's decision to appoint the Fourth Central Pay Commission. I had said at that time that before the terms of reference of the Pay Commission were settled, the representatives of the employees would be consulted and the membership of the Commission together with the terms of reference would be announced as soon as possible. In pursuance of

this, discussions were held with the Staff Side of the Joint Consultative Machinery. After these discussions the Government have now decided to pay Interim Relief at the following rates with effect from 1.6.1983 :—

- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------|
| (i) | For employees drawing basic pay upto Rs. 299 p.m. | Rs. 50 p.m. |
| (ii) | For employees drawing basic pay from Rs. 300 to Rs. 699 p.m. | Rs. 60 p.m. |
| (iii) | For employees drawing basic pay from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1599 p.m. | Rs. 70 p.m. |

This will benefit about 49 lakhs of Central Government employees including Armed Forces personnel and employees of Union Territories. It would cost the Exchequer approximately Rs. 316 crores in a full year and about Rs. 238 crores during the current financial year. Government also considered the question of giving appropriate amounts of Interim Relief to employees drawing pay of Rs. 1600 p.m. and above. In order to maintain the existing relativities, Government have decided to pay Interim Relief to the officers drawing pay of Rs. 1600 and above at the following rates with effect from 1.6.1983 :—

- | | | |
|------|--|--------------|
| (i) | For employees drawing basic pay from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2249 p.m. | Rs. 80 p.m. |
| (ii) | For employees drawing basic pay of Rs. 2250 p.m. and above. | Rs. 100 p.m. |

This will benefit about 16,000 officers including Armed Forces and Union Territories officers and will cost the Exchequer about Rs. 1.65 crores per annum. The amount of Interim Relief will count only for retirement

benefits and not for any other purposes. Orders in this regard will be issued shortly.

2. Government have also decided to give the benefit of one increment to employees in Groups 'B', 'C' and 'D' who are stagnating at the maximum of the pay-scale for at least two years. The amount of increment will be the same as the last increment in the relevant pay-scale. Orders in this regard will also be issued shortly.

3. Government have also decided, after consultations with the representatives of the Staff Side of the Joint Consultative Machinery, that the terms of reference of the Fourth Central Pay Commission will be as follows :—

- (1) To examine the present structure of emoluments and conditions of service, taking into account the total packet of benefits, including death-cum-retirement benefits, available to the following categories of Government employees and to suggest changes which may be desirable and feasible :—
 - (i) Central Government employees—industrial and non-industrial.
 - (ii) Personnel belonging to the All India Services.
 - (iii) Employees of the Union Territories.
- (2) To examine the present structure of emoluments taking into account the total packet of benefits in cash and kind including death-cum-retirement benefits available to Armed Forces personnel and to suggest changes which may be desirable and feasible, having regard to their terms and conditions of service.
- (3) To examine the variety of allowances and benefits in kind that are presently available to the employees in addition to pay and to suggest

rationalisation and simplification thereof with a view to promoting efficiency in administration.

- (4) To make recommendations on the above having regard, among other relevant factors, to the prevailing pay structure under the Public Sector Undertakings, State Governments, etc., economic conditions in the country, the resources of the Central Government and the demands thereon such as those on account of developmental planning, defence and national security.

4. The Commission will have the following composition :—

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Chairman | —Shri Justice P.N. Shinghal |
| (2) Member | —Prof. M.V. Mathur |
| (3) Member | —Shri J.P. Kacker |
| (4) Member | —Dr. Gopal Das Nag |
| (5) Member-Secretary | —Shri Anil Kumar Majumdar. |

5. I trust all sections of the House would welcome this and with the cooperation of the employees, the Pay Commission would be able to complete its onerous task as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Jethmalani, what is your point of order? All of you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have asked him to rise on a point of order. You please sit down, he is on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, I am also on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He knows the rules.

Mr. Tytler, he knows the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I spoke first, Sir. How many Members are sitting there, who have been elected on Congress ticket ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Jethmalani. I am permitting you. Let it be a short point of order. What is your point of order ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West) : My point of order consists of two propositions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't make a speech. What is your point of order ? Which rule has been violated ? Please come to that only. If you make a speech, I will not allow it on a point of order.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : There is no question of a speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then it is all right. You know the rules.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : The House should be properly constituted. The rules assume that the House is properly constituted at all times. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : The Constitution, as far as the rules provide.... *(Interruptions)* Please first understand...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Which rule has been violated ? Which rule has been infringed ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : A point of order comes when there is a disorder.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Come to the point.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : First why don't you stop them ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You come out with your point of order. I will take care of them. Don't worry. *(Interruptions)* If everybody is upset, I cannot listen to everybody. Only one at a time. Don't record anything other than Mr. Ram Jethmalani's point of order. Don't record anything...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Others may please sit down. Mr. Jethmalani. Don't record anything other than the point of order of Mr. Ram Jethmalani.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record any other thing, other than Mr. Ram Jethmalani. I have not permitted them. They are not saying with my permission.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : My point of order consists of two submissions.

AN HON. MEMBER : Under what rule ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must allow him. Let him say. Mr. Jethmalani, Come to the point.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Every rule framed assumes that the debate takes place when the House is properly constituted. The House is not properly constituted when the person who is presiding is neither the Speaker, nor the Deputy-Speaker, nor a person on the panel of Chairmen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. You have made your point. There is no point of order. I rule it out of order. *(Interruptions)*** Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

There is no point of order. I rule this out of order.

*(Interruptions)***

12.33 hrs.

STATEMENT ON PUNJAB

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement on Punjab together with copies of the correspondence exchanged between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the president of the Shiromani Akali Dal since 30th May, 1983.

Statement

Sir, as the Hon'ble Members are aware, I informed the House during the last session that it is the Government's endeavour to find a peaceful solution to the problems in Punjab. Hon'ble Members had also expressed the view that negotiations with the Shiromani Akali Dal leadership should be resumed in respect of the sharing of waters of Ravi-Beas and the territorial disputes between Punjab and Haryana. In pursuance of this, I invited the Akali Dal leaders to resume discussions, but, unfortunately, they have not responded favourably to my invitation. I take this opportunity to place on the Table of the House copies of the correspondence [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6703/83] exchanged between me and the President of the S.A. Dal since 30th May, 1983. Having failed to get a favourable response, as the Hon'ble Members are aware, I issued a Press statement on Punjab on 22nd June, 1983. Despite Government's clear offer to refer the two pending issues to tribunals, the Shiromani Akali Dal leaders have not reacted in a positive manner so far.

Our appeal to reconsider the call for 'Rail Roko' programme on 17th, 1983, was not heeded. Keeping in view the need for safety and security of the passengers and public property and the large scale violence by Akali workers during the 'Rasta-Roko' agitation, the Government decided to suspend rail traffic and State transport in Punjab. Despite the fact that Shiromani Akali Dal leadership called off the 'Rail Roko' agitation, agitators indulged in disruptive activities including squatting on railway tracks, cutting of signals/telephone/telegraph

wires, removal of fish plates, obstruction of railway tracks by placing wooden logs and flooding of railway track by cutting the canal bank. This caused loss of public property and inconvenience to the travelling public.

Hon'ble Members had earlier expressed their concern about using places of worship as sanctuaries for criminals and anti-national elements. Government expected the Shiromani Akali Dal to assure the nation that it would not permit the holy shrines to be used for the storage of arms or for harbouring wanted persons. It was suggested that a five member committee of Sikhs may be set up jointly by the State Government and Shiromani Akali Dal to screen the persons now living within the premises of holy shrines. It is unfortunate that the Shiromani Akali Dal leadership is not prepared to discuss the question of misuse of holy shrines.

Hon'ble Members had expressed their concern about violent and terrorist activities. Government has repeatedly appealed to the leadership of Shiromani Akali Dal to unequivocally condemn violent activities and not to say or do anything which may aggravate the situation. But unfortunately there have still been provocative and threatening speeches by some of the leaders. We have to be careful that continuing agitation does not spark off incidents of a communal nature.

Government has put forth proposals to resolve various issues as also to preserve the sanctity of holy shrines and to maintain amity among all sections of society. Hon'ble Members will agree with me that Government cannot countenance utterances of activities which tend to undermine the unity and integrity of the country.

I reiterate my appeal to the Shiromani Akali Dal and the S.G.P.C. leadership to respond to the proposals put forth by the Government in the proper spirit and give up the path of confrontation for the good of the people and in the interest of the State and the nation. I trust that in this, I echo the feelings of every section of the House.

12.38 hrs.

ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : On behalf of Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar, I beg to move :

“That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to leave being granted by this House to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959, which was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 8th September, 1981 and laid on the Table of this House on the 10th September, 1981.”

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything else.

(Interruptions)**

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (BUXAR) : We will not allow the Chair to be bullied like this. This is shameful.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : He should resign.

12.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chindwara) : This is very wrong because you are spoiling your institution. They have challenged your ruling.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am on a point of order.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Do you approve of their action ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We are not going to yield. They are holding the House to ransom.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : They are holding the House to ransom. You are creating a precedent which will destroy the institution.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : You should speak to the House.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : This is disrespect to the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : Some action has to be taken. I would like him to be reprimanded. I was reprimanded yesterday. He came up first with this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will like you to understand certain principles.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : It is not Mr. Lakshmanan but it is...

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : You are insulting democracy.

MR. SPEAKER : Gentlemen, now sit down. Mr. Mayathevar, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : HON. Members, I gave at the start, the whole factual position ; and then certainly, as the law-makers and the highest elected body of this august nation, you are the custodians to uphold the principles and rules laid down by yourself in this rules book.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : But I would like you to understand this also that if we take to the law, which is rather out of the law, a self-imposed law, or if you want to say that it is our own wish, it cannot be done.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, when I am speaking, at least, you must listen to me. You are too impetuous. You must listen. If this House rules that the Deputy Speaker is not entitled to sit in this Chair, he will not sit here. So, as long as you do not pass a vote of no-confidence in him you cannot prevent him from sitting here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. No question. I will not allow. Please sit down ; please sit down now and listen to me. I am not going to be bludgeoned like this. When I am on my legs you have to sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have even the decency to listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot impose certain things on me. I will not allow. If the minority of a small number of people is leading this House this way, I cannot allow. No, no ; I will not allow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH : They are holding the House to ransom.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Dandavate, I have to speak first. Sit down. Please sit down. I will listen to you.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Please listen to us. I want to say...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Please sit down. Now, listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is this man doing ?

Please sit down. You cannot dictate terms to me. I know my rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am guided by the laws of this House, not by you. You have laid down the rules and I am to be guided by them and not you. You are a collective House, not one person who has to guide me. I am to be guided by this august House and the rules laid down by this House. I bow my head always in obedience to this House. I will abide by whatever rules are laid down by the House.

The moment you prove that you have no confidence in a certain person, he will no longer be here. But the rule says that before 14 days it cannot be taken up. On the fourteenth day I will put the motion—after fourteen days—for vote. (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am coming to that.
आप सुनिए में आ रहा हूँ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Before you give your decision, kindly listen to us either in this House or in your Chamber. Do not make your decision before that because we have something to say.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is to be looked like that, then I can listen and not otherwise.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Allow us to make our submissions.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, go ahead ; but one by one. I will listen to two people from this side and two from that side.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I think you are insulting us by putting us equal to them.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : You have been charged of insulting a Member which you are not doing. Therefore, this should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : Does he mean that ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Why not ? This is a wrong charge on you. You should not be charged like that.

MR. SPEAKER : Unnecessarily do not put words in his mouth.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Sir, you are absolutely right that ultimately we have all jointly to preserve the dignity of this House. But the dignity of this House can be preserved by two things—by observing all the rules not only in letter but in spirit and secondly by observing certain well known conventions of propriety.

First about the rules themselves. Rule 11 assumes that the House is properly constituted only when it is presided over either by the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or by somebody on the panel. If it is the contention of some people in this House that by the events which have taken place Mr. Lakshmanan has ceased to be the Deputy-Speaker... (Interruptions). It may be a wrong contention, but what I am saying kindly hear it. If some people are of the view that the resignation of an honorary office takes place the moment a letter of resignation is put in the course of transmission, it does not require to be formally accepted and it is incapable of being revoked that he has ceased already to hold the office of Deputy-Speaker, I think, the House should be allowed to debate this at the earliest possible opportunity. Those who think and even if you think that he continues to be in that office, propriety then requires that the matter must be thoroughly discussed while he is not in the Chair but you are in the Chair or somebody else in the Chair.

Let us talk of the spirit of the rules them-

selves. The rules assume that when the motion for the removal is being debated, the Deputy-Speaker is disqualified from presiding over the proceedings of the House. This is the letter of the law. But the dignity of the House and the dignity of that office is not maintained by mere vigorous compliance with the rules. You must now see the spirit of the rule. The spirit of the rule is that he cannot preside in an atmosphere where a responsible section of the House has lost its confidence in him.

Lastly, there is a wider question of propriety involved. Why must a person about whom there is a sharp division of opinion about his capacity, about his political integrity now, embarrass us by sitting in the Chair for the next 14 days ?

MR. SPEAKER : You should not cast aspersions.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Exercise of legal rights under these circumstances will cause embarrassment. Lastly, bear this in mind... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed him, I will listen to you also...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I will take one minute and I will finish... (Interruptions) Sir, it is a well-known convention of which you are aware, we are aware, they are aware, that the Deputy Speaker is a person who is selected or elected by convention not by law from amongst the Opposition Parties. Now, today this gentleman does not belong to any recognised Opposition Party. Whom does he represent ? In law he may be the Deputy Speaker but morally he no longer represents the section which he is supposed to represent. If today he has lost our confidence, then you must take it that he has lost the confidence of the whole House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my point of order arises out of certain aspersions made by Shri Jethmalani against the hon. Deputy-Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : No aspersions will be allowed. If there are any aspersions, they should be expunged. If there are any aspersions against the hon. Member, those should not remain on the record....

(Interruptions)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : एस्पersion क्या है ? मैंने तो आपको चिट्ठी लिखी है इनके खिलाफ लेकिन आजतक उसका कोई जवाब नहीं आया है ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, at the first instance Shri Jethmalani was about to raise a point of order which he said was a point of order. Now he is . (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, he should know that there is a clear ruling of the hon. Speaker that nobody can wear a badge in the House.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : No, Sir, I am not commenting on the ruling of the Speaker. I am placing it before the Speaker what happened in the House before he came and how the hon. Speaker was dragged here. That is what I want to place on the record. Mr. Jethmalani has brought in certain aspersions.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे बैज की बात कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, I am sure Bahuguna Ji will not object to it. . .(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो बैज लगाया है, उसकी बात कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I will take that out, Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There was a clear ruling in the House. You must know it. You are a Parliamentary Affairs Minister, you must know it. . .(Interruptions).

SHRI BUTA SINGH : About Mr. Jethmalani, I am happy that you have promised to look into the complaint.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You must remove it. You must know the ruling of the House.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I was trying to bring it on record that Shri Jethmalani, while raising a point of order, has unfortunately, unnecessarily. . .(Interruptions).

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : Sir, in the previous Lok Sabha, that is, 6th Lok Sabha, the same question was raised when Mr. Raj Narain was wearing a big badge and also the same matter was raised when Mr. Samar Guha, the then Member of Parliament was wearing Subhash Babu's badge. At that time the Speaker had given the ruling that the bigger badge which is very much visible should not be worn but Samar Guha was not given the direction to remove the badge. This matter is known to Dr. Subramaniam Swamy because at that time he was sitting on the Treasury Benches.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज की बात करो, कल की बात का मुझे पता नहीं है ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, you kindly go through the proceedings.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जबानी बात क्यों करते हैं ?

It is there in the rules. Can I dig up the past now ? How can I dig up the past now ? If it was done, it was also wrong.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, what I was trying to drive at is that Shri Jethmalani, using all his eloquence and his knowledge of whatever rules he could mug up, has misused his right of speaking in this House by making serious allegations and aspersions on the hon. Deputy Speaker. You have kindly accepted that you will go through the proceedings and delete all that has happened. In the morning you were pleased to clarify right in the beginning of the House the position of the Deputy-Speaker in this House. Sir, it is just a political gimmickry that the opposition parties are trying to follow ; nothing else. . .(Interruptions)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I want to make a submission.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let him withdraw.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should he withdraw ? It is left to his own wish I cannot make anybody withdraw. I cannot force anybody to withdraw.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I cannot force anybody to withdraw. You are right.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Shri Lakshmanan, the then Deputy-Speaker...

MR. SPEAKER : He is still Deputy-Speaker.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I go by the rules of this House. I am not going to stand by this convention.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : I am giving some material in support of my contention.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not misrepresent in the House.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I am going by the press reports.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of the press reports.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you interrupting him. Why are you coming between me and Shri Dhandapani ? As I told Shri Ramamurthy, I am not concerned with the past. Information can be given to me that this is the convention or this is the tradition which I can follow. But I cannot undo a thing which has happened in the past.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : He has tendered his resignation in which he has

stated, which I want to quote "I am out and out a party man".

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned with that. It is irrelevant.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not understand their taking up all that. I am sitting here. It is all irrelevant. You have to talk about the subject.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I am coming to that. The point is...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I want to know what is the infringement of the rules. Tell me about the infringement.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : There was a report...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The same question is raised. If you have no confidence in him, you are welcome to move a motion of no confidence. I am prepared.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you interrupting him, I do not know. You are not the spokesman on his behalf. He is perfectly right and perfectly audible. I can hear him and understand him. I do not need your assistance. If I need it, I will call you.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : After some time there was a newspaper report that he has withdrawn his resignation.

MR. SPEAKER : What I am concerned with is the rules. The facts are with me.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : According to the report, on 10.7.83...

MR. SPEAKER : Have you anything to say about the rules ?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Now the question is this.

MR. SPEAKER : What are the rules?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : The question is this : whether Shri Lakshmanan can preside over the House or not.

MR. SPEAKER : If there is anything against in the rules, please let me know. Then I will be impressed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Only the rules will bind me...

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : On page 83...

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Please tell them which book.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : In Kaul and Shakdhar, page 83, paragraph 2, it is stated :

“At the sitting of the Lok Sabha, while any resolution for the removal of the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker, as the case may be, cannot preside even though he is present in the House.”

MR. SPEAKER : Perfectly clear. I agree. There is no disagreement in that. I fully go along with you.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Not only in the interpretation...

MR. SPEAKER : So far we both agree.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : It says further :

“Subject to the aforesaid provision, a member of the Panel of Chairmen can preside in the absence of the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker, as the case may be.”

MR. SPEAKER : I agree. I will carry it out fully.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Now the question of his being censured is being considered.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : It is under your consideration ; the motion is under your consideration.

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : No consideration. They want me to do that. I have already admitted that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Dhandapani, you must understand my position.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please, Mr. Kamal Nath, let me say this. The only problem with me is that the rules so bind me that I cannot take this up before the expiry of 14 days. Is it not so ? After 14 days I will put that Resolution before this august House.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : That you have stated. That is, of course, the reason. Before that...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question of propriety.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : As soon as the Resolution is moved then the Resolution is under your consideration.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : He has lost the confidence of all of us.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to prove it, Mr. Mayathevar.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : When the Resolution for removal is under your consideration...

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मामला केवल नियम का नहीं है। इसमें औचित्य का सवाल है, यह प्रोप्राइटी का सवाल है। अगर आपके खिलाफ मोशन आता तो आप क्या करते ?

MR. SPEAKER : जहाँ तक मेरी अपनी बात है I cannot impose anything upon anybody else. This is a question, as you say, of propriety.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : When you say you cannot impose anything on anybody else, did you direct the Deputy-Speaker not to preside over this House ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने आपकी सलाह को मांगा ? अगर माना तो आपने क्या सलाह दी ? आप पर ऐसी परिस्थिति होती तो आप क्या करते ?

MR. SPEAKER : Don't put me into this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Let him tell what is his political identity.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—यहाँ पर पक्ष और विपक्ष के बड़े-बड़े नेता बैठे हैं, इसलिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी बात को सोचकर कहना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने इस्तीफा दिया, वह वापस न लेते तो बहुत अच्छी बात थी और ये भाई जो आज बोल रहे हैं कल इन्दिरा जी की घोती ओढ़े बैठे थे। ये आज वहाँ से निकल आए हैं, बहुत अच्छी बात है बहुत बढ़िया काम हुआ है। यह इतनी बड़ी राष्ट्रीय हित की बात नहीं है, यह इन के खुद के इखलाक की बात है। अगर मोशन आफ

नो कान्फिडेंस आए तो इनको यहाँ नहीं बैठना चाहिए। लेकिन तुम तो धर्म कर लो, यह तय कर लो कि पुराने पाप नहीं करोगे, इन्दिरा जी के साथ नहीं मिलोगे।

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not...

MR. SPEAKER : I got a promise from you...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not making a speech. I want to make a request. In the interest of peaceful and smooth proceedings of the House may I appeal, through you, to my friend, Mr. Lakshmanan...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No. No.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You cannot prevent me from appealing.

(Interruptions)

Till the motion against him is disposed of, he should refrain from occupying the Chair. Otherwise the time of the House will be disturbed and taken up only with this issue. I am appealing to him.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what happened a little while ago with Mr. Vajpayee leading an assault with howling wild life in code was terrific.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपनी भाषा को नियत रखिए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he says it is wild life.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, I am on a point of order. You have decided that there will be a Lunch Hour. Now it is past one o'clock. So we should be adjourning now.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Jethmalani was...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : How can we accept this ? He said, wild animals are here.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I have mentioned 'Wild life'.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If such words are there, they should be expunged.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : How can I speak if they keep on talking ?

Shri Jethmalani was waxing eloquent about rules and laws and dignity of the House and conventions. You have made it abundantly clear that this matter will be taken up under the rules framed by this House and this was to be taken up. There was no hurry. The hon. Deputy-Speaker is a Deputy-Speaker and will continue to be the Deputy-Speaker. He was elected by this House. He was not elected by any party. So long as he is not removed by this hon. House, he symbolises the dignity and wisdom of this collective House. No aspersions... (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाओ आप ।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Listen, Sir, This is not fair. You have listened to others. Give me two minutes.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और क्या कर रहे हैं आप ।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Those who are concerned about the dignity of this House and the sacrosanct nature of our political system, they should also obey certain norms and conventions. Shri Vajpayee is a very senior Member of this House and is very responsible leader of a political party which claims to be a national party. The way he jumped out of his seat and marched in a threatening manner to the Deputy Speaker, that was a shameful step taken. Therefore, I make an appeal (Interruptions).

The business of the House has to be conducted according to rules. Unless all the hon. Members agree... (Interruptions).

Here is a burning case, burning example of utter intolerance shown by Shri Jethmalani, Shri Vajpayee and of course Shri Bahuguna who was egging on everybody to come out of his seat and stage a dharna. I formally move

That this House takes strong step and pass a Resolution condemning this deplorable behaviour of the senior leaders of the opposition in insulting the Chair.

It is an insult to the Chair and I demand that the House should condemn the behaviour of the opposition leaders in showing or putting up this shameful show.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I gave a promise...

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : You have allowed Prof. Tewary to accuse everybody in whatever manner he thought fit. You are not allowing us to speak under the rule.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

कौन सी बात आप करने वाले हैं ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Whatever charges he has made about the leaders of the opposition should be expunged or he should withdraw.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहा है।... (व्यवधान) ... इस तरीके से करते हैं। कुछ बनाना भी सीखो कभी। बैठ जाओ। मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : One minute please.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing against anybody.

मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है, अब और नहीं सुनूंगा।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I am not going to take more than a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Does anybody share it ? Why is he trying to guide me ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I am just putting a question. That question has to be replied to by you. Otherwise the sanctity of the House is in danger.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not sit down ?

बच्चों जैसी बातें क्यों करते हो। यह आप क्या करते हो।

Whatever he says will not go on record. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I specifically got a promise that not more than two Members will speak and I have heard more than that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, you are unnecessarily complicating the situation.

You should try to help me rather than put some hurdles.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I am helping you by speaking a sentence. Kindly allow me to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. I have already allowed two Members from each side. I have heard everything and whatever has been said. There is nothing in it except brick-batting and heat-generation.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I am not going to speak what you are thinking. Mr. K.K. Tewary has just now made the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I have also heard Mr. Tewary. There is nothing. What is there ? Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is horrible.

भई आप से भी बात कर ली है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anybody. Nothing goes on the record, Mr. Ramamurthy.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : On a point of order. Yesterday, because of my intervention, you reprimanded me. The whole Press covered it. What action has Mr. Vajpayee done now ? You should reprimand him. (Interruptions.)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I have already said that his action be formally condemned. Do you condemn his action ?

MR. SPEAKER : I condemn every action which is against the dignity of the House. I have always done it and I will always do it. Nothing more. So simple it is.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Mr. Speaker, would you reprimand him now ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have always condemned any undignified utterance or any undig-

nified behaviour by any hon. Member in the House. That is what I have always done. Now, sit down.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Here is the specific case of a Member who has brought down the dignity of the House. He should be condemned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You wanted to hear two people from each side. After that, what are you doing now ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या करूँ, अगर बोलने नहीं दें। (व्यवधान)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have to decide what you are going to do. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody else to speak. They are speaking without my permission. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way. I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record without my permission.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप बात सुनने नहीं देंगे तो मैं क्या करूँ ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं तो बड़ी-बड़ी कृपा होगी। आपने भी कोई कसर नहीं रखी है।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Sir, may I make a humble suggestion for your kind consideration ? I have one humble suggestion to make, no point of order, no argument, no debating point.

I am very painful to see the whole situation. All this debate, arguments and cross-arguments will not take us anywhere. So, in the interest of maintaining dignity and decorum of this House, I want to make a humble suggestion. Technically speaking, because you had ordered that he is in position, as a lawyer, I accept that position. I gave the motion strictly under the rules. That is the position acceptable to me, not to so many others. I do not want to help them there.

I would humbly submit that just a ruling by you, rejecting this point of order or that point of order, argument from this side or from that side, will not be able to restore the atmosphere that is needed for a good debate. So, I would submit for your kind consideration that you call a meeting of the leaders of various Opposition parties in your chamber and try to use your good offices to see that such a situation does not arise. Otherwise, it will be a recurring phenomenon.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब पहले ही सुन लिया है, कोई नई बात नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं आप लोग। बैठ जाइए।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : You may kindly accept what he has suggested.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी तरह से एक-एक मिनट लेकर सारा समय खराब हो रहा है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह औरों से सुन लिया है अब आप क्या सुना रहे हैं। बैठ जाइए।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You can use your good offices to resolve the dispute in an amicable manner within the ambit of rules.

MR. SPEAKER : I am to be helped by the rules. I cannot dictate terms. I have heard about the propriety. If you take that, it concerns the persons who are involved. Mr. Vajpayee put certain hypothetical questions to me. I am not able to answer to him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, you please sit down.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar should not be recorded.

I have seen that there is a question of changing of parties. I have seen a cavalcade of changes. Why should you bring all that up? Your hon. leader brought it up. That is why I am saying it. If the resignation had been in order, I would have accepted it. Don't argue with me.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : We are awaiting your ruling. You kindly give your ruling. We will bow to it.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot debar any person from his rightful position. It is upto him, whether he does it or not.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't interrupt me. I am saying that there are rules and they are to be followed. Why are you trying to interrupt me like that?

I am not going to be guided by extraneous conditions. I am guided by the rules and decisions of this august House, whatever they are. You have to go according to what the House has laid down. The minute anybody loses the confidence of the House, he will not be in this Chair any longer.

I go along with Mr. Dhandapani....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no bar against that. I am not going to uphold that. So far as the propriety is concerned, it is up to the man who is involved, not anybody else. I want to agree with Mr. Dhandapani. The minute the motion is taken up....

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : The motion is under your consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : I have admitted it. Until and unless that notice is withdrawn, that is admitted and that will be taken up after the fourteenth day. I am not going to bar it. As a matter of rules, you should all honourably accept your decision and it is a decision imposed on us by the rules. I will appeal to the House not to go by extraneous considerations but to please carry on according to the rules.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : One point.

MR. SPEAKER : No more points.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Mr. Anantasayanam Iyengar, in 1958....

MR. SPEAKER : No question. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : We only want to know this from you. While giving your ruling,—and wholeheartedly we bow down to it—you have expressed your own personal opinion on propriety which it is for the gentlemen concerned to accept.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not give any opinion. I only go by the rules here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't do it. Don't do it. This is very derogatory and I think this will be against the rules and this will go against all of us, I tell you. Don't

* Not recorded.

take this step. Prove your majority. Do otherwise.

We adjourn for lunch. We will meet at 14.15 hrs.

13.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *Swagatam.*

MR. SPEAKER : *Suswagatam.*

ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah) : On behalf of Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar I beg to move :

“That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to leave being granted by this House to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959, which was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 8th September, 1981 and laid on the Table of this House on the 10th September, 1981.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to leave being granted by this House to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959, which was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 8th September, 1981 and laid on

the Table of this House on the 10th September, 1981.”

The motion was adopted.

14.19 hrs.

EMIGRATION BILL

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to emigration of citizens of India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to emigration of citizens of India.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I introduce the Bill.

14.20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Improvement of roads, Water Supply and removal of insanitary conditions in Danapur Cantonment, Patna.**

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के पटना जिलान्तर्गत दानापुर छावनी अंग्रेजी राज के जमाने से ही कार्य कर रही है। परन्तु वहाँ की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं रहने के कारण उसके अन्तर्गत रहने वाले नागरिकों की स्थिति इन दिनों बड़ी ही दयनीय है। सड़कों की स्थिति बड़ी खराब है। वे टूट-फूट की स्थिति में हैं। सवारियों का चलना मुश्किल है। सफाई की स्थिति तो सबसे खराब है। सड़कों, नालियों,

गलियों की सफाई नियमित रूप से नहीं की जाती। कूड़ा करकट के अंबार एकत्र हैं। मलमूत्र भी सड़कों और गलियों में बहते रहते हैं। लगता है कि इन बातों की खोज खबर भी कोई नहीं लेता। इनके लिए भारत सरकार से जो यदाकदा धन मिलता है उसका भी दुरुपयोग ही होता है। हां, जवाब जरूर मिल जाता है कि सब स्थिति ठीक है।

दानापुर छावनी के अन्तर्गत पीने के पानी की समस्या सबसे विकट है। पुराने नल कूप की मरम्मत न जाने कितनी बार कराई गई, फिर भी उससे पानी की सप्लाई ठीक प्रकार से नहीं होती। लाखों रुपये खर्चकर नया नलकूप निर्मित किया गया है। परन्तु, महीनों बीत गये, उसे चालू अब तक नहीं किया गया है। पता नहीं, क्या माजरा है ?

लोगों की शिकायत है कि दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के पदाधिकारी समस्याओं का समाधान निकालने में असफल रहे हैं।

अतः रक्षा मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वह व्यक्तिगत हस्तक्षेप कर वहां के नागरिकों की समस्याओं का समाधान निकालें और अधिकारियों को नियंत्रित करें।

(ii) Need for development of sport facilities in rural areas.

श्री भोला भाई (बांसवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अधीन मैं निम्नलिखित लोकमहत्व के विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

कहने को तो 1972 से अखिल भारतीय खेलकूद परिषद् की सिफारिश पर केन्द्रीय शिक्षा एवं समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय ने अखिल ग्रामीण खेलकूद प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करना प्रारंभ कर दिया था परन्तु संबंधित मंत्रालय ने ग्रामीण इलाकों में आज तक कोई खेल मैदान निर्मित नहीं किए हैं। खेलकूद सुविधाएं, खेल के मैदान, ट्रैण्ड

कोचिंग और अन्य खेल यंत्र भी जुटाने चाहिए। अन्यथा वर्तमान भारतीय खेलों के गिरते स्तर को कोई रोक नहीं सकता। कहने को कई लोग बोलते हैं कि ग्रामीण इलाकों में खेल मैदानों के मैदान खाली पड़े रहते हैं। परन्तु असलियत में ऐसा नहीं है। हाकी, फुटबाल, वास्केटबाल, खो-खो, जिमनास्टिक व तैराकी तो बिना किसी मैदानों के खेले नहीं जा सकते।

निस्सन्देह ग्रामीण कोचेज योजना के तहत एस० आई० एस० पटियाला के मातहत भारत के विभिन्न भागों में कुछेक कोचिंग सेंटर जरूर कार्यरत हैं जो नेहरू युवक केन्द्र के नाम से जाने जाते हैं परन्तु देश में बसी ग्रामीण आबादी को नजर-अन्दाज करें तो इन केन्द्रों के तहत कार्यरत कोचेज की संख्या नहीं के बराबर है। इस समय लगभग 428 कोचेज इन केन्द्रों में कोचिंग कर रहे हैं जो इस विशाल ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को देखते हुए आटे में नमक के समान भी नहीं हैं। बिना प्रापर कोचिंग के ग्रामीण खिलाड़ी गलत तरीके से खेलने लग जाते हैं व उसी गलत टेकनीक को डेवलप कर लेते हैं और जब सरकार प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों की खोज हेतु ग्रामीण खेलों का आयोजन करती है तो 90 प्रतिशत खिलाड़ी गलत तरीके से टेकनीक को डेवलप किए पाये जाते हैं। इसलिए जब तक प्राइमरी स्तर से कोचिंग का सिलसिला शुरू नहीं होता चैम्पियन बनने के सपने साकार होने मुश्किल लगते हैं। यदि खेलों के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना है तो ग्रामीण इलाकों में खेल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करानी होंगी, खेलों का माहौल पैदा करने के लिए स्टेडियम खोलने होंगे, आधुनिकतम खेलों के साज सामान जुटाने होंगे, खाली दर दर की ठोकें खा रहे एन० आई० एस० कोचेज को कोचिंग कार्यों में लगाना होगा। कम से कम ब्लाक स्तर पर बड़े-बड़े कोचिंग सेंटर खोलने होंगे। तभी हमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ी मिल सकेंगे जो देश की खोई हुई इज्जत को वापस दिला सकेंगे।

(iii) **Early Construction of Sutlej-Yamuna link canal in Punjab.**

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब व हरियाणा में पानी के बंटवारे के बाद जो पानी हरियाणा को मिलना चाहिए था, जो पानी मिल रहा है, उसको पूरे पानी के रूप में हरियाणा उपयोग करे, इसके लिए एस० वाई० एल० (सतलुज यमुना लिंक) नाम का एक चन्द किलोमीटर का टुकड़ा, जो पंजाब की जमीन में से होकर आता है, बनाने का आपसी फैसला सन् 1981 के शुरू में हरियाणा व पंजाब दोनों राज्यों ने आपस में भारत सरकार की मध्यस्थता में तय किया और समयबद्ध डेढ़ साल में यह लिंक नहर बनकर तैयार होने का वादा किया जो कि सन् 82 के अन्त तक हो जाना चाहिए था। उसका खर्चा हरियाणा सरकार को आधा देना करार पाया। हरियाणा सरकार ने साढ़े बीस करोड़ रुपया पंजाब सरकार को दे दिया। जो पैसा इंजीनियर और सरकारी नौकरशाह, जो उस खुदाई के लिए लगे थे, उसी वक्त से खर्च कर रहे हैं और अकाली एजीटेशन में आतंकवादियों के सहारे से इस नहर की खुदाई और बंधाई बन्द कर दी है। पंजाब सरकार अपने आपको असमर्थ पा रही है। हरियाणा का पैसा फिजूल जा रहा है और हरियाणा के खेत पानी के बगैर सूख रहे हैं। मैं भारत सरकार से, जिसकी मध्यस्थता में यह फैसला हुआ था, उससे मांग करता हूँ कि नीचे लिखे तरीकों से इस काम को तुरन्त समयबद्ध ढंग से करे :

1. इस नहर की खुदाई, बनाई और सरकारी इंजीनियर और कर्मचारियों की देखरेख, तनखाह भत्ता सब केन्द्र सरकार अपने हाथ में ले और समयबद्ध इस कार्य को करने का विश्वास हरियाणा को दिलाए।

2. या फिर पंजाब और हरियाणा का सांझा बोर्ड हो जब खर्चा हरियाणा का लगता है तो फिर उसकी देखरेख भी हरियाणा के हाथ में हो और

हर दूसरे महीने काम की प्रगति की रिपोर्ट हरियाणा सरकार को दी जाए।

3. जो खर्चा अब तक लगा है, तनखाह और भत्तों पर, वह हरियाणा के पैसों में से न काटा जाए, उसे पंजाब सरकार वहन करे।

(iv) **Need to set-up a suitable evaluating machinery to study the impact of welfare programmes on weaker sections particularly on Scheduled Castes/Tribes.**

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : The directive principles embodied in the Constitution enjoin the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people particularly the scheduled castes and tribes and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Special efforts have been made through the successive five-year and annual plans to narrow down the existing disparities in the socio-economic conditions of scheduled castes/tribes and the rest of the population. Various welfare programmes/schemes have been undertaken by the Government of India for meeting the special needs of these communities for the implementation of which hundreds of crores of rupees were released during the last 33 years by the Central Government to various State Governments.

But, no evaluation of the results obtained therefrom and their impact on improving the educational, economic and other interests of these communities has been made so far. I urge upon the Government to appoint a suitable evaluating machinery to study the impact of the schemes implemented and suggest measures to rectify the defects if any.

(v) **Need for providing security to journalists in the country**

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Free, fair, fearless and balanced journalism is the most important element to protect the existence of democratic system

but due to growing incidents of attack on journalists, it is in danger now.

News regarding attacks on journalists by police and anti-social elements in various parts of the country are being received very frequently. A shocking news regarding the murder of the editor of a daily '*Madhyayuga*' in Banda district of U.P. has been received recently. This incident is a serious warning to the entire nation. If police harassment of journalists is not firmly put down, our present system may get paralysed. Though the police harassment is crossing the limit but the security of journalists is specially in danger.

Attacks have already taken place on journalists in many districts of U.P. including Eastern U.P. Such incidents have also happened in other parts of the country but U.P. is at the top in this type of heinous crime. Hence, Prime Minister should seriously intervene in this matter immediately and guarantee the security to journalists. It will be possible only when the criminals are given severe punishment and if required necessary constitutional amendments should be brought about for this purpose.

(vi) **Re-opening of S.T.C. Purchase Offices in Andhra Pradesh to purchase Virginia tobacco.**

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I want to draw the attention of the Government to the following matter of urgent public importance.

The Virginia Tobacco growers of Andhra Pradesh, particularly of Ongole, Guntur, Kandukur, Bezwada, Kanchika, Cherla, Nandigama areas have had to seek Government's protection in February through the price support operations of the State Trading Corporation because of failure of merchants and exporters to purchase tobacco at reasonable prices. Three peasants of Tangutum area were shot dead and many more were lathi charged by the police while peasants were observing '*Rasta Roko*' campaign to demand the S.T.C. intervention to protect them from the rapacity of merchants, and we had to draw the attention of

Parliament and Government to that Kisan agitation and demand Central Government's protection. Fortunately the Minister for Commerce decided to make the S.T.C. enter the market and purchase tobacco.

But contrary to peasants' needs and public hopes the S.T.C. stopped purchase operations by the end of May, leaving peasants groaning under the burden of as much as 20 to 23-1/3 per cent of their tobacco bales, still awaiting purchasers. So, today many peasants who had been hoping to be saved through the S.T.C. purchases are groaning under the burden of demands from banks for repayment of loans made during last year's crop season need to borrow for current year's agricultural season and the unsold and fast deteriorating tobacco stocks. So, I appeal to Government to hasten to reopen S.T.C. price support operations and save peasants from bankruptcy and loss of faith in the welfare aspects of Government.

(vii) **Regularisation and Confirmation of employees engaged in Census Work in Bihar.**

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में 1981 के जनगणना कार्यों के परिचालन हेतु समय समय पर लगभग चार हजार मैट्रिक से स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा प्राप्त युवा कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति पूर्णतः अस्थायी और तदर्थ रूप से 280 रु० प्रतिमाह की दर से समेकित वेतन पर की गई। 3000 कर्मचारी पटलांकन कार्यालयों में तथा बाकी पटना एवं हजारी बाग स्थित सम्पादन एवं संकेतन कोषांगों में टेब्लेटर तथा कोडर बनाए गए। 1980 में नियुक्त किए गए समेकित कर्मचारियों का नाम सीधे रोजगार कार्यालयों से मंगाया गया था किन्तु अधिकांश नियुक्तियां 1981 में आयोजित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाफल के आधार पर हुई थी। यद्यपि सेवा शर्तों के अनुसार ये नियुक्तियां पूर्णतः आकस्मिक किस्म की थीं जो जनगणना की नियमित स्थापना में विलय के लिए अथवा किसी अन्य नियुक्तियों में किसी छूट के लिए आधार नहीं बन सकती थी किन्तु कर्मचारियों को

समय-समय पर उनकी कार्यकुशलता के आधार पर प्रोन्नति देने की घोषणा की गई थी और पचास रुपया प्रति प्रोन्नति पश्चात् लाभ का आश्वासन दिया गया था। परन्तु हुआ कुछ भी नहीं। जहां आकस्मिक एवं दैनिक वेतन भोगी कर्मचारियों की सेवा के 40 दिन पूरे होने पर स्थायीकरण की व्यवस्था है। इनको साल दो साल कार्य करने के पश्चात् भी इस सुविधा से वंचित कर हजारों की छंटनी कर दी गई है। इस संदर्भ में विभागीय एवं गैर विभागीय नियुक्तियों में उच्च सीमा को शिथिल रखते हुए छंटनी से पूर्व स्थायी नियोजन, कार्यरत समेकित वेतन भोगियों को न्यूनतम वेतन एवं अन्य सुविधाएं, छंटनीग्रस्त व्यक्तियों का नियोजन तथा छंटनीकाल से नियोजन तक विशेष भत्ता एवं स्वास्थ्य, शारीरिक क्षमता और नेत्र ज्योति का ध्यान रखते हुए न्यूनतम कर्म सीमा की समाप्ति की इनकी चार सूत्री मांगें सरकार से हैं। मैं सरकार से इन कर्मचारियों की जायज मांगों को मानकर इनकी समस्या सुलझाने का अनुरोध करता हूँ। (इति)

(viii) **Need for austerity in Government expenditure.**

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : There is great urgency to cut down Government expenditure at every level including ostentatious spending by the public undertakings and our missions abroad. Very few people seem to be aware of the cost of Government of India, which has been rising at geometric progression. Between 1952 and 1978, one fourth of India's net national income was spent on Government. And, of every rupee earned during that period, nearly 17 paise were spent on just paying salary to the Government employees. Even today, every fifth telephone in the country is installed in some Government building and 60 per cent of passenger cars are owned by Government.

The importance of austerity, therefore, cannot be overstated. The public undertakings are the worst offenders in this respect. It is necessary that foreign trips should be curtailed and wasteful expenditure on build-

ings be stopped. The worst tendency in Government and in Public sector undertakings is to recruit more people than are optimum. To employ people than necessary is not a mark of health but a kind of concealed unemployment or under-employment. Expenses incurred by Trade and Diplomatic Missions abroad also require trimming. There are a number of Tea Board Offices and Tourist Offices abroad doing nothing.

All Government expenses must be 'muscle' and not 'fat' ! Trimming of Government expenses at all levels will save about 500 crores. The Government must appoint a Commission with a time-bound programme to recommend ways of cutting down expenses.

14.33 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Deteriorating situation in Punjab arising out of extremists' activities and failure of Government to settle the issues.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ "कि सभा अब स्थगित हो।"

मान्यवर, अकाली आन्दोलन को प्रारम्भ हुए लगभग एक वर्ष हो रहा है। पंजाब में आज जो समस्याएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में हमारी पार्टी के नेता माननीय चौधरी चरण सिंह अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखेंगे। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप उनको यह अवसर प्रदान करें।

श्री चरण सिंह (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक निवेदन कर लूँ— जो-जो नेता इस विवाद में आज भाग ले रहे हैं मैं उनसे इतनी ही प्रार्थना की कि वे समय का अपने हिसाब से ध्यान रखते हुए चलें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द हाल्दर (दुर्गापुर) : कितना समय दिया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जितना समय बाकी है, सारा आपका है।

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पंजाब की स्थिति पर अपने विचार पहले भी प्रकट कर चुका हूँ, इसलिए मैं अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा, जितना जरूरी है उतना ही बोलूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ऐसा चाहता हूँ कि कोई समय निर्धारित कर लें। इस समय 2 बज कर 34 मिनट हुए हैं, क्या सात बजे या आठ बजे तक रखें ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : 9 बजे तक रखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 8 बजे तक रख लेते हैं। आठ बजे मोशन पुट हो जाएगा।

श्री चरण सिंह (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी बदकिस्मती यह है कि रूलिंग पार्टी या शासक दल जो समस्या स्वयं पैदा करता है, उस को दूसरे पर डालने की कोशिश करता है। मसलन, असम की समस्या को ही आप ले लीजिए। जब से देश स्वतंत्र हुआ है, तब से बंगलादेश के लोगों का असम में घुसने का सिलसिला बराबर चल रहा है। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार सन् 1961 तक बंगलादेश से दो मिलियन, 20 लाख आदमी असम में घुस चुके थे। मुझे अफसोस है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री इस समय यहां नहीं हैं जबकि इतना महत्वपूर्ण यह विषय है। उनको यहां आने का सौजन्य दिखाना चाहिए था। खैर, मुझे इसलिए यह कहने की जरूरत पड़ी क्योंकि जब मेरी उनसे इस सिलसिले में बातचीत चल रही थी, तो उन्होंने यह कहा था कि असम का मसला तो जनता पार्टी के जमाने में पैदा हुआ और जनता पार्टी ने इसे तब हल क्यों नहीं किया। यह बात जनता पार्टी के लिए नहीं बल्कि मेरे लिए उन्होंने कही थी कि जब मैं थोड़े दिनों के लिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर था, तो फिर आपने क्यों नहीं इसको हल किया। अब सन् 1947 की यह समस्या थी और मेरे सामने यह अक्टूबर 1979 में आती है और

उसमें सवाल यह था कि कौन सिटीजन है और कौन फोरेनर है। उसके लिए एक छोटा-सा कानून बना था या शासकीय आदेश यह था कि जो आदमी दूसरे को फोरेनर बतलाता है, वह मेजिस्ट्रेट के सामने एप्लीकेशन फाइल करे और फोरेनर प्रूव करने का भार उस पर होगा। अब इस काम को करने के लिए बहुत से मेजिस्ट्रेट चाहिए थे और बहुत से लोग इस बारे में शिकायत करने वाले चाहिए थे और हमारे पास उस समय इतना समय नहीं था। हमको जनवरी से पहले इलैक्शन करवाने थे और वहां पर 14 पार्लियामेंट की सीटें थीं। उनमें से 2 ऐसी सीटें थीं, जिनमें यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता था। इसलिए हमने 2 में इलैक्शन करवा कर 12 को मुलतवी करा दिया क्योंकि हमारे पास केवल 2-3 महीने ही डिस्पोजल पर थे लेकिन कहा यह जाता है कि यह मसला जनता पार्टी के जमाने में पैदा हुआ और जब हमारे पास पावर थी और इलैक्शन हुआ था तो इसको मुलतवी क्यों करा दिया। वाक्या यह है, मैं आपके जरिए माननीय होम मिनिस्टर को बतलाना चाहता हूँ, इस समस्या से जिन महकमों का सम्बन्ध है मसलन एकस्टरनल मिनिस्ट्री का जो महकमा है, उससे वे मालूम करवा लें और यह बात उनके आफिशियल रिकार्ड्स में होगी और वह क्या है। मैं फिर दोहराता हूँ कि सन् 1947 से लेकर सन् 1961 तक, 14 साल के अन्दर बंगलादेश से 20 लाख से ज्यादा आदमी असम में आ चुके थे।

इसी तरह से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बराबर अब कहती फिरती हैं कि डिबीजिव फोर्सेज बढ़ती जा रही है और विरोधी पक्ष जो है, अभी उन्होंने अपनी पार्टी की मीटिंग में 3 दिन हुए कहा था, वह बजाए इसके कि मसले के सुलझाने में मदद करे, वह स्थिति को खराब कर रहा है और बढ़ा रहा है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जानबूझकर गलतफहमी पैदा करना प्रधान मंत्री जी को कहां शोभा देता है। माननीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, वे हमको बाद में बतलाएंगे कि किस तरीके से

अपोजीशन पार्टीज इसको एग्रावेट कर रही हैं और यह प्रॉब्लम कैसे पैदा हुई और किसने पैदा की और कब पैदा हुई। हमारी बहनजी इसमें बहुत होशियार हैं और हममें से कोई भी इस मामले में उनका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता कि खुद की जिम्मेवारी को दूसरे पर डाला जाए। बावजूद इसके कि 35 वर्ष इस देश को आजाद हुए हो गए। 66 परसेंट आदमी अभी भी इल्लिटरेट हैं और वे कुछ नहीं जानते हैं। जो मास मीडिया से सुना और प्रधानमंत्री जो एक बात कह रही हैं, वह जरूर सही होगी, ऐसा वे सोचते हैं। तो इस तरह का प्रोपेगेंडा चलता है।... (व्यवधान) ... मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप मेरी बात को ध्यान से सुनेंगे और जब आपका मौका आए, तब आप बोलें। बीच में इस तरह से करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। आप कहें, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : आप देश की जनता के हित में बोल रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप शान्ति से बैठिए और आराम से सुनिए। जब आपका मौका आएगा, तब आप अपनी बात कहिए। बीच में टोका-टाकी अच्छी नहीं है।

आप बुजुर्ग आदमी हैं, आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर प्लीज।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि माननीया प्रधान मंत्री जी बराबर कह रही हैं कि डिवाइसिव फोर्सिज बढ़ रही है और हमें इन डिवाइसिव फोर्सिज का मुकाबला करना है। यह कहने का उनका मंशा यह है कि ये डिवाइसिव फोर्सिज अपोजीशन पार्टीज ने बढ़ाई हैं।

यह उन्होंने कब से कहना शुरू किया ? यह उन्होंने तब से कहना शुरू किया जबकि पंजाब के सिलसिले में उन्होंने अपोजीशन पार्टीज के सभी

लोगों को बुलाया था। मैंने उस वक्त उनसे खुल कर बातें की थीं। मैंने उनसे कहा था कि इन डिवाइसिव फोर्सिज के पीछे आपकी गलती रही है, आपकी गवर्नमेंट की गलती रही है, आप और आपकी पार्टी बराबर गवर्नमेंट में रही हैं, सिवाय दो-तीन सालों को छोड़कर। ये डिवाइसिव फोर्सिज किसने बढ़ाई हैं ? माननीय जवाहरलाल जी ने यह बराबर कहा कि ये कास्ट, रिलीजन, यानी धर्म और जाति और भाषा भी एक हिन्दुस्तानी को दूसरे हिन्दुस्तानी के नजदीक लाने के बजाए एक दूसरे से अलग कर रहे हैं। ये कम्युनलिज्म, कास्टिज्म, लिगुएइज्म किसने बढ़ाए हैं ?

कांस्टीच्युएंट असेम्बली में 30 मई, 1948 को, महात्मा जी के मर्डर के बाद एक रिजोल्यूशन पास हुआ था। उसे श्री अनन्तशयनम आयंगर ने जो कि हमारी लोकसभा के इंडीपेंडेंस के बाद स्पीकर रहे हैं, पेश किया था। माननीय जवाहरलाल जी ने, उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री ने उसका बाकायदा समर्थन किया था। मैं आपकी इजाजत से वह रिजोल्यूशन पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ जो कि पास हुआ था —

“Whereas it is essential for the proper functioning of democracy and the growth of national unity and solidarity that communalism should be eliminated from Indian life, this Assembly is of the opinion that no communal organization which, by its constitution or by exercise of discretionary powers vested in any of the organs, admits or excludes from its membership persons on grounds of religion, race and caste or any of them, should be permitted to engage in any activities other than those essential for the religious, cultural, social and educational needs of the community, and that all steps, legislative and administrative, necessary to prevent such activities should be taken.”

इसके बारे में कानून बनना चाहिए था, शासकीय आदेश जारी होने चाहिए थे कि कोई भी

कम्युनल आरगेनाइजेशन, जिसकी मेम्बरशिप एक धर्म के मानने वालों या किसी एक त्रिरादरी के मेम्बरान तक महदूद हो अपने रिलीजन के लिए, सोशल रिफार्म के लिए, सांस्कृतिक कामों के लिए, अपनी कम्युनिटी की शैक्षणिक उन्नति के लिए तो काम कर सकती है लेकिन उसको पोलिटिकल क्षेत्र में काम करने के लिए रोक लगानी चाहिए, कानूनी रूप से निषिद्ध किया जाना चाहिए था। इस प्रकार के शासकीय आदेश जारी कर के किया जाना चाहिए था। यह रिजोल्यूशन कांस्टीच्युएंट असेम्बली द्वारा महात्मा जी के मरने के दो महीने बाद पास किया गया था।

अब मैं आपके जरिए से माननीय होम मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहूंगा, मैंने इंदिरा जी से भी पूछा था, उस समय उनके पास इसका कोई जवाब नहीं था, शायद इन दिनों में उन्होंने इसका कोई जवाब ढूँढ़ लिया हो, होम मिनिस्टर उनसे भी पूछ कर बता दें कि इस पर अब तक अमल क्यों नहीं हुआ? इसमें किसी मजहब विशेष से ताल्लुक नहीं है। न इसमें सिख, ईसाई, या मुसलमान का जिक्र करने की जरूरत थी। इसमें एक जनरल ला बनाने की बात थी जो कि नहीं बनाया गया। इसके उलटे साऊथ में जो पार्टी देश के बंटवारे के लिए जिम्मेदार थी, उस वक्त हमारे लीडर्स ने देश का बटवारा इसलिए माना था कि इससे देश में शांति हो जाएगी, कम्युनलिज्म कम हो जाएगा लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी 1947 के पहले जो हवा थी, वह आज तक ठीक नहीं हुई है, उसके बावजूद वह पार्टी जिसके साऊथ में मोहम्मद कोया साहब लीडर थे, वह मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी की पार्टी उनकी लीडरशिप में बराबर फंक्शन करती रही।

मेरे पास रेफरेंस नहीं है, लेकिन यहां पार्लिया-मेंट में कई बार सवाल उठा कि मुस्लिम लीग साऊथ में कोलिशन कर रही है, उसको क्यों नहीं रोका। पंडित जी ने जवाब दिया कि यह पहले वाली मुस्लिम लीग नहीं है। फिर मैंने इंदिरा जी से पूछा जो 1959 में प्रेसीडेंट ए० आई०सी०सी० थीं कि कांग्रेस और मुस्लिम लीग की गवर्नमेंट

बनती है जबकि मुझे यह मालूम हुआ है कि चंडीगढ़ में ए०आई०सी०सी० की बैठक में यह राय जाहिर की थी कि किसी तरह से कोलिशन गवर्नमेंट नहीं बननी चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे मौजूदा प्रधानमंत्री और उस वक्त के प्रेसीडेंट आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी की राय दूसरी थी और यह कोलिशन गवर्नमेंट बनी। कौन जिम्मेदार है कम्युनलिज्म बढ़ाने के लिए अगर कांग्रेस जिम्मेदार नहीं है तो?

सन् 1967 या 68 में रबात कांफ्रेंस में मुस्लिम देशों की कांफ्रेंस में शामिल होने के लिए हमने अपना मिनिस्टर भेजा। पाकिस्तान के नुमाइन्दे ने आपत्ति उठाई कि हिन्दुस्तान मुस्लिम देश नहीं है। आपको क्या हक है यहां आने का? वहां से निकाले गए।

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला (पोन्नानी) : आपने जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर शिप का दावा किया था और प्रेसीडेंट आफ इंडिया को जो दस्तावेज पेश किया था उसमें आपने मुस्लिम लीग से, मुझसे दस्तखत हासिल किए थे... (व्यवधान)... आज आप ऐवान को फैंक्ट्स के सिलसिले में गुमराह करने जा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : कांस्टीट्यूट असेंबली का रेजोल्यूशन उस दिन आपके सामने पड़ा था जब आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे। आप ही लागू कर देते।

श्री चरण सिंह : कोलिशन गवर्नमेंट बनी या नहीं बनी? कांग्रेस के साथ नहीं बननी चाहिए थी।

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला : आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर क्यों बने? हमसे दस्तखत क्यों लिए? (व्यवधान)

मैं उस वक्त बंबई में था। खासतौर पर मुझे बुलाया गया कि मैं दस्तखत करूं ताकि ये प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनें। आज इनकी हिम्मत कैसे हो रही है नेशन को गुमराह करने की। (व्यवधान)

شری جی ایم بنات والا: آپ پر ایم منسٹر کیوں بنے؟ ہم
سے دستخط کیوں کرائے؟ (انٹروپشن)

میں اس وقت بمبئی میں تھا۔ خاص طور پر مجھے بلایا

گیا کہ میں دستخط کروں تاکہ یہ پروڈھان منسٹری بنیں
آج ان کی ہمت کیسے ہو رہی ہے نیشن کو گمراہ کرنے کی...
(انٹروپشن)

श्री चरण सिंह : नाराज न हों। नाराज हम
भी होना जानते हैं।

श्री बूटा सिंह : चौधरी साहब, हम तो सिर्फ
इतना कह रहे हैं कि आपने कोलिशन किया।
(व्यवधान)

श्री चरण सिंह : आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं। आप
भी उमी लाइन पर चलना चाहते हैं? (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मुस्लिम लीग
देश की गद्दार थी जिमने देश का बंटवारा
करवाया।

श्री चरण सिंह : मेरी पार्टी में भी 7 मुस्लिम
मेम्बर हैं। सवाल हिन्दू या मुसलमान का नहीं है,
सवाल कम्युनलिज्म का है। पार्टीशन कम्युनल
बेसिस पर हुआ या नहीं हुआ, टू नेशन थ्युरी पर
हुआ या नहीं हुआ? (व्यवधान)

साम्प्रदायिक पार्टी वह है जो बिरादरी विशेष
या धर्म विशेष के आधार पर बनी हो और राज-
नीति में काम करती हो। अगर आपने कोई वोट
श्री राजनारायण के कहने से दे दिए तो शुक्रिया।

(व्यवधान)

शोर मचाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आपके
साथ हमारी कोई कोलिशन गवर्नमेंट नहीं बनी।

कंस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली में जो रेजोल्यूशन पास

हुआ था वह क्या गलत था? उसको पेश किया था
अयंगर साहब ने और उसको स्पोर्ट किया था
पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने...

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : आर.
एस. एस. के बारे में बोलिये।

श्री चरण सिंह : आर. एस. एस. का क्या
सवाल है। मुझे जो बोलना है बोलूंगा।—अगर
आप मुझे नहीं बोलने देंगे तो आप में से एक भी
नहीं बोल सकेगा। यह क्या तरीका है। क्या यह
जरूरी है कि आपके कहे मुताबिक मैं बोलूं?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : इनमें से कोई नहीं
बोल सकेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वक्त आए आप में से
भी जो कुछ बोलना चाहे, बोल सकता है। अब
उनको बोलने दीजिए।

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, साम्प्र-
दायिकता के सिलसिले में जो कदम उठाने चाहिए
थे नहीं उठाए गए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि
कंस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली में जो रेजोल्यूशन पास हुआ
था, जो रेजोल्यूशन उसने अपनी लेजिस्लेटिव
कैपेसिटी में पास किया था और प्राइम मिनिस्टर
ने उसके हक में स्पीच दी थी उस पर अमल क्यों
नहीं हुआ? अगर उसपर अमल किया जाता तो
आज देश जिस मोड़ पर आकर खड़ा हो गया है,
खड़ा नहीं हुआ होता।

जहां तक कास्ट की बात है हिन्दू सोसायटी
ढाई हजार कास्ट्स में बंटी हुई है। ऊंच नीच का
सवाल भी है। इसी की वजह से वह स्ट्रांग नेशन
नहीं बन सकी है। स्ट्रांग कम्युनिटी भी नहीं बन
सकती है। यह मुझसे छोटा है क्योंकि इसकी यह
कास्ट है, यह जो भावना कास्ट सिस्टम की वजह
से पैदा हुई है, उसकी वजह से देश को गुलाम भी
होना पड़ा है। जीवित रहना है तो इसको हमें मिटाना
होगा। यह डिविसिव फोर्स है इसमें कोई दो रायें
नहीं हो सकती हैं। इसको मिटाने के लिए हमने

कुछ नहीं किया। जहां तक मेरा ताल्लुक है, मैं परसनल बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं किस तरह से इस पर अमल करता हूं। लेकिन एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि 22 मई 1957 को मैंने पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू को एक बहुत लम्बा खत लिखा था। कास्ट सिस्टम की वजह से ही हमारे देश का विभाजन भी हुआ और सैकड़ों बरस हमें गुलामी देखनी पड़ी। कास्ट सिस्टम के लिए कोई लेजिस्लेटिव सैंकसन नहीं है। हमारी सोसाइटी धीरे-धीरे इसकी वजह से तक्सीम होती गई। महात्मा बुद्ध के जमाने से बराबर कोशिशें होती रही हैं कि कास्ट सिस्टम को मिटाया जाए। लेकिन ये मिटी नहीं। कास्ट कब रेलेवेंट होती है। दोस्ती में, पेशे में, व्यूज में कास्ट रेलेवेंट नहीं होती है। पेशे में, मिलने जुलने में, दोस्ताने में, साथ मिलकर काम करने में कास्ट रेलेवेंट नहीं होती है। बच्चों की मैरेज के वक्त यह रेलेवेंट हो सकती है। यह रेलेवेंट तब होती है, बिरादरी रेलेवेंट तब होती है जब लड़के लड़की की शादी होती है और कहा जाता है कि हम अपनी बिरादरी में करेंगे, लड़की वालों को लड़का और लड़के वालों को लड़की पसन्द है तो वे कह सकते हैं कि हम अपनी कास्ट में करेंगे। मैंने जो लम्बा खत पंडित जी को लिखा था उसमें मैंने मश्विरा दिया था कि आप अंतरजातीय विवाह प्रदेशों में बड़ी नौकरियों के लिए अनिवार्य कर दें। जितनी हमारी सर्विसिस हैं उनमें केवल पांच प्रतिशत गजेटिड आफिसर्स हैं। आल इन्डिया सर्विसिज के उम्मीदवारों के लिए इन्टर लिग्विस्टिक विवाह लाजिमी कर दें। (इंटरकांस्ट) जितने हमारे समाज सुधारक हुए हैं सबने जातपात की प्रथा के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी है। हमारे लड़के लड़कियां स्कूल कालेजों में जब तक पढ़ते हैं वह बिरादरी की भावना से ऊपर होते हैं, वे इन टर्म्ज में नहीं सोचते हैं, उनमें इस तरह का खयाल नहीं होता है।

15.00 hrs

लेकिन जब शादी का वक्त होता है तब बिरादरी प्रासंगिक हो जाती है। तो जातपात हमारी जिन्दगी में रेलेवेंट है विवाह के संबंध में।

जब तक वहां कुल्हाड़ा नहीं चलेगा जातपात की प्रथा नहीं मिटेगी। मैंने पंडित जी को एक लंबा खत लिखा लेकिन उससे पंडित जी राजी नहीं हुए। मैं यहां विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन उन्होंने यह युक्ति दी कि विवाह अपनी पसंद का सवाल है और उसको रेगुलेट करने के लिए कानून नहीं बनना चाहिए। मैं पूछता हूं कौन सा देश या कर्म है जहां विवाह को रेगुलेट करने के लिए कानून नहीं बना हुआ है? हमारे यहां हिन्दू कानून में तो पीढ़ियों तक का बन्धन है। अगर देश को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं तो जातपात को समाप्त करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन नहीं राजी हुए पंडित जी। उलटे हमारे यहां के नेताओं ने अपनी बिरादरियों की सभा में जाना शुरू कर दिया और मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पंडित जी कश्मीरी पंडितों की कानफ्रेंसों में जाते थे। इस बात का मैंने अपनी किताब में तारीख आदि तक का हवाला दे रखा है।

श्री भीकूराम जैन (चांदनी चौक) : अध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब का मसला है और अभी तक चौधरी साहब ने पंजाब को रेफर नहीं किया।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jain, why are you getting upset about things unnecessarily ?

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : There is no reference to Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER : The opposition is referring to the divisive forces in the country.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : We are discussing Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER : It is leading to that. Something will be mentioned about that. I think so. This is related to that. Do not be impatient.

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके जरिये जैन साहब को बताना चाहता हूं कि माननीया प्रधान मंत्री बराबर कह रही हैं कि विघटनकारियों...

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : It is very bad. It is very improper on the part of hon. Members to interrupt like this. But when others interrupt them, they cry out. What is this ?

श्री चरण सिंह : असम का, पंजाब का जिक्र करते हुए प्रधानमंत्री बराबर कहती हैं कि डिबीजिव फोर्सेज बढ़ रहे हैं और विरोधी दल विघटनकारी शक्तियों को बराबर बढ़ा रही हैं। डिबीजिव फोर्सेज को बढ़ाने के बारे में मैं पंडित जी की बात बता चुका हूँ और बता रहा हूँ कि इन शक्तियों को रूलिंग पार्टी ने बढ़ाया है। जिम्मेदारी आपकी है, नकल दूसरी पार्टियों ने भी की है। लेकिन रास्ता आपने दिखाया है। दूसरों ने नकल की है।

(व्यवधान)

अगर आप नहीं बोलने देते तो मैं गारन्टी करता हूँ कि मेरे दोस्त आपको नहीं बोलने देंगे। मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।***

(व्यवधान)

माननीय सेठी साहब बैठे हुए हैं जिनका यह महकमा है, मैं उनसे अपील करता हूँ कि वह अपने मेंबरान को रोकें। अगर नहीं रोकते हैं तो मैं तो बैठ जाता हूँ, लेकिन फिर आप भी नहीं बोल सकेंगे। क्या मतलब हुआ आप मुझे बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं? अपने साथियों को कहिए। क्या यह वाक्या नहीं है कि इन्दिरा देवी जी ने अनेक बार यह कहा कि डिबीजिव फोर्सेज सर उठा रहे हैं? क्या उनका सर उठने के लिए विरोधी पक्ष जिम्मेदार है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपोजीशन जिम्मेदार नहीं है, जिम्मेदारी एक तरह से हर पार्टी की है, लेकिन रूलिंग पार्टी ने यह रास्ता दिखाया है। हमको वोट चाहिए हर कीमत पर चाहे धर्म को अपील करके, चाहे सम्प्रदाय और चाहे बिरादरी को अपील करनी पड़े, चाहे बिरादरी के अन्दर गोत्र को अपील करनी पड़े। तो जिम्मेदारी शासकदल की है और मिसाल दे रहा हूँ कि पंडितजी ने भी यह गलतियाँ की हैं।

उसका नतीजा दूसरों पर क्या हुआ? स्वभावतः दूसरे लोगों ने नकल की। मैं एक सज्जन का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, अच्छे आदमी हैं, पड़ोस के एम०पी० हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी बिरादरी की एक कांफ्रेंस में शरकत की। यह भी नहीं कि आल इंडिया कास्ट कांफ्रेंस हो। उन्होंने अपने सूबे के एक ज़िने की, एक तहसील की अपनी बिरादरी कांफ्रेंस की अध्यक्षता की। आखिर, हम कहां जा रहे हैं, बांटेंगे लोगों को, घृणा फैलायेंगे जो कि सर्विसेज में हो रहा है? मैं कहना नहीं चाहता कि किस सीमा तक बिरादरीवाद से काम लिया जा रहा है। तो क्या हम इस प्रकार अपने राष्ट्र को मजबूत बनायेंगे?

(व्यवधान)

बेशक, आप शोर मचाकर मेरे लिए ना-मुमकिन कर सकते हैं कि मैं न बोलूँ, लेकिन आखिर समस्याओं का हल कौन सोचेगा, कौन करेगा?

अब सवाल भाषा का आता है। कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली में पाम हुआ कि हिन्दी होनी चाहिए। ठीक है, हमारे तमिलनाडु के लोगों को उसमें कठिनाई थी, उन्होंने एतराज किया, लेकिन एतराज तो होते ही हैं।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) :
The whole of South, not only in Tamil Nadu.

श्री चरण सिंह : तमिलनाडु का एतराज था, औरों का नहीं। तमिलनाडु का एतराज तो कुछ समझ में आता है, क्योंकि उनकी भाषा में संस्कृत-निष्ठ शब्द नहीं थे, लेकिन तेलुगु, कन्नड़, मलयालम में तो 40 से 70 प्रतिशत शब्द सीधे संस्कृत के थे। उसमें इतनी कठिनाई नहीं थी। तमिलनाडु की कठिनाई को हम मानते हैं लेकिन सवाल यह है कि अगर एक राष्ट्र बनाना है तो एक ही भाषा होगी। आप तमिल को मान लीजिए, जैसे कि मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा, तो फिर तेलुगु को भी मानिए। तो विघटन की तरफ जब

आदमी चलता है, एक टैंडेंसी को एक तरफ मान लेता है तो धीरे-धीरे उस तरफ बढ़ता जाता है। दो ही भाषाएं नहीं, फिर 12 होंगी, उससे ज्यादा होंगी।

दुनिया में एक ही मुल्क है जो बाई-लिगुअल है और वह कनाडा है। फ्रांसीसी और इंग्लिश भाषा दोनों राष्ट्र भाषाएं हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चलो दो नहीं तीन होंगी।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं समझता था कि सभी पढ़े-लिखे लोग बैठे होंगे, शरीफ लोग।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : नहीं साहब, आप इल्जाम लगा रहे हैं उन पर।

श्री चरण सिंह : माफ कीजिए, लेकिन यह कोई तरीका नहीं हुआ। इस तरह से आप देश की समस्या हल नहीं कर सकते। मेरी राय जाहिर करने से आप मुझे रोक नहीं सकते। अगर आप यह करेंगे तो इम सदन को चलाना ना-मुमकिन हो जाएगा।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि केनेडा एक अपवाद है परन्तु उनकी दोनों भाषाओं की लिपी एक है। मैं फ्रेंच नहीं जानता, इंग्लिश थोड़ी सी जानता हूँ। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि फ्रांसीसी भाषा और इंग्लिश भाषा की लिपि एक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोटा कीजिए।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं छोटा ही करूंगा, मगर इतना वक्त तो उसमें से काट दीजिए जितना मेरे मित्रों ने व्यवधान करके बरवाद किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मैंने काट दिया।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी एक डेलीगेशन चीन में गया और वहां सब

ने अंग्रेजी बोली। चीनियों ने पूछा कि आपकी कोई राष्ट्र भाषा है या नहीं? किसी के पास कोई जवाब नहीं था।

मुझे मालूम नहीं कि आपमें से कौन गया था। इतना बड़ा राष्ट्र है, बिना एक भाषा के बन्धन के कैसे शक्तिशाली बनेगा? नहीं बन सकेगा।

संविधान की धाराओं के खिलाफ एक भाषा सम्बन्धी कानून 1967 में मंजूर होता है कि इंग्लिश को एसोसिएटेड लैंगुएज मान लिया जाए। और लिख दिया जाता है कि जो लोग एतराज करते हैं, जब तक वह राजी नहीं होंगे। कोई समय की सीमा इसके लिए रखी गई। आसानी से मसला हल हो सकता था। नहीं हो सकता था तो संस्कृत को राष्ट्र भाषा मान लिया जाता। मैं तो इसके लिए भी तैयार हूँ कि आनेवाली सारी पीढ़ियों को जैनरेशन को तमिल सिखा दीजिए अगर तमिल से मसला हल होता है तो। लेकिन डिवीजव फोर्सिज बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

इसमें भी गलती हमारे नेतृत्व की रही है। मैंने पहले अर्ज किया था कि 66 में जो आबाज उठी कि हरियाणा और पंजाब की तकसीम होनी चाहिए, उधर एक एडवोकेट थे रोहतक के जो कहते थे कि कांग्रेस की नीति के अनुसार दिल्ली एक प्रदेश बनना चाहिए। कांग्रेस संगठन के अन्दर एक दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी अलग थी। मैं जब लखनऊ चुनकर गया 1937 में असेम्बली में गया तो दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी ने मेरा नाम मंजूर किया था। कोई ताल्लुक मेरा लखनऊ से नहीं था। उन वकील साहब ने लिखा कि पंजाब और हरियाणा बहुत छोटी-छोटी स्टेट बन रही हैं।

हरियाणा पंजाब से भी छोटा है और कांग्रेस के लीडर्स का पहले से ही निर्णय है एक दिल्ली प्रदेश बनाने का। यह डिवीजन की बात मेरी जहनियत में नहीं आती। मैंने जो उनको उत्तर भेजा उसकी एक कापी इंदिरा जी को भी भेज दी थी। उसमें मैंने लिखा था कि पंजाब और हरियाणा की तकसीम जिस आधार पर हो रही है आने वाले

वक्त में मैं देखता हूँ कि उससे समस्याएं पैदा होंगी। वह खत मेरे पास रखा है लेकिन वक्त की कमी की वजह से मैं उसको पढ़ नहीं रहा हूँ। गलती हुई उस वक्त तकसीम करने में। चलिए, हो गई। लेकिन जो लोग कह रहे हैं कि आनन्दपुर साहब के प्रस्ताव में सिख नेशन का जिक्र है, ऐसा नहीं है, सन 68 में ही, इससे पहले हो चुका था। क्योंकि उसके बाद में तो जब एक रास्ता खुल गया तो खुल गया। और यह कौन सा तरीका है कि हमारे स्वर्गीय संत फतेहसिंह जी ने कहा कि हम जल मरेंगे या आत्मदाह कर लेंगे या अनशन करेंगे जब तक हमारी बात नहीं मानी जाती? यह कोई तरीका मसलों को हल करने का नहीं है। इसके सामने अगर आप समर्थन करते हैं तो उसकी कोई सीमा नहीं है।

तकसीम हुई, और फिर मतालबा खालिस्तान का हो गया। 66 में तकसीम होती है और 68 में खालिस्तान की डिमांड होती है। मेरे पास वह रेजोल्यूशन रखा है। जो पेपर्स में रिपोर्ट निकली थी, मैं अपने पुराने पेपर्स आजकल देख रहा हूँ, उस में वह रिपोर्ट है, पूरा पेज है, उस में नाम भी लिखा है लीडर्स का। तो सन् 68 में यह बात उठाई गई। आनन्दपुर साहब में उसके बाद आवाज उठी है। उस में सिख कौम की बात कही गई है और आगे 'कौम' की परिभाषा की गई है। यह कहा गया है कि उस क्षेत्र में सिख कौम की पोजीशन होगी और जो माननीय तोहरा साहब हैं जो शिरोमणि अकाली दल के प्रेसीडेंट हैं उन्होंने आनन्दपुर साहब रेजोल्यूशन की तार्ईद में जो स्पीच दी थी जो कल के टाईम्स आफ इंडिया में निकली है जिसमें चार लेखों की एक सेरीज निकली है जो आज काल लूड हुई है उस स्पीच को आप पढ़ लीजिए। उसमें कहा है कि भारत वर्ष एक फंडरल कौम होगा और हर यूनिट को दूसरे देश से सन्धि करने का, ट्रीटी करने का हक होगा। कहीं दुनिया में ऐसा फेडरेशन नहीं है। बस, यह नहीं कहा है कि 25 नेशन होगी बजाय एक नेशन के। इतनी गर्म और तर्कहीन स्पीच है, मैं माफी चाहता हूँ क्योंकि यहां तोहरा साहब

नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं उनके मुंह पर भी कह सकता हूँ, इतनी वाइल्ड और गैर-जिम्मेदारी की स्पीच है कि कोई लीडर दे ही नहीं सकता। यह होता गया, होता चला गया।

अब सन् 70 में एक कमीशन बैठा, शाह कमीशन पंजाब और हरियाणा के मामले को तय करने के लिए। उसकी एक रिपोर्ट आती है, वह नहीं मानी जाती। तो फिर कमीशन क्यों बैठाते हैं? सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज थे। सारे ही जज हमारे अच्छे होते हैं, तभी जाकर वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज बनते हैं। लेकिन शाह साहब एक बड़े यशस्वी और योग्यता के व्यक्ति माने जाते थे। उन्होंने जो फैसला किया उस फैसले को नहीं माना गया—क्यों—क्योंकि हमारे अकाली दल के दोस्तों का, सिखों का दबाव था। क्योंकि उनका एक शक्तिशाली संगठन था। यह अकाली दल शुरू में एक गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के रूप में आया था।

खरड़ तहसील जो हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्र थी, अगर भाषा के आधार पर तकसीम हुई थी तो क्यों नहीं हरियाणा को दे दिया गया? चण्डीगढ़ को भी उन्होंने कहा था कि हरियाणा को मिलना चाहिए। फाजिल्का और अबोहर की बात छोड़ दीजिए। वह खरड़ तहसील और आसपास के जो और गांव हैं वह सब पंजाब को दे दिए गए उसी वक्त। और चण्डीगढ़ के लिए यह तय हुआ कि कुछ दिनों के बाद हरियाणा वाले अपनी राजधानी बनाएंगे, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया उसके लिए रुपया देगी, उसके बाद क्या होगा कि वह पंजाब को दे दिया जाएगा। क्यों? कमीशन फिर क्यों बैठाया?

आप जो निर्णय लेंगे, या हम लोग यहां जो निर्णय करेंगे, मिनिस्टर, प्राइम मिनिस्टर या चीफ मिनिस्टर जो निर्णय लेंगे उसमें हमारे सामने बजाय सच्चाई या जनहित, राजनीति आ जाएगी। आम तौर पर ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए, जितना कम हो उतना अच्छा है। लेकिन कमीशन में एक जज ने अपनी ईमानदारी, अकल और कावलयत के साथ

सब बातों की देखकर एक फैसला दे दिया। उस फैसले को आप नहीं मानते हैं तो कमीशन बैठाने का फायदा क्या है? आज चंडीगढ़ के लिए यह डिमांड है कि चंडीगढ़ सारा पंजाब को जाना चाहिए। क्यों जाना चाहिए? अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि शाह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर अमल होना चाहिए और चंडीगढ़ हरियाणा के पास रहना चाहिए और खरड़ तहसील भी हरियाणा को दी जानी चाहिए तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि कौन सी गलती करता हूँ या हरियाणा वाले यह डिमांड करें तो कौन सी गलती करेंगे?

शाह कमीशन उनके रिश्तेदार नहीं थे। शाह गुजरात के रहने वाले थे। वे जज थे, वह एक निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति थे। उनका किसी के साथ कोई मोह नहीं था। फिर उनकी बात क्यों नहीं मानी गई? उसको तो माना नहीं और एक समस्या खुद पैदा कर ली और अब दोष दे रहे हैं विरोधी पक्ष को। किस तरह से हमको दोष दे रहे हैं? जिस तरह से खुद मामला उठाया है उसको अब हल नहीं करना चाहते हैं। मसलन भिंडरावाले के लिए हमने लिखकर भी भेजा, पिछली बार भी जिक्र किया था और बहनजी के मुँह पर भी मैंने कह दिया था कि भिंडरावाले के खिलाफ एक वारन्ट है और वे गुरुद्वारे में चले जाते हैं। पुलिस वाले जाकर उनसे हाथ जोड़कर पूछते हैं कि हुजूर कब पेश होंगे? ऐसे चलेगी कोई गवर्नमेन्ट? वे अपनी पसन्द की जगह पर और अपनी पसन्द के समय पर एक जगह, शायद मेहता चौक में प्रवेश हो गए जहाँ पर दो लाख आदमी इकट्ठा होते हैं। भिंडरावाले बड़े अच्छे आदमी होंगे, मैंने कभी उनके दर्शन नहीं किए, कभी बात नहीं की लेकिन उस रोज उनका कद जो था वह दो फीट और ऊँचा हो गया। उन पर वारन्ट था, सही या गलत, वे अपने को जिस तरह से पेश करते हैं उसको गवर्नमेन्ट भी मान लेती है। मैंने इन्दिराजी से कहा क्या यह आपकी बिना रजामन्दी हो गया? कुछ दिन पहले भिंडरावाले कांग्रेस वर्कर थे, पिछले एलेक्शन में उन्होंने कांग्रेस का काम किया था। वे यहां

दिल्ली में भी आते हैं और बम्बई में भी घूमे लाइसेंस या अनाइसेंस हथियार लेकर। यहां पर दिल्ली में अनलाइसेंस आर्म लेकर आते हैं और एक से ज्यादा बसें लेकर आते हैं। एक बस तो आई ही थी, शायद दो-तीन भी हों। चीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री दरबारा सिंह श्री जैल सिंह को लिखते हैं जिसकी कापी शायद प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी भेजी होगी कि वे अनलाइसेंस आर्म लेकर दिल्ली आ रहे हैं लेकिन कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया गया। मैंने इन्दिरा जी से कहा कि यह नामुमकिन है कि आपको इस बात का पता न हो जिसके इतने पोलिटिकल इंप्लीकेशन हो सकते हैं। यह सब आपकी आंखों के नीचे हो रहा है, उनका स्वागत किया जा रहा है, देहली की सैर करके लौट जाते हैं। यह कैसी शान्ति-व्यवस्था है? इसमें हमारी जिम्मेदारी कहां आती है?

अब रही बात गुरुद्वारों की कि वहां से कोई गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जायेगा? क्यों नहीं किया जायेगा? क्या दुनिया में कोई भी ऐसी मिसाल है? गुरुद्वारों की पवित्रता तो तब नष्ट होती है जबकि एक अपराधी को वहां पर आश्रय दिया जाता है न कि जब पुलिस जोकि आपकी बनाई हुई है वह वहां पर किसी को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए जायेगी। लेकिन इसको भी इन्दिराजी मान लेती हैं कि गुरुद्वारा अपवित्र हो जायेगा? क्यों? मैं सेठीजी से जानना चाहूँगा और वे अगर अभी जवाब दे दें तो मैं बैठ जाऊँगा। लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि इसमें उनका कुसूर नहीं है। उन्होंने तो कहा था कि अगर गुरुद्वारे में छिपे हुए लोग सात दिन में आत्मसमर्पण नहीं करेंगे तो हम पुलिस को लेकर वहां जायेंगे। अगले रोज लोंगोवाल बयान देते हैं कि लाखों सिक्ख इकट्ठे हो जायेंगे और गुरुद्वारों में कोई पुलिस घुस नहीं पायेगी। फिर भिंडरावाले सिक्ख सैनिकों से अपील करते हैं, सिक्ख अफसरों और जवानों से कि आपको हमारी मदद करनी चाहिए, अपनी कौम की मदद करनी चाहिए। अकालियों की ओर से प्रोटेस्ट किया जाता है और उसके बाद

सरकार अपने आदेश को स्वयं रद्द कर देती है। क्या दुनिया में कोई गवर्नमेंट नाम की कोई भी संस्था है जो शान्ति-व्यवस्था के मामले में एक फैसला करे और दूसरी पार्टी धमकी दे तो वह पीछे हट जाए? दुनिया में ऐसी कोई मिसाल आपको नहीं मिलेगी। आप मुझे माफ करेंगे, आप देश का शासन चलाने की योग्यता नहीं रखते। अगले रोज जब मैंने लोंगोवाल का बयान पढ़ा तो उस वक्त मैं आपको फोन करने वाला था लेकिन फिर मैंने सोचा फोन करना मुनासिब नहीं होगा। मैं खुद आपके पास आने वाला था लेकिन वह बात जाहिर होती, खुफिया नहीं रहती और दूसरे यह कि मुझे क्या हक है आपको मश्विरा देने का? क्या अल्टिमेटम का लफज इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तभी वह अल्टिमेटम होता है? इन्दिराजी कहती हैं वह अल्टिमेटम नहीं था। क्यों नहीं था अल्टिमेटम? जब एक हफ्ते का समय निश्चित किया जाता है कि इसके अन्दर अमुक नहीं किया जायेगा तो हम स्वयं करेंगे। लफज अल्टिमेटम तो जब दो देशों में युद्ध होता है तभी इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और यह भी हमेशा नहीं।

अल्टिमेटम का आशय है कि हमारी जमीन खाली कर दो, वरना दबाव से हम ले लेंगे। मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ कि यह आर्डर आपने कौंसिल किया है। बहुसियत मँबर कौन्सिल के आप खामोश रहने की कृपा कीजिएगा, लेकिन वह आर्डर मैंने बहन जी से कहा था कि उन्होंने कौंसिल किया है। एक दूसरा अल्टिमेटम अकालियों ने दे दिया कि 17 तारीख तक हमारी बात नहीं मानी जाएगी, तो हम रेल रोकेंगे और सड़कें भी रोकेंगे। आपने उनका अल्टिमेटम मान लिया और कहा कि हम उस रोज मोटर चलने नहीं देंगे और रेल भी नहीं चलने देंगे। जब आप अल्टिमेटम देते हैं तो उनके लीडर्स आपको धमकी देते हैं और आप दुम दबाकर भाग जाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह गवर्नमेंट है या मजाक है?

जहां तक सवाल स्वर्ण मन्दिर अथवा

गोल्डन टैम्पल की सीमा का है, वह बहुत बढ़ गई है। जैसा कि मुझे मालूम हुआ है, गुरुनानक निवास पहले उस सीमा में नहीं था। यह बात मान भी ली जाए, जोकि उचित नहीं है, कि मन्दिर में, गुरुद्वारों में और गिरजाघर में मुलजिमों को पकड़ने के लिए भी पुलिस नहीं आएगी तो दोनों के आदमी चले जाएं, पुलिस के आदमी हों और आपके भी आदमी हों, लेकिन इसके लिए भी अकाली दल तैयार नहीं है। श्री बलवन्त सिंह सन्धु जो खालिस्तान कागज पर बना हुआ है, उसके प्रैजिडेंट हैं, वह वहां से गायब हो गये। कहने का मतलब यह है कि चाहे गुरुद्वारे की बात हो या पुलिस की बात हो, साफ जाहिर है कि आप इस चीज को जिन्दा रखना चाहते हैं। एक बयान मैंने पहले भी दिया था, जब हिन्दुओं के साथ अन्याय हो रहा था, जबरदस्ती उनको मुसलमान बनाया जा रहा था या और ज्यादा की जा रही थी, उस वक्त काश्मीर से हिन्दू आये थे गुरुतेग बहादुर के पास कि आप हमारी मदद कीजिए। हमारा जबरदस्ती धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है। उनकी शाहदत की दुनिया में बे-मिसाल है। उस जमाने में हर हिन्दू परिवार यह अपना फर्ज समझता था और अपने जवान बेटे को कहता था कि जाओ गुरु के शिष्य बन जाओ। आज वह कहते हैं कि हमारा मजहब दूसरा है। किस तरह से आज उनका मजहब दूसरा है। गुरुग्रन्थ में कहीं यह लब्ज आया है कि हम हिन्दू नहीं हैं। गुरुग्रन्थ में कबीर जैसे बहुत से सन्तों की वाणियां हैं, श्री रामचन्द्र और श्रीकृष्ण के नामों का अनेक बार जिक्र आया है। गुरुगोविन्द सिंह जी ने यह कहीं नहीं कहा है कि हम हिन्दू नहीं हैं। दुर्गा भवानी की स्तुति में उन्होंने बहुत सी रचनायें की हैं, जिनको हम लोग गाया करते थे। अपने राजनैतिक हित की वजह से मैंने कोई बात नहीं की। आज कहते हैं कि नहीं स्वार्थ नहीं है। मैंने यह गुस्ताखी की है कि हिन्दू और सिख दोनों की हड्डी और मांस एक हो। हम हिन्दू और सिख एक हैं। यह करेंगे, वह करेंगे, अब करें जो कुछ करना है। समस्या यह है कि यह समस्या कौन हल करेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाइंड-अप कीजिए ।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं जानता हूँ कि मैंने थोड़ा ज्यादा वक्त ले लिया है। दस मिनट जो इन्होंने खराब किए हैं, वह घटा दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने गिन लिए हैं, मैं गिन कर बैठा हूँ। जल्दी कीजिए।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं अर्ज यह कर रहा था—

श्री रघुनन्दनलाल भाटिया (अमृतसर) : बनियों वाली बात कर दी।

श्री चरण सिंह : बनियों वाली बात नहीं। जाटों को बनिए छोटे समझते हैं। ये सब सिख हो गए हैं और तुम्हारी जान को आ गए हैं।

(व्यवधान)

मैंने अपनी किताब में 1891 की सैन्सस रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया है। सन् 1891 में पंजाब में 40 परसेंट मुसलमान थे और 1931 में 40 साल के बाद मुसलमान भाइयों की तादाद 52 परसेंट हो गई। इसलिए पाकिस्तान बनता है। सैन्सस कमिशनर ने 1931 में सवाल उठाया था कि मुसलमान 40 से 52 प्रतिशत कैसे हो गए, हिन्दू 44 से 30 परसेंट कैसे रह गये और सिख 8 से 14 परसेंट कैसे हो गये ? खुद कहता है कि ब्राह्मण, राजपूत और खत्री जो खेती करने वाली बिरादरियां थीं, उनको अपने से छोटा या नीचा समझते थे।

उदाहरणार्थ, जाट और सैनी को और जो अच्छत माने जाते थे, उदाहरणार्थ, चमार और चूड़ों को, उन सब उनको नीच समझते थे, इसलिए वे सारे सिख और मुसलमान हो गये। इसलिये फर्क पड़ता गया और इस मुल्क का एक दिन बंटवारा हुआ, लेकिन हिन्दू फिर भी कोई सबक नहीं सीख सका। मेरी पीढ़ी के जितने लोग थे वे महाराणा

प्रताप और शिवाजी पर गर्व करते थे, गुरु गोविन्द सिंह पर गर्व करते थे। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है, हर चीज को बिरादरी की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। मेरे सम्बन्ध में जो टिप्पणी होती है उनमें भी बिरादरी का जिक्र आता है, जबकि मेरे लिए वह अर्थहीन है और उसका कोई जवाब भी मेरे पास नहीं है क्योंकि हिन्दू होने के नाते किसी न किसी बिरादरी में पैदा होना था, इसलिए मैं भी एक बिरादरी में पैदा हुआ। इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है। विन्सेन्ट स्मिथ ने लिखा है कि—

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अपने विद्यार्थी जीवन में जब मैंने यह शब्द पढ़े तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आये। बाद में मालूम हुआ कि पंजाब में जाट सबसे बड़ी बिरादरी थी और जाटों में से ही अधिकतर सिख बने थे। मेरे भाई बूटा सिंह जी, मुझे मालूम नहीं है, वह कौन से सिख हैं, जाट सिख हैं या कोई और सिख हैं। शायद स्पैरो साहब भी जाट सिख होंगे। कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज भी 50 से 60 परसेन्ट सिख जाट हैं और वे सिख क्यों हुए, मजहब में कोई फर्क नहीं है, वह अटल जी की मेहरबानी थी...

(व्यवधान)

अब भुगतो इसको।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि यह मसला हमारी गलती से, हमारे पुरखों की गलती से पैदा हुआ है। हमारा समाज सबसे बदतर है, दुनिया में कहीं भी सोशल मिस्टम इतना खराब नहीं है। 1941 में मेरे एक साथी थे, जो मुजफ्फरनगर के थे और मेरठ जेल में हमारे साथ कैद थे, हम दोनों एक ही बैरक में थे। उनके पास एक किताब थी—“एक्सपैन्सन आफ इंग्लैंड।” यह सर जेम्स सीली की लिखी हुई थी। उसमें एक अध्याय में उसने कहा था—1883 में उसने कैम्ब्रिज में व्याख्यान दिया जिसमें वह कहता है—हाऊ बी कान्कर्व्ड इण्डिया। अर्थात् हमने हिन्दुस्तान को कैसे पराजित किया। उसमें उसने यह कहा है—हम जिस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की विजय कर रहे थे, उस

वक्त हम कॅनाडा में हार रहे थे, अमरीका में हार रहे थे। उस वक्त सिर्फ 1 लाख 20 हजार थल सेना हमारे पास थी। उस वक्त जो लड़ाई हो रही थी उसमें हमने यूरोपियन महाद्वीप में उसमें हमने अपने मित्रों को सेना की मदद नहीं दी, क्योंकि हमारे पास कुल 1 लाख 20 हजार फौज थी, केवल नौ सेना की सहायता दी। वह कहता है—क्या वजह है कि हमने इतना बड़ा देश जैसे भारतवर्ष जिसका इतना बड़ा क्षेत्रफल, इतनी प्राचीन संस्कृति, के देश को, इतनी बड़ी आबादी के देश को आसानी से जीत लिया? 1773 में ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी के पास कुल 54 हजार फौज थी, जिसमें 9 हजार अंग्रेज थे और 45 हजार हिन्दुस्तानी थे। 1808 में ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी के पास 1 लाख 60 हजार सैनिकों की फौज थी जिसमें 25 हजार अंग्रेज थे और पांच गुना से ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तानी सैनिक थे, यानी 1 लाख 35 हजार हिन्दुस्तानी थे। 1857 में दो लाख 80 हजार की फौज थी जिसमें केवल 45 हजार अंग्रेज थे और 2 लाख 35 हजार हिन्दुस्तानी थे। 84 परसेन्ट फौजी ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी की फौज में हिन्दुस्तानी थे जो उन विदेशियों की तरफ से अपने भाइयों से लड़े। उस वक्त जो लड़ाई हुई अपने भाइयों की फौज अपने भाइयों से लड़ी। हिन्दुस्तानियों ने हिन्दुस्तानियों से लड़कर इस मुल्क को गुलाम बनाया।

आपकी इजाजत हो तो एक बात बूटासिंह जी से कहता हूँ। वह कहते हैं—हम बड़े बहादुर हैं।

मैं तसलीम किये लेता हूँ लेकिन अगर हिस्ट्री की दो-चार बातें बतला दूँ तो शायद दूसरे आदमियों की राय बदलने लगे। 1852 में ईस्ट इण्डिया कम्पनी पंजाब को जीत लेती है। महाराजा रणजीत सिंह के बाद जो हमारी संस्कृति है, वह सामने आई—और भाई-भाई आपस में लड़े। 1847 में लड़ाई शुरू हुई और 1852 में उसका फैसला हुआ। अब 1857 में अंग्रेज

कम्पनी का हिन्दुस्तानी सेना विद्रोह करती है तो मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि अगर उस वक्त सिख सेनानी उसकी मदद करते, तो देश शायद उसी वक्त आजाद हो जाता। लेकिन हमारे पुरखे सिख सिपाही इलाहाबाद में जाकर अंग्रेजों की मदद करते हैं अपने भाइयों के खिलाफ। मैं इसके लिए सिखों को दोष नहीं दे रहा हूँ क्योंकि अंग्रेजों की फौज में 84 प्रतिशत चले आ रहे हिन्दुस्तानी थे और उनमें सिख भी शामिल थे। लिहाजा यह जो धारणा है कि हमारे सिख भाइयों में कोई विशेष बहादुरी है इनमें विशेष ब्रेवरी है और वह कोई देश के विशेष रक्षक रहे हैं, यह गलत है और मैं इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। यह एक मुगलता है और इधर कुछ राजनैतिक नेता-गण सिख भाइयों को प्रसन्न करने के लिए इस तरह के भाषण का प्रयोग करते हैं।

the bravest people etc. If they are defenders of the country, we are also defenders of the country. The other people also are as brave as Buta Singhji and Sparrow Saheb.

इन शब्दों के साथ अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके जरिये टॉम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ, अगर वे उनकी अपनी कठिनाइयाँ हैं, उनकी अपनी मजबूरियाँ हैं यह मैं समझता हूँ, कि वे इस मसले को जल्दी हल करें लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं सदन के सब सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको तो यह लग रहा है कि हमारी बहन जी इसको जारी रखेंगी, उस समय तक जब तक कि अगला इलेक्शन न हो जाए क्योंकि उनका मंशा राजकुमार को गद्दी पर बैठाने का है। केवल यह चीज इसमें आ जाती है (व्यवधान) अब ऐसा जमाना आ गया है कि यह काम होने वाला नहीं है और वंश-विशेष का राज, डाइनेस्टी रूल चलने वाला नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ और ऐसी उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस मसले को देश के इन्ट्रस्ट को देखकर हल किया जाएगा

और देश के इन्ट्रेस्ट को अपने इन्ट्रेस्ट से ऊपर रखा जाएगा और डाइनेस्टी रूल वाली बात नहीं होने वाली है।... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): चौधरी साहब का भाषण खत्म हो गया है लेकिन मैं चौधरी साहब से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप तो बड़े आदमी हैं, आप ऐसी छोटी बातें क्यों करते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhatia.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Since Choudhuri Charan Singh mentioned me by name, I would like to clarify a few points on the history which he had traversed.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): I would reply to that. Don't worry.

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं आपके घर आ जाऊंगा, तब बतला दीजिए।... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कमालुद्दीन अहमद (बारंगल) : चौधरी साहब की बातें सुनने के बाद, मैं उनको एक चीज सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाद में सुना दीजिए।

श्री कमालुद्दीन अहमद : मैं चौधरी साहब को सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

कमर तसवीह पढ़ते आ रहे हैं, सुबे मथखाना कोई देखे तो समझे ये बड़े अल्लाह वाले हैं।

इनकी बुरी स्पीच को इक्सपंज कर दिया जाए।... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : In the interest of the integrity of the country, his speech should be expunged.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I would very

humbly request Choudhuri Charan Singh himself to think a hundred times over what he has said about the Sikh community ; if he thinks fit, he may reconsider it and come to you with corrections.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Better expunge it in the interest of the integrity of the country.

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे खयाल में कोई ऐसा लफज नहीं है... (व्यवधान) ... आप आपस में मत बोलिए। मैं यह कह रहा था कि कोई ऐसा शब्द स्पीच में नहीं है जो कि किसी जाति के लिए कहा गया हो।... (व्यवधान) ...

आपस में मत बोलिए।

Nothing of what they say is to be recorded.

मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई बात जाति विशेष या सम्प्रदाय विशेष के खिलाफ नहीं बोली गई है। मेरे खयाल में उन्होंने ऐसा कुछ नहीं कहा है। उन्होंने तो यह कहा है कि हम एक हैं, हमारा रिश्ता एक है, हमारा खून एक है। अगर और कोई बात होगी तो वह देख ली जाएगी। श्री भाटिया।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया (अमृतसर) : स्पीकर साहब, पेशतर इसके कि मैं चौधरी साहब की बातों का जवाब दूँ, मैं एक दरखास्त इस खवान के मेम्बरों से करना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि पंजाब का मसला एक बड़ा गंभीर मसला है। इसके हल के लिए पंजाब के लोग आपकी तरफ ध्यान लगाये बैठे हैं कि यह जो देश का सबसे बड़ा फोरम है इसमें इस बात का जिक्र होगा और इस पर बहस होगी और यहां इसके लिए सुझाव आयेंगे। इसलिए मेरी दरखास्त देश के लीडरों से यह है—चाहे उधर वे लीडर बैठे हों, चाहे उधर बैठे हों—कि इस मसले को पोलिटिकलाइज्ड न करके, इस मसले को हल करने की तरफ ले जाएं।

मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि आप इसका कोई हल निकालें ताकि पंजाब के लोग यह महसूस करें कि वाकई देश के लीडर पंजाब के मसले को सही भावनों में हल करना चाहते हैं।

चीखरी साहब ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं। 1948 से लेकर, भविष्य में गद्दी पर कौन बैठेगा उस तक का जिक्र किया लेकिन काम की बातें उन्होंने नहीं कही। बल्कि दो बातें उन्होंने ऐसी कहीं जिनका जवाब देना जरूरी है। एक तो उन्होंने भिण्डरावाले के रोल और कांग्रेस के कनेक्शन का जिक्र किया। दूसरे उन्होंने यह कहा कि इस सारी बात की जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर आती है। तीसरी बात उन्होंने 1857 में सिख फौजों के अंग्रेजी फौजों की मदद करने की कही। इसका भी मैं जिक्र करना चाहूंगा।

जहां तक सरकार के रोल का ताल्लुक है उसका तो जवाब मैं बाद में दूंगा आया कि इसकी सरकार पर जिम्मेदारी पड़ती है या नहीं। जहां तक भिण्डरावाले का ताल्लुक है, उसके बारे में मैं यह बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक फण्डामेंटलिस्ट है और अपने मजहब पर अमल करना चाहता है, सिखिज्म का प्रचार करना चाहता है। इसलिए वह निरंकारियों के खिलाफ है क्योंकि निरंकारियों ने अपने ग्रंथ में कुछ ऐसी बातें लिखी हैं जिनसे कि सिख इख्तिलाफ करते हैं। दूसरे निरंकारी अपने गुरु को अवतार समझते हैं। सिख इसका खण्डन करते हैं। उन्होंने बहुत बार उनको समझाया और उन दोनों में आपम में झगड़े भी हुए।

निरंकारियों और इन लोगों के बीच में पहला झगड़ा 1970 में हुआ जबकि पंजाब में अकालियों का शासन था। दूसरी बार 1978 में झगड़ा हुआ। उस वक्त भी पंजाब में अकालियों की हुकूमत थी। जब अकालियों की सरकार पंजाब में थी तो उस वक्त भिण्डरावाला की उन्होंने कोई मदद नहीं की जिस पर भिण्डरावाला की अकालियों से नाराजगी था कि उनकी सरकार के होते हुए भी

निरंकारियों से उनका झगड़ा होता है और सरकार उनकी कोई मदद नहीं करती है। इसलिए भिण्डरावाला ने अकालियों से नाराज होकर 1980 के इलेक्शन में अकालियों के खिलाफ अपने केन्डीडेट खड़े किए ताकि वह इस बात का उनसे बदला ले सके कि वे उसकी मदद नहीं करते हैं। बस यही बात है जिससे कि आपको यह खयाल पैदा हो जाता है कि चूंकि भिण्डरावाला ने 1980 में अकालियों की मुखाफत की थी और उसका फायदा कांग्रेसियों को पहुंचा था तो इसलिए वह कांग्रेस के साथ कनेक्शन रखता है। (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस को उससे इनडायरेक्टली फायदा पहुंचा था, डायरेक्टली कांग्रेस का उसके साथ कोई कनेक्शन नहीं है। न यह पहले था न आज है। मैं यह बात साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि वह उस वक्त अकालियों के खिलाफ था इसलिए यह बात की जाती है। आज वह अकालियों के साथ है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के मसले को बहुत से लोग सही नहीं समझते हैं। बहस करते हैं। अखबारों में बढ़-चढ़ कर बातें निकलती हैं। मैं उनको जरा साफ करना चाहता हूँ।

पंजाब का मसला यह है कि अकालियों ने यह मांग रखी कि हमको पंजाबी सूबा मिलना चाहिए। 1966 में उनको लिग्विस्टिक प्राबिस मिल गया। 1967 में पहली बार यह पार्टी पावर में आई। फिर 1969 में और 1977 में पावर में आई, लेकिन तीनों बार जब वह पावर में आई तो उसने ऐसी पालिसी अख्तियार की कि लोग उनसे हटना शुरू हो गए। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अकाली पार्टी कम्युनल है और बड़े जमींदारों को रिप्रजेंट करती है। न तो शहरी लोगों और न हरिजनों से जुड़ी है। सिर्फ जाटों से जुड़ी है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : जाटों को क्यों बदनाम कर रहे हैं।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : मेरा मतलब

बड़े जमींदारों से है। मैं बड़े जमींदार कह देता हूँ। कम्युनल होने की वजह से लोग हटते गए। बाज-पेयी जी ने 1967 में, 1969 और 1977 में उनको गवर्नमेंट बनाने में मदद की थी। इनकी वजह से ही वे लोग पावर में आए थे। कभी इन्होंने उनको छोड़ दिया और कभी उनकी मदद की। उसके बाद सूरतेहाल यह हुई कि उन्होंने यह समझ लिया कि एक एरिया हमको मिला गया है जहां सदा हम पावर में आएंगे। जब वे पावर में नहीं आए तो फ्रस्टेशन हुआ। 1980 में 117 विधानसभा सीटों में केवल 37 सीटें और पार्लियामेंट की 13 सीटों में से केवल एक सीट उनको मिली। इससे फ्रस्टेशन हुआ कि हमने एक एरिया कार्वआउट किया और वहां भी पावर में नहीं आ सके। दूसरी बात यह हुई कि 1971 की सेंसस में सिक्ख 58 परसेंट थे जो 1981 में 52 परसेंट रह गए। इसका कारण यह है कि पंजाबी मोबाइल हैं। ये लोग बाहर काम के लिए जाते रहे और पंजाबियों की तादाद कम होती गई। जहां तक हिन्दुओं का ताल्लुक है तो पंजाबी लेबर कम होने की वजह से यू. पी. और बिहार से लेबर आती गई। इस तरह से हिन्दुओं की संख्या बढ़ी और सिक्खों की कम हो गई। क्योंकि सिक्ख बाहर जाते रहे। अब इसके साथ एक और प्रॉब्लम आ गई कि पंजाब में सी. पी. आई., सी. पी. एम और बी. जे. पी. ने उनका साथ दिया। इस वजह से भी लोग उनसे अलग हट गए। तो जहां फ्रस्टेशन और आइसोलेशन आ गया तो एक्सट्रीमिज्म पैदा हो गई। अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि एक्सट्रीमिज्म का तरीका अख्तियार करके ताकत और बल के जरिए ये पावर में आना चाहते हैं। वे 1967 में, 1969 में और 1977 में पावर में रहे, उस वक्त कभी भी इन्होंने रावी-व्यास का जिक्र नहीं किया।

15.43 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI in the Chair]

कभी चण्डीगढ़ का जिक्र नहीं किया। कभी पंजाबी स्पीकिंग एरियाज का जिक्र नहीं किया और न कोई और डिमांड रखी। लेकिन जब-जब वे

पावर में नहीं रहे तब तक ये सवालात उठाए गए।

अब सवाल यह है कि ये जो मांगें हैं—ये दो तरह की हैं। एक तो रेलिजियस और दूसरी पोलिटिकल। जहां तक रेलिजियस मांगों का ताल्लुक है वे केवल अकाली पार्टी की डिमांड्स हैं और बाकी हम सब पंजाबियों की सम्मिलित हैं। हम समझते हैं कि उनका हल निकलना चाहिए। चार जो रिलिजस डिमांड्स थीं उनको लेकर सवाल यह पैदा हुआ कि ये सारी इकट्ठी मानी जाएं या अलग-अलग। तब फैसला हुआ कि पैकेज डील हो ताकि बार बार डिमांड्स को बढ़ाते न जाएं, पलटते न जाएं। इस वास्ते पैकेज डील होना चाहिये। पंजाब के एमपीज ने मिलकर प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा से कहा कि आपको इनकी रिलिजस डिमांड्स फौरन मान लेनी चाहिये। वे मान ली गई। अब इसका क्या रिएक्शन होता है? जब हमने उनकी रिलिजस डिमांड्स मान लीं तो उनको खुश होना चाहिये था, अगर अकाली डिमांड्स पर सिरीयस होते तो उनको खुश होना चाहिये था लेकिन लोंगवाल साहब ने गोल्डन टेम्पल में स्पीच दी जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा :

It is a big fraud.

यह उनका रिएक्शन था। मतलब साफ है। इन डिमांड्स के साथ उनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था। वह तो पावर चाहते हैं। डिमांड्स मान भी लेंगे तो भी पावर वे मांगते रहेंगे।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why don't you implement the demands ?

श्री रघुमन्वन लाल भाटिया : हम तैयार हैं। रेडियो वाले ही हमने भेजे। बात एक घंटे की तय हुई। अब वे कहते हैं कि तीन घंटे चाहिये। कल को मुस्लिम लीग के भाई बैठें हैं, ये भी कह सकते हैं कि हम भी नमाज पढ़ते हैं, हमको भी तीन चार घंटे दीजिये, हरिजन भाई भी हैं और अगर इस तरह से बढ़ाते चले गए तो रेडियो तो सारा

दिन यही काम करता रहेगा। दूसरी बात पैमेंट की भी है। लेकिन वे पैमेंट नहीं दे रहे हैं।

चौधरी साहब ने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है इस मामले में। यह ठीक बात है। हमने उनकी चार रिलिजस मांगें मान ली हैं। इसके बाद फिर भी मीटिंगे हुई हैं, दूसरी बातों को भी थ्रेश आउट किया गया है। जहां तक इंटर स्टेट रिलेशंस का ताल्लुक है, सरकारिया कमिशन बिठाने की घोषणा कर दी गई है। जहां तक रावी व्यास वार्टज का ताल्लुक है, उसके लिए एक ट्रिब्यूनल स्थापित करने की बात भी हम लोगों ने मान ली है। इसको वे अब नहीं मान रहे हैं और उसको दूसरी शकल में पेश कर रहे हैं।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह को भी हमने भेजा। उसके बाद श्री अमरींद्र सिंह जो एम. पी. हैं वह भी आते जाते रहे। अपोजीशन लीडर्स को भी हमने इनवाल्व किया। सरदार सुरजीत सिंह, अपोजीशन लीडर्स भी बातचीत करते रहे हैं। हमारी तरफ से किसी भी स्टेज पर बात करने में कोई कमी नहीं रही है। हम हमेशा कहते रहे हैं कि हम बातचीत के लिए तैयार हैं, रजामंद हैं। उन्होंने कह दिया कि हमको चिट्ठी नहीं आयी, चिट्ठी आएगी तो हम दिल्ली आएंगे। हमारी तरफ से प्रेस्टीज की कोई बात नहीं। सेठी जी ने उनको पत्र लिख दिया। पत्र लिख दिया तो फिर उन्होंने बी टीम भेज दी दिल्ली। अगर वे सीरियस होते, बातचीत करना चाहते और बातचीत से समस्या को हल करना चाहते, तो लोंगोवाल खुद क्यों नहीं आते, बी टीम को क्यों भेज देते हैं? फिर उसके बाद यह कहते हैं कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को अमृतसर आना पड़ेगा। हम दिल्ली नहीं आएंगे। हमने कहा कि दिल्ली नहीं आना चाहते तो कोई और जगह आ जाओ। चंडीगढ़ चुन लो। वह चुन ली गई। सेठी साहब होम मिनिस्टर चंडीगढ़ गए। कैबिनेट सब कमेटी गई, उनसे बातचीत हुई। हमारी तरफ से कभी कोई कमी नहीं छोड़ी गई है। हमारी कोशिशों में कोई फर्क नहीं आया है। सेठी साहब ने फिर अपील की है, जनरल सेक्रेटरी

कांग्रेस ने फिर अपील की है, दरबारा सिंह जी ने फिर अपील की है, राज्य सभा में कल फिर उनसे अपील की गई है कि आएँ और बातचीत करें और बातचीत के जरिये मसला तय हो। लेकिन वह नहीं आते हैं तो उसका कोई कारण है। सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि पोलिटिकल पावर वे चाहते हैं। उनकी डिमांड्स पूरी हों या न हों, इससे उनको मतलब.....

श्री चरण सिंह : अकाली लोग अगर नहीं मानते हैं तो बहेसियत गवर्नमेंट के आपका कोई फर्ज होता है या नहीं होता है?

श्री रघुनंदन लाल भाटिया : आपने ठीक कहा है। जब बातचीत चल रही थी और वे नहीं मान रहे थे तो हमारे अपोजीशन में बैठे हुए कुछ साथियों ने मशिवरा दिया था कि गवर्नमेंट यूनिलेटरली डिक्लेयर कर दे। तीन प्रोपोजल्स के बारे में सेठीजी ने यूनिलेटली डिक्लेयर कर भी दिया है। चंडीगढ़ के बारे में भी कह दिया है। उसके बावजूद भी वे नहीं मान रहे हैं। अब जो भी तरीका होगा उसको हम तय करेंगे, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है।

वे पोलिटिकल पावर चाहते हैं। इसके अलावा वे बार-बार अपनी बात से फिर जाते हैं। वह इनडिसाइसिव भी हैं और डिवीजन भी है उनमें, इसीलिये भी देरी लग रही है। जहां तक शिफ्ट का सवाल है तो पहले सवाल पैदा हुआ कि हमारी किरमाण 6 इंच की है इस पर क्यों एतराज किया जाता है? जब मैं गौल्डन टैम्पल में मत्था टेकने गया तो उनके लीडर्स ने 6 इंच की किरमाण दे दी और कहा इस पर क्या एतराज होगा? मैंने कहा मुझे दे दीजिये मैं आपको पेश कर दूंगा। जब इन्दिरा जी को 6 इंच की किरमाण दिखाई तो कहा कोई एतराज नहीं है। वह बात मान ली गई। लेकिन क्या आज अकाली 6 इंच की किरमाण मानने के लिये तैयार हैं? नहीं। वह कहते हैं बड़ी किरमाण चाहिये। इस तरह से शिफ्ट कर रहे हैं।

सरदार मुरजीत सिंह ने मिल मिलाकर यह बात तय की कि चंडीगढ़ का झगड़ा रह गया है, बाकी सब शर्तें तो मान ली गई, चंडीगढ़ को डिवाइड कर दो। अकाली इसको मान गये। लेकिन बाद में मुकर गये। बलवन्त सिंह और श्री बादल ने माना लेकिन बाद में बलवन्त सिंह यह कह कर छूट गये कि यह उनकी पर्सनल ओपीनियन थी। पहली बात जब 3 जून को यहां सारे अपोजीशन लीडर्स की मीटिंग हुई जो आपका कम्युनिके देखा उसमें ऐसा लगा कि अकालियों ने रावी-व्यास वाटर के लिये ट्रिब्यूनल के लिये मान लिया। लेकिन आज लौंगोवाल की चिट्ठी आयी है सारे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान को जिसमें वह कहते हैं कि हम तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट जायेंगे। इसलिये आपकी सारी मेहनत बेकार गई। अकालियों को किसी पर भरोसा नहीं है।

अब सवाल पैदा है कि अपोजीशन का क्या रोल है? मैं समझता हूं हमने अकालियों से बातचीत करके, प्यार और मेहनत करके उनको मनाया, उनकी बहुत सी डिमान्ड्स मान ली हैं और उन पर सहमत हैं, एक, दो बातें रह गई हैं क्योंकि वह इन्टर स्टेट का झगड़ा है इसलिये किसी की जमीन हम दूसरों को नहीं दे सकते हैं। वह मसला दूसरी स्टेट से बात करके उनको मनाकर ही मसला हल हो सकता है। उससे थोड़ा समय जरूर लग रहा है। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि अपोजीशन वालों ने क्या किया इस मामले में? तो पहले जब अकालियों ने यह डिमान्ड्स पेश की थी तो अपोजीशन का रिएक्शन निगेटिव था, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे जब एक-एक करके वहां पहुंचे, उन्होंने इनको सरौपे दिये तो इन्होंने अपनी राय बदलनी शुरू की। स्वामी जी तो एक दिन में ही सारा सिक्खों का मसला जान गये और उनका हल भी निकाल लिया। तो वह हमसे ज्यादा जानते हैं। और इनको वहां कोई बन्दूक या तलवार भी दिखाई गई थी। बहरहाल यह उनके अपने व्यूज हैं। हमारे सी० पी० आई० के दोस्तों ने कह दिया कि रिलीजस डिमान्ड्स उनकी क्यों मानी? आप

तो सैकूलर पार्टी हैं। आज यह भी हमको कोस रहे हैं।

इसी तरह 30 जून को जो इनकी मीटिंग हुई थी उसमें जैसा मैंने कहा वह बात जो मानी गई थी ट्रिब्यूनल की उससे भी वह फिर गये है। यह सब बातें अकालियों को ऐनकरेज कर रही हैं। वह चिट्ठी लिख देते हैं डराने की, चौधरी साहब को भी चिट्ठी आयी थी, और माननीय वाजपेयी जी बोले ही नहीं, एक दफा पठानकोट में थोड़ा सा बोले थे, उसके बाद चुप हैं। दो बार इस सदन में पंजाब पर बहस हुई तो वह नहीं बोले। तो इनको यह डर है कि भिन्दरावाला इनको भी चिट्ठी लिख दें। हमारा तो ख्याल है कि आप भी पंजाब के मसले को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप इसको पोलिटिकलाइज करना चाहते हैं। यही बदकिस्मती है पंजाब के लोगों की जो आज सफर कर रहे हैं। अगर आप चाहते, जैसा कि आप लोगों ने कहा कि अपोजीशन वालों को इन्वाल्ड किया जाये तो आप उनको समझा सकते थे, उनको कह सकते थे कि यह बात गलत है, यह गलत नहीं है। उस पर हम भी गुनने को तैयार थे लेकिन चूकि आपने वह रोल अख्त्यार कर लिया जिससे पंजाब का मसला सुलझा नहीं, उलझा है।

बात यह है कि पंजाब के मसले में जहां आपने मदद नहीं की वहां पोजीशन इसीलिये भी उलझी कि इसमें बाहर की ताकतों का भी दखल है। पाकिस्तान को ले लीजिये। पाकिस्तान में पहले जब सिख जत्थे यात्रियों के जाते थे तो उनकी आव-भगत नहीं की जाती थी, लेकिन आजकल उनकी खूब आवभगत की जाती है। वहां तम्बू, कनार्ते लगाकर जलसे किये जाते हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी स्पीचें की जाती हैं, आदर मान किया जाता है, उनके लीडरों को गिफ्ट दिये जाते हैं और जिया साहब, जो कि इतने बिजी आदमी हैं, उनको भी फुरसत मिल जाती है कि उनके दो-चार लीडरों को दावत देते हैं, खाना देते हैं और उनसे बातचीत कर लेते हैं। इसके अलावा वहां के प्रेस का रोल भी इंडिया के खिलाफ बढ़ा होस्टाइल है। वह कह रहे हैं कि

हिन्दू तो हमारे पुराने दुश्मन हैं, सिख और मुसलमानों में कोई फर्क नहीं है, दोनों के कामन एनीमी हिन्दू हैं। यह वहाँ के अखबार वाले लिख रहे हैं, फिर भी आप कहें कि पाकिस्तान का कोई दखल नहीं है तो यह.....

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबली : अखबार का नाम दीजिये।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : आपके सामने अभी पेश करूंगा, मेरे पास है।

इसके अलावा अमरीका का भी दखल है। अमेरिका की यू० एन० डेलीगेट विंग क्लब ने सरकुलर लैटर निकला था जिसमें कहा गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान का डि-स्टेब्लाइजेशन किया जाना चाहिये। उसका खंडन आया है, लेकिन उसके बाद भी काफी अखबारों में चर्चा हुई है कि यह गलत है, यह सही है।

शायद हमारा देश इसका जवाब दे, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह ठीक ही है। बात तो साफ आ जाती है कि उनके मन में क्या है, वह इस मूवमेंट को क्या समझते हैं। जाहिर है कि बाहर के देश भी इस मामले में दखल दे रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या आपकी सरकार इतनी कमजोर है जो इसको रोक नहीं सकती ?

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : जब तक अमरीका के समर्थक यहाँ बैठे हैं,

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आप रूस के समर्थक हो गए, इसलिए प्राबलम है।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : मेरा यह कहना है कि इस सरकार ने सिखों की डिमांडज को प्यार से बातचीत के जरिए तय करने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन अकाली...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सिखों की बात मत करिए, अकालियों की बात करिए।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : आपने पूरी बात सुनी नहीं, मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। अकाली तमाम सिखों को रिप्रजेन्ट नहीं करते हैं। जैसे मैंने आंकड़े दिए हैं कि पंजाब में 118 सीटों में से सिर्फ 37 उनके पास हैं और 13 पार्लियामेंट की सीटों में से सिर्फ एक है। वह पंजाबियों को रिप्रजेन्ट नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि सिखों को भी नहीं करते हैं क्योंकि नामधारी सिख हैं, निरंकारी सिख हैं, कांगड़ी सिख हैं और हरिजन सिख हैं। शहरी सिख भी उनके साथ नहीं हैं। अगर इस बात में कोई गलती है तो मुझे बताया जाए। मैं अमृतसर से चुनकर आता हूँ जो कि सिखों की मैजोरिटी सीट है। अगर अकाली सारे सिखों को रिप्रजेन्ट करते हैं तो मैं कैसे चुनकर आया हूँ? वहाँ गोल्डन टैम्पल है जहाँ पर से सारी दुनिया में प्रचार करते हैं और पंजाब में प्रचार करते हैं। इसका मतलब साफ है कि सिख देशभक्त हैं, उनकी देशभक्ति में शक नहीं किया जा सकता है। देश की आजादी के लिए उन्होंने अपना पूरा हिस्सा डाला था और देश की आजादी के बाद जब देश का निर्माण हुआ तो उसमें भी उनका पूरा हिस्सा रहा है।

मुझे चौधरी साहब माफ करें, उन्होंने उनकी देशभक्ति पर शक किया है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह क्या कह रहे हैं आप ?

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : उन्होंने कहा कि आजादी की लड़ाई में सिखों ने अंग्रेजों की मदद की वरना वह हिन्दुस्तान से चले जाते। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि देश की आजादी में सिखों ने ज्यादा असर डाला है।

16.00 hrs.

भगतसिंह फांसी पर चढ़े, ऊधम सिंह फांसी पर चढ़े, करतार सिंह ने अपनी जान दी, देशभक्त गुरदीप सिंह बाबा जहाज पकड़ कर लाए थे देश

को आजाद कराने के लिए। इसलिए हम उनकी देशभक्ति पर शक नहीं कर सकते। मैं आपसे विनती करूंगा कि अकालियों के साथ हमारी लड़ाई है वं सिखों की मेजरिटी को रेप्रेजेन्ट नहीं करते हैं। हम उनको प्यार से समझायेंगे। अगर वह नहीं मानेंगे और दूसरा तरीका अपनायेंगे तो जो कानून है इस देश का उसके मुताबिक उसका भी इन्तजाम होगा।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : गलत बात थोड़ी सी मन कहिए, चौधरी साहब ने यह नहीं कहा***

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : चौधरी साहब कह दें (व्यवधान)*** आप वकील न बनें। चौधरी साहब खुद कह सकते हैं।*** (व्यवधान)***

श्री चरण सिंह : 1857 की जो बात मैंने कही,*** (व्यवधान)*** उसके साथ मैंने यह भी कहा था कि 84 परसेंट वह इंडियन ही थे जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों का साथ देकर देश को गुलाम बनाया था, जब तो मित्र उस लड़ाई में शामिल भी नहीं थे 84 परसेंट वाली में।*** (व्यवधान)***

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हिन्दुओं के अन्दर तफरका डालने की कोशिश भाटिया साहब न करें। हर हिन्दुस्तानी बहादुर है, कोई भी हिन्दुस्तानी कायर नहीं है।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : चौधरी साहब ने अपनी बात कह दी है। आप को बकालत करने की जरूरत नहीं है। वह अपनी बात कह सकते हैं।

मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि पंजाब का जो मसला है वह गंभीर है। उसको हम सबको शांति के साथ हल करना है। जो प्राबलम मैंने आपके सामने रखी है वह यह है कि अकाली जो कि सारे सिखों को रेप्रेजेन्ट नहीं करते हैं, एक माइनारिटी को रेप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं वह ताकत हासिल करना चाहते हैं देश में, करें, जो देश का तरीका है, जो इंडिया का कांस्टीच्यूशन है उसके जरिए, वोटों के जरिए

वह पावर में आये, पहले भी तीन बार आए हैं, फिर भी आये तो वह उसके लिए एक तरीका है, वोटों के जरिए वह आ जाते हैं तो ठीक है और अगर उसके जरिए न आकर तलवार की नोक से ताकत हासिल करना चाहते हैं तो नहीं आने दिया जाएगा। मैं सदन में खड़े होकर जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता हूं कि ऐसी बात किसी कीमत पर नहीं मानी जायगी। अगर उनकी कोई डिमांड बाकी रह गई है तो बातचीत के जरिए आये, अपोजीशन वाले भी उसमें मदद करें, हम तैयार हैं उसके लिए। लेकिन एक बात बिलकुल साफ है कि पंजाब सरकार हो या सेंटर की सरकार हो उनके एक्सटीमिस्ट्स के सामने और जिस ढंग से वह ताकत हासिल करना चाहते हैं उसके आगे हरगिज नहीं झुकेगी। यह इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार है, यह कभी किसी के सामने नहीं झुकेगी। पंजाब का पूरा इन्तजाम किया जाएगा। उन लोगों से डील किया जाएगा। कानून किसी को नहीं बखसेगा चाहे वह गोल्डन टेम्पल के अन्दर हो या बाहर हो। काफी आदमी पकड़ लिए हैं पंजाब सरकार ने और काफी आदमी और पकड़े जा रहे हैं उनकी इन्फार्मेशन के मुताबिक। मैं एक बात और कह दूं*** (व्यवधान)*** मैं ईल्ड नहीं कर रहा हूं।

यह जो प्राबलम है यह मैंने आपके सामने रखी। सरकार ने पूरी कोशिश की है इस मामले से निपटने की और अगर किसी दूसरे तरीके, किसी दूसरे ढंग से अकाली यह चाहें कि इस मसले को हल करें तो इसकी कभी इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं उनसे आपके माध्यम से कि होम मिनिस्टर का यह बयान है कि जो गुनहगार हैं वह गोल्डन टेम्पल में हैं और भिन्डर साहब जो आई०जी० हैं उनका बयान है कि वह वहां नहीं है, दोनों में कौन बात सही है?

सभापति महोदय : यह होम मिनिस्टर से पूछिएगा। इसका जवाब भाटिया साहब नहीं देंगे।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Chairperson, I was listening with rapt attention to my immediate predecessor, the hon. Member of the ruling party, Mr. Bhatia. I am happy to note that he has made intensive research into the composition of the Akali Party and he has come to the conclusion that the Akali Party is of kulaks and zamindars. Actually it is a sad commentary on their Party because under their system zamindari still remains. Now he has also made ample utilisation of statistics and actually he has come to a grand conclusion that the aim of the Akalis is to capture power with open sword. It is a piece of news and for this grand discovery, I think, he should be awarded Bharat Ratna or something like that. But so far as common people like us are concerned, we have not seen anywhere that the Akalis are trying to capture power with their swords.

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : राज करेगा खालसा ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : But the people who are saying this, Bindranwale and his followers, are the people who actively campaigned for you in 1980 elections. Against the people who are giving an open call to defy law and are indulging in violence, you are practically doing nothing to curb their activities. Before you accuse the opposition, Mr. Bhatia, should not there be some self-introspection? Tell me : is there any Government worth the name in Punjab? (*Interruptions*) Is it not the responsibility of the Punjab Government to tackle violence and extremist activities? (*Interruptions*) What is your Government doing? It is your responsibility. We have never told you either in this Parliament or outside not to take action against the extremists and the people who are violating laws and indulging in violence. It was your incapacity and spinelessness that you did not dare to take any action. And the second thing because of which you could not take any action, is that there are some people in Delhi belonging to your party, who are restraining your hand and preventing you from doing it. Do you want to challenge it? I want to quote from your people of Punjab Legislature Party. You know better than I do. He is Mr. Birdevinder Singh, Chief Whip

of Congress (I) Legislature Party. This has appeared in 'The Tribune', Chandigarh, of 5 June, 1983. Among other things he said :

"Referring to the killings by the extremists and the failure of police to apprehend the culprits, he said the police were either demoralised or lacked a proper direction from the Government."

You accuse the opposition. You try to find a scapegoat. But this is your leader, Chief Whip of your Legislature Party in Punjab, who is openly saying and it is published in a newspaper that because of lack of direction from the Government, culprits cannot be apprehended. I think, you understand it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I would like to know whether the veracity of this paper statement... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am really sorry to see the pathetic result of Bangalore brain washing. This is the result of your Bangalore brain washing... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chakraborty, you address the Chair.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : With permission of the Chairman you can quote, not without that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Now, I would ask Mr. Sethi, on the last occasion he declared in the Rajya Sabha that he would take stringent action against the culprits who might be hiding in the Gurudwaras. That was a bold declaration but why did he not do it, not implement it? Who prevented him? Did the Opposition prevent him or is it a fact that his own people prevent him or because of lack of courage, lack of direction or because of the fact that some of the extremists are your potential friends, you want to utilise them in the near future, power being the *summum bonum*, be-all-and-end-all of your thinking and activity?

Prime Minister is supposed to be very very

responsible. After her tour she reaches our country and says that the Opposition Parties are responsible and they are exploiting the Punjab situation. How are the Opposition Parties exploiting? Well, there is nothing wrong in democracy to try to gain power. You want to remain in power—we want to go to power by ballot. That is not your understanding of democracy as far as Indira Gandhi and other Congress leaders are concerned. But what is democracy? Labour Party comes to power, Conservative Party comes to power. That is not your idea of democracy because you think that the Congress is born to rule and it will continue to rule. Surely we will put forward our points of view, will try to capture the minds of the people. It is a battle to capture the minds of the people and to get majority in the ballot. That is the democracy that I can understand. What is your version of democracy, please give it. The Prime Minister says that we are trying to exploit but the Opposition Parties met and wanted to cooperate with the Government to find a solution. And it was Mr. Bahuguna who said to the Akalis that 'if you do not condemn violence you count us out.' The Opposition Parties gave a call being responsible, because they have the unity and integrity of their country in their heart, that 'we are ready to cooperate with the Government and find a solution to the Punjab problem.' And the response from the Prime Minister and her party is that the Opposition Parties are out to create disruption. They are trying to make political capital out of it. Just now Mr. Bhatia boldly declared that since Indira Gandhi is in power, they will solve it. Well, we all know that you can solve it because you are in power. We are in opposition, we can suggest but we cannot do. But the problem is, Mr. Bhatia, your bold declaration is good but why can you not solve it? It has been hanging fire for a pretty long period and why is it that you cannot solve it? If you say that you can solve it, you are strong enough, then it means that since you are not solving it, you are not interested in solving it because by using the extremists you want to discredit the Akali leaders. Now, what is happening in Punjab? Because of your procrastination, the whole movement is gradually taking

communal turn. After 1947 there was no communal riot in Punjab.

All the religious communities, all the linguistic communities were living peacefully. Now we find that communal riots have taken place three times. I would like the Government to take note of it. There is a Hindu Suraksha Samiti, where Congress (I) people are members. Can you tell me why in Haryana they have the Hindu Suraksha Samiti? Are they afraid that people from Punjab are going to attack them. Giving a communal turn in this way is dangerous. Probably your calculation is that if there is a communal turn, the Hindus will come to you for security and they will support you.

AN HON. MEMBER : Jammu pattern.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Exactly what you did in Kashmir... (*Interruptions*) You will have a chance to speak when you can have your say. You utilised the Shia-Sunni differences in Kashmir; you utilized the communal forces in Kashmir just to capture power. In Punjab also the Congress (I) people are leading other communal forces, like the Hindu Suraksha Samiti. There is a pattern, there is a method in their action. In Assam they did the same thing. They allowed the boys to do all these things. They exploited the whole situation... (*Interruptions*) Yes, you did it, and not in a democratic way. There is a pattern in it. Your economic policy cannot give economic benefits to the people. That is why your policy, like the British, is to divide and rule.

Now I would ask a straight question. Is it not Shrimati Gandhi who in 1970 gave the award that Chandigarh should go to Punjab? Is it not a fact that there was a time frame of five years within which it was to be implemented? Instead of accusing Janata and other parties, why did they not implement it? After all, it was their award. Why did they not implement it, at least during the emergency, when they were enjoying absolute powers, sending millions of people to jail? They did not do it must for the sake of political expediency.

Now it is not the demand of the Akalis,

it is the demand of the whole people of Punjab that Chandigarh should be a part of Punjab and that a separate capital should be built for Haryana. You are committed to it ; the money for it will have to go from the Centre, according to the award of the Prime Minister. Since we from the opposition are asking for the implementation of this award, you are saying that we are exploiting the situation and making political capital out of it. What is this ? Whom are you trying to hoodwink ? Why are you creating a smoke-screen ? It is your award and it is your party which should implement it.

I have said on the floor of the House that we do not believe in communalism or in demarcation of areas on the basis of religion. That is a medieval idea. In Europe they fought for 100 years and then came to secularism. From bitter experience we have learnt that the basis of division of State cannot be religion but only language. I do not agree with Shri Charan Singh when he says that there should be one language for the unification of the country. Switzerland has four languages and yet it is a nation. The Soviet Union has many languages and yet it is a nation. Ours is a multilingual country.

So, I strongly urge that in Punjab the village should be regarded as a unit. Whether a village should go to Punjab or Haryana should be on the basis of language and nothing else. If for implementing this principle some villages from Punjab are to be given to Haryana, it should be done. Similarly, if some villages from Haryana should go to Punjab, it should be done. This is not a new principle. I suppose Shri Bhatia knows the resolution of the Congress before independence.

The Indian National Congress was committed to dividing the States on the basis of language. It is only after Independence that you deviated from this principle and when people started the movement, Andhra was created and later on the States Reorganisation Commission was constituted. Why should it not be implemented now ? Are the Akalis wrong ? Are they frustrated politicians out to capture power when they want that you should implement your own award, when they demand that certain villages...

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : First they wanted Hindus' areas to be cut. (*Interruptions*). They deliberately cut Kangra because it is a Hindu majority area. Akalis wanted to have a Sikh majority area. It is part of Punjabi Suba. If you do not understand... (*Interruptions*). They want to cut an area where they have a majority.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is a question of language, Hindi or Punjabi.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Madam, I would like to draw your attention to the fact as to how they are making the thing difficult.

You are now ready to refer everything to the Commission. Why can't you delink Chandigarh, to which you are committed, Mr. Bhatia ? You referred everything to the Commission. Why are you not delinking Chandigarh ? I ask : When did you start talking with the Akalis ? Akalis did not start agitation then. They wanted to talk. For one year they patiently waited. You only started talking when they had started their movement and when their 'Jail Bhara' movement was very successful. Then only you understood the reason and you started the talks. You referred to Sardar Swaran Singh. Well, Mr. Bhatia, you are a knowledgeable person. What was the suggestion of Sardar Swaran Singh ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You address the Chair and talk.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yes, yes, I am sorry. You are always there and I am addressing them.

So, Madam, I want to know what was the suggestion of Sardar Swaran Singh, and whether it is a fact or not that an agreement was reached between Sardar Swaran Singh and Akali leaders. And a statement was also drafted which was to be published, but subsequently the Government of India changed its mind and the statement that came out was not the statement which was

agreed upon. The Akalis agreed. In the tripartite talks most of the issues were almost settled and the differences were narrowed down. Ultimately you are not interested in solving the problem because of political reason, i.e., with the help of the extremists you want to crush the Akalis and to make the Punjab safe for Congress (I). Who is indulging in politics? It is your party. You proclaimed that 'we are a secular party'. Is it true that you are a secular party. But what is your action? I do not question. Yes, the Prime Minister is talking of secularism. But it appears to be disturbing that in Kerala you have joined with a communal force, in Tripura you joined the extremist force. Where is your secularism? Where is your anti-casteism? Your only aim is to remain in power and any action which helps you to remain in power is good for you. You have no standard; you have only one standard to remain in power. That is why you keep the Punjab question burning. That is why you don't take action against the extremists and that is why you are not really interested in solving the problem: Otherwise the problem would have been solved. So, I say that this is a problem which concerns all the political parties. I do not agree with Mr. Bhatia that it is their problem. It is nation's problem. Punjab is a border State and the Punjabis are valiant people. They made the supreme sacrifice during the freedom movement. I have told it here, I shall go on telling it that when I was in Andamans, I had seen the names of the Punjabi heroes who had made the supreme sacrifice for the freedom of our country.

I cannot believe that Punjabis are behind Khalistan. There is a minority and I am happy to note that at long last.

Rip Wan Winkle has woken up. You have said that foreign hands are there. We had been shouting here that foreign hands are there. They are trying to disrupt. Now I am happy that you have accepted it. It is good. Now take stern action against all these extremists. We have never said to be soft to the extremists. We have never said that do not take action against these people who are demanding Khalistan. Why are you not taking? Now it is time for you to take it. I believe that reason will dawn and you

will be taking the co-operation of the opposition parties. Talk with the Akalis. You have said... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Time is over.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Minister has sent a letter. Here is a copy of the letter published in the Tribune. Here it has been said we are ready to talk. But what is the solution? You have said nothing about the solution. What is Congress (I) solution? You condemn us and say the opposition parties are creating trouble. But you are the ruling party. What is opinion of your party? What is the solution that you yourself advocate? Please tell us, we want to know. Nothing concrete; only referring it to Commission! Only this thing! Religious demands you have accepted. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Gulbarga) : That is the solution—reference to a Commission.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : That is a solution! Very good.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : If the parties do not agree, it has to be referred to the Tribunal.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What you have said is full of sound and fury which signifies nothing. What is that? They have put forward certain demands—concrete demands. You must have thought of certain concrete solution—your party's solution.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : What is your party's attitude to the demands which are listed here? What is the attempt of your party?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We have clearly said what is our party's stand. But will you kindly say what is the stand of your party? Will you kindly say what is the stand of the Punjab Congress (I)? Will you kindly say what is the stand

of Haryana Congress (I) ? You know what is happening in Punjab and Haryana. They are fighting. Have you a all India party, all India opinion ? You do not have.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Supposing a solution is found out, can you take the responsibility that they will agree to it ? They will still go back.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Because you have come up with your own consensus, we are asking you to send your own people to Haryana and Panjab. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would ask you one question. When elections were held in Assam, did you act an agreement of all the political parties ? We agreed. But BJP and Janata did not. You go ahead. You are the ruling party. Now I would say please give up your policy of drift and procrastination. Please negotiate. Make up your mind. Stop accusing the opposition parties. You think you are preparing yourself for the coming elections. Forget for the time being the elections. Think about the country and try to arrive at a settlement. Think about the interest of the country. Try to arrive at settlement on just and democratic demands of Panjabis.

This is a border state. We are to stop the poisonous propaganda that is going on. Let us unitedly work to save our country from disintegration against the foreign forces which try to disrupt our unity. Let us work together. But before that you will have to give up your procrastination, drift and accusing the opposition parties. You must realise your weakness, your fault and then and then solution can be found.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Madam Chairman, I have been listening with rapt attention to the most eloquent but apparently powerful speeches of some of the hon. Members from the Opposition. One thing that puzzles my brain and baffles my understanding is as to why this is termed as "Punjab issue", while the neighbouring States are directly involved. The real problem is being ignored. Why do we not call it 'Punjab-Haryana-Rajasthan issue' ? Probably, hon. Members from the Opposition have not thoroughly studied the problem.

The trouble started, Madam-Chairman, after the 18th February, 1982, when after the agreement that was arrived at between the three Chief Ministers on the 31st December, 1981 regarding the Ravi-Beas water dispute, Madam Indira Gandhi went to village Kapuri in Patiala district, to perform the inaugural ceremony of the SYL canal. It was from that day onwards that the trouble started. The Akalis started with five demands. The number went up to 45 and now they come down to 12. I am saying this on the basis of a letter which has been addressed to the Members of Parliament by Sant Longowal. This letter brings down the number of demands to 12.

I would not be wasting the time of the House by dilating upon all those demands. I will be touching only two of them with which Haryana is directly concerned. Madam Chairman, I will first touch this Chandigarh problem before I come to water dispute. Haryana was a part and parcel of Punjab before partition and even after the partition of the country in 1947.

I was a Member of the Punjab Assembly those days. I know the treatment that was meted out to Haryana by the then Punjab and the Punjabi people. Our rights were being ruthlessly trampled under their iron feet. So tremendous was the onslaught, so terrific was the blow and so bloody was their machine of coercion, that Haryana was practically shaken under their heels. Haryanavis were obliged to raise a hue and cry saying that they could not tolerate it. With the result that one Committee, known as the Sriram Sharma Committee was formed. This Committee had been formed because the budget that was passed for the Haryana region used to be consumed and used to be spent in the Punjab region. We rose in protest against it. After the recommendations of the Sriram Committee, there was a demand for Punjabi Suba. But before the demand came, two committees known as the Hindi Regional committee comprising the present Haryana area and the Himachal which was part of Punjab, and the Punjabi Regional committee had been formed. Very soon, there was a demand for the Punjabi Suba, not by Haryanavis, not by the Himachal people,

but by Akalis. Well, their dreams could materialise. Luckily for Haryana, Punjabi Suba was formed. Haryana did not lose anything. Punjab lost and lost materially. Haryana gained and gained solidly and Himachal was all gold. In this connection, Madam Chairman, I deem it necessary to point out because their one of the demands is that Punjabi should be the second language of the adjoining States of Punjab, namely, Rajasthan and Haryana. This Gurumukhi and Punjabi used to be taught all over the erstwhile state of Punjab, of which Haryana and Himachal were part and parcel.

Haryana came into being on the 1st of November, 1966. What was our position that day? What is our position today? During the span of 16 to 17 years, our State of Haryana has made tremendous progress in every walk of life, whether it is industry, whether it is agriculture, whether it is technology, whether it is roads, whether it is transport, whether it is electricity, whether it is education and so on, because we heaved a sigh of relief. But the progress of Haryana shows how we were made to suffer immeasurably so long as it was a part of Punjab.

After Haryana came into being, at that time, the Shah Commission was there because of the linguistic division of States. What was the recommendation of the Shah Commission? Without going into details, I would refer to para 135, sub-clause (3). I quote :

“That District Hissar, Mohindergarh, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Karnal, and Tehsils Narwana and Jind (District Sangrur) and Tehsil Kharar (including Chandigarh Capital Project), Naraingarh, Ambala and Jagadhri will form the Hindi-speaking State.”

My hon. friend, Mr. Charan Singh, for whom I have great respect, was laying stress on the report and the recommendations of the Shah Commission. We also stick to that, that the report of the Shah Commission is implemented. But what happened subsequently? There was a hue and cry amongst the Akalis, the then Akali leaders, and Sardar Fateh Singh gave a threat to immo-

late himself if Chandigarh was not given to Punjab. The result was that due to these pressure tactics, Madam Prime Minister decided to modify the award given by the Shah Commission. What was the modification? It was that Chandigarh, minus seven villages and railway station of Chandigarh will go to Punjab and 114 villages and Fazilka will go to Haryana. This award was given by Madam Prime Minister or, say by the Government of India or it may be said like this that the Shah Commission's report was modified to that extent. Now, we stick to that.

My learned friends from the Opposition have been supporting the case of Punjab saying that Chandigarh should go to Punjab. Let Chandigarh go to Punjab. But may I have the temerity, through you Madam, to ask my hon. friends as to why they are not uttering a word about the transfer of Abohar and Fazilka which was also a part and parcel of the award? Nobody is speaking about it. This is something which certainly pinches us. I do not know why this change in the stand of the Opposition. Just about a couple of months back Punjab was discussed, not once, but twice in the House.

There was a meeting of the Opposition parties in Vijayawada. The leader of the Lok Dal, Shri Charan Singh, refused to attend the meeting saying that it was a meeting of the regional parties and that he would not attend it. Surprisingly enough, for reasons not known to us, better known to him, he decided to attend the opposition conclave in Delhi. We have no explanation for that. I do not know as to why he decided to do so. Was it under threat of letters addressed to him by the Akalis? He is a bold man.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : Pressure of my friends of the other parties. That is all.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Mr. Charan Singh has been good enough to tell the House that it was a pressure of friends. It was a pressure from the parties which he had the opportunity of testing during the period when he was guiding the destiny of the country, as the Prime Minister, the parties that refused to repose confidence in him ;

and the parties that betrayed him, while he was being inducted as Prime Minister of the country and now again he feels that if they join hands and heads together, they can again come to power. I can say with a sense of confidence and responsibility that this dream of the Opposition will never be allowed to materialise.

Now about Chandigarh. As was rightly pointed out by Mr. R.L. Bhatia, the Akalis were in power for sometime in 1967. Then again Akalis were in power from 1977-79, for a period of about 33 months. There was Akali Government in Punjab. There was Janata Government in the Centre and Shri Surjit Singh Barnala was the representative of the Akalis in the Central Government. Again, may I ask my Hon. friends as to whether they ever care to ask the Akalis as to why they kept mum during the span of 33 months when they held power, when they were at the helm of affairs and why they did not raised hue and cry? Silence amounts to acquiescence. What does it lead to? This leads to the irrefutable conclusion that it is nothing but a struggle for power. If Sardar Darbara Singh is replaced by Shri Badal and if an Akali replaces him, the whole problem will be solved. Otherwise, what was implicit has become explicit by this action of the entire Opposition who support the Akalis. They kept mum so far.

Then again what is the role of the Opposition? What did the Opposition do just a couple of months earlier? The Opposition was of the considered opinion that the integration of the country should be there. That was the primary thing. Does this action of the Akalis, who have tried to take the law in their hands, who created terror and who are creating disturbance in the calm sea of the nation, show that they believe in integration of the country? Then let me refer to the BJP in particular in this connection.

एक सुरतिया में दो सुरतियां ।

What does BJP say in Haryana? Refer to the statement of Shri Mangal Singh completely contradicting the stand that has been taken by BJP leadership. In this connection...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कांग्रेस वालों

को अच्छा नहीं लगता है यह !

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : वह अच्छा लगता है या बुरा, मैं इस सिलसिले में चूंकि माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने बीच में टोक दिया इसलिए एक शेर अकबर इलाहाबादी का कह दूं :

मेरा तरीके मजहब क्या पूछती हो मुन्नी,
शिया के साथ शिया, सुन्नी के साथ सुन्नी ।

Both the Akalis and the BJP had formed the Government together. I do not use unparliamentary language. Let me not be misunderstood. But I do not find a better word. They are the chips of the same bloc and that is why the BJP is now taking the stand that Chandigarh should be given to Punjab. I have very high regard for Shri Vajpayee and all his friends. Why do they take this stand?

In all fairness, they should say that if Chandigarh be given to Punjab, Abohar and Fazilka should go to Haryana. We have no objection to it. We say that this transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and Abohar and Fazilka to Haryana should be done simultaneously, on the same table, at the same time and with the same stroke of pen.

About water dispute, I have to say a few words about Ravi and Beas water. The river Beas rises in the Pir Punjab range near Rohtang Pass in the upper Himalayas and falls in the south-westerly direction in Himachal Pradesh till it emerges in the plains near village Talwara in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab.

River Ravi rises in Bara-Banghal area in Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh and drains the southern slopes of the Dauladhar range. After crossing the Shivaliks, it enters the Punjab plains at Madhopur.

Now I would refer to the letter addressed to the MPs by Sant Longowal. He says :

“Application of internationally and even nationally recognised riparian principle for the distribution of Punjab river waters.”

They have completely forgotten, or perhaps do not know, that the riparian rule of water applies from country to country and not from State to State or from district to district or from tehsil to tehsil. Simply because, after coming from Chamba and other places these rivers, pass through the plains of Punjab, Haryana should be deprived of the right of water of these rivers—this is what they say. If Haryana also starts applying such principles and says that they will not allow people from Punjab to pass over their roads, would that be all right? Is it at all a reasoning? But this is the argument that is being advanced.

In this connection, I would be referring to the recommendations of four or five Committees. I am in possession of all documents. The Food Committee recommended during February 1966 that 4.56 million acre feet of water be allocated for the areas now forming the State of Haryana. Number two, the Fact Finding Committee, in April 1970, recommended that 3.78 MAF should be allocated to Haryana; the case then remained under correspondence between the Government of India and the States of Punjab and Haryana; no decision was arrived at. Number three, the Planning Commission Note of March 1973; in this Note an allocation of 3.74 MAF, on the basis of availability of surface and ground waters, was suggested for Haryana. Number four, the Chairman, Central Water Commission, reported in 1974....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह सबको मालूम है।

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : सबको मालूम होता तो यह बहस नहीं करते।

I happen to be an advocate by profession. Either convince us or be open to conviction. A lawyer tries to convince the court by cogent and reasonable arguments and rulings and this august House is the highest court in the country.

In this Report the Chairman, Central Water Commission, recommended sharing of the water on fifty-fifty basis. Lastly, the Award given in 1976 by the Prime Minister

shows that 3.5 MAF water was given to Haryana.

In this connection it will not be out of place if I make a mention of the population and the area, cultivable as well as otherwise of the five States. The census figures of 1981 are: Punjab 1,66,69,755; Haryana 1,28,50,902, that is, 56 per cent and 44 per cent.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा (गढ़वाल) : हमारे माननीय सदस्य रूलिंग पार्टी के हैं, अपनी तरफ से हम एक आफर करते हैं, सारा पानी जितना अपना चाहे लें और उनको दे, शांति करवा दें और सुलह करवा दें।

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : बहुगुणा जी ने कहा है कि फैसला करा दो। तो हम ने कितनी दफा फैसले के लिए इनवाइट किया है।

The Cabinet Sub-committee showed grace and magnanimity by going to Chandigarh twice, i.e. on 11.1.83 and 18.1.83. Then we are addressing letters time and again. The Home Minister has been asking them rather requesting them again and again.

लेकिन उनके नखरे जिहाज में चलते हैं। बहुगुणा जी हम से कहते हैं, लेकिन वह खुद तशरीफ ले गए थे, संतजी से उन्होंने मुलाकात की है। उनका जो बड़ा अच्छा स्टेटमेंट आया हम उस का स्वागत करते हैं। जो गलत बात थी उन लोगों की वह उन्होंने कही। तो जहां तक हमारा सवाल है फैसला कराने का, हम हर वक्त तैयार हैं।

We are inviting them with open arms to come and discuss.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : चिरंजी लाल जी, जब दोनों कोर्ट में चले गए थे देवी लाल जी और प्रकाश सिंह बादल जी पानी के मसले को लेकर तो आपकी सरकार आई, उसने फिर विदड़ ब्यों करवा लिया दरबारा सिंह और भजन लाल से? फैसला होने देते।

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : चूंकि पासवान जी ने

एक सवाल किया है इसलिए मैं उसका जवाब देवीलाल जी के एक डी०ओ० से देता हूँ :

सभापति महोदय : आप टाइम का भी खयाल रखें ।

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : This is a very important subject. This is D.O. No. 18/16/78 PW-2 dated 18th April 1978. This was written when Mr. Devilal was Chief Minister in Haryana and Mr. Badal was guiding the destiny of Punjab as head of the Akali Govt.

श्री राम शिलास पासवान : वह क्या पढ़ते हैं ? कोर्ट से मामला क्यों उठवा लिया यह क्यों नहीं बताते ?

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : बतला रहे हैं । सुनिए तो ।

You kindly listen.

"My dear Badal,

You would kindly recall our numerous discussions regarding the start of work of Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal in the Punjab territory. Before the start of the Budget session of the Vidhan Sabha on 28th February it was agreed that you will perform the opening ceremony of the canal at a function to be arranged by you. I was expected to preside over this function. On the basis of this assurance I had made a statement in the Vidhan Sabha to this effect. As the start of the work has already been considerably delayed, I shall be grateful if you would kindly fix an early date for the function and communicate the same to me along with the time and venue. If you would like me to make any arrangements, I shall be glad to assist."

This letter bears testimony to the fact that

when Mr. Devilal was the Janata Chief Minister of Haryana and Mr. Badal was the Akali Chief Minister, a decision to start digging of the canal had been taken by them. And now the hands of the clock cannot be put back and the decision cannot be reversed. With your permission, Madam, I place this *letter on the Table of the House.

I again just draw the attention of my hon friend to a letter dated...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 25 minutes. Please conclude now.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : 5 minutes more Madam. This is a very important subject.

This letter is from the Commissioner and Secretary to the Government of Haryana regarding the money that has been advanced saying that land has been acquired. Haryana has advanced Rs. 20.5 crores towards the construction of this canal on 10.11.76—Rs. 1 crore, on 30.3.79—Rs. 1 crore, on 11/12th January 1982—Rs. 2 crores, on 25th February 1982—Rs. 4 crores, on 20th August 1982—Rs. 7.5 crores, on 18th October 1982—Rs. 5 crores. The total amount that has been advanced in favour of Punjab for the construction of the SYL canal comes to Rs. 20.5 crores.

I am also laying the copies of these letters on the table of the House. (*Interruptions*) After spending Rs. 20/1-2 crores, not an inch of land digging has been done in spite of the categorical assurance given by Punjab. I do not know what the Punjab Government had been doing ? The Punjab Government is not doing the digging operations due to the threat of the Akalis. Can the Government run like this ? This is something, Madam, which cannot be tolerated.

Shri Charan Singh had put a very pertinent question. If the Akalis failed to turn up for discussion, why did not the Government give the unilateral decision ? Madam,

* The Speaker not having subsequently ascended the necessary permission the paper was not treated as laid on the Table.

hon. Members of the Opposition are fully aware of this fact that the decision was given in 1970 regarding territorial matters that Chandigarh would go to Punjab and Abohar and Fasilka to Haryana. The decision regarding River Beas Water was given in 1976. Has this been implemented? The last agreement was signed on 31st December, 1981 by Sardar Darbara Singh as Chief Minister of Punjab, by Mr. Bhajan Lal, as Chief Minister of Haryana and by Shri Mathur, C.M. Rajasthan. This was further attested by the then Irrigation Minister. This was further confirmed in the presence of our Prime Minister. Now by their own conduct they are estopped under Sec. 115 of the Evidence Act, from taking the plea that this should be reopened.

Where is the guarantee that after another decision is taken, the Akalis will be ready and willing to abide by it and that they would implement that decision? Where is the guarantee that they would honour this decision if it is taken unilaterally? Does it not show the magnanimity, the broadmindedness and largeheartedness of the Government of India and, particularly, of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister that in spite of the rigid stand taken by the Akalis, they are requesting them time and again to come for a discussion? All this has been an exercise in futility. Is the Government to blame for it? Is the Congress Party to blame? No!

Madam, you must have also read in the papers that on the 17th of last month, there was a *rail rokho* agitation in Punjab. The Government of India took a wise decision not to run the trains because the Akalis wanted to create mischief. This decision of the Government of India was adversely commented upon by certain leaders. It was said that this decision of the Government not to run the trains showed its weakness. The decision taken by the Government not to run the trains that day was a very important decision. This also showed that Government was open to conviction. Government is ready and is willing to talk. But, because of the support given by Shri Vajpayee Ji, because of the support given by the Janata Party and other Opposition leaders, the Akalis have been inspired to take

this rigid stand not to have talks with the Government. This is a political exploitation of the situation. Regarding the conduct and the attitude of the Opposition Parties, I would say, Madam, that so long as Smt. Indira Gandhi is there to guide the destiny of this nation as the head of its Government, not an inch of land from India will be allowed to get away. This is the secessionist approach of the Akalis hatched by Opposition Parties which is encouraging them to believe in this sort of separation. This is nothing but a hue and cry for Khalistan in miniature. All Akalis are not extremists. There are 12 M.Ps. belonging to the Congress Party. May I ask a question as to why these Congress M.Ps. are not taken into confidence by them? Don't they represent India? Why the Sikh Congress men and why the Hindus from Punjab are not being taken into confidence in the matter of discussion regarding the Ravi-Beas and Chandigarh issues?

17.00 hrs.

Why Akalis alone? Why this undue importance is being given to Akalis? I would say that these dreams of the Opposition will not materialise even if heavens fall.

अपोजीशन तो दूर, जमीन की ताकत तो क्या समुद्र के तूफान और आसमान को विजलियां भी इंदिरा जी के रास्ते में हायल नहीं हो सकती। देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े नहीं होने दिए जायेंगे।

इन्हीं चन्द अल्फाज के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

17.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जॉर्ज फर्नांडीज (मुजफ्फरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्थगन प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस पर चाहे जो भी फैसला हो, मगर एक बात बहुत ही साफ हो चुकी है, दो सदस्यों के भाषणों को सुनने के बाद और इस

सदन के बाहर इस सदन के ही एक सदस्य ने, जो अन्य सदस्यों से कुछ विशेष जानकारी रखते हैं। उनके अपने बाहर के बयान से रि पंजाब की समस्या का हल इस सरकार से होना नहीं है। सरकार का जो मानस है, यहां पर दो माननीय सदस्यों के जरिए व्यक्त हुआ है, उससे पहले ही हमें अन्देशा मिल चुका था। 16 जुलाई के ट्रिब्यून में यह रोहतक की खबर मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :

“Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, one of the AICC General Secretaries today came down heavily on the Akali Dal, the National Conference and other Opposition parties. He said the Akalis had been caught in their own game and the time was not far when their own men would beat them. Speaking at the fourth NSUI training camp here Mr. Gandhi said the Akali demands could not be accepted. Their demands would never end and they would keep on raising new ones for their political survival.”

एक और खबर हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में पी०टी० आई० की खबर है, इसी भाषण के तीन रोज पहले 13 जुलाई को अमृतसर में यही महानुभाव कहते हैं :

“Mr. Gandhi said the Akali agitation had been launched with a view to ‘grabbing political power’ and not for fulfilment of ‘certain demands’.

सरकार की जो भावना है, वह इस वारे में बहुत ही साफ और स्पष्ट है। इस बात से परेशान होने की स्थिति कम से कम मेरे लिए नहीं है, क्योंकि हम इस बात को पहले ही जानते थे कि कम से कम अगले चुनाव समाप्त होने तक इस मसले का फैसला इस सरकार से अपेक्षा करने की बात गलत है। क्योंकि सरकार को यह मसला जिन्दा रखना है।

इसका कारण बहुत ही साफ है। एक तो यह सत्र शुरू होने वाला था, उसके एक दिन पहले प्रधान

मंत्री का जो भाषण हुआ और जिसमें उन्होंने कहा—विरोधी कैसे देश को विघटित करने के काम में लगे है, विरोधियों को मारना है। इनके पास और कोई चीज बची नहीं है, सरकार चला नहीं पा रहे हैं, समस्याओं का हल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, काम करने वाली सरकार क्या काम कर रही है—यह सब दुनिया को दिखाई दे रहा है। अब एक ही चीज बच गई है—हम तो निकम्मे हैं, लेकिन ये लोग जो देश को विघटित करने का काम कर रहे हैं, इनके साथ हमारा निकम्मापन ठीक चलेगा। अब यह तर्क आगे के साल-डेढ़ साल तक चलेगा। क्यों चलेगा—इसके पीछे दो मुख्य कारण हैं—एक तो जैसा मैंने कहा—कोई भी आर्थिक, कोई भी राजनीतिक, कोई भी सामाजिक समस्या को हल करने का काम आपके हाथ से अब होना नहीं है। दूसरा कारण—पिछले साल के मई महीने की 15 तारीख से हिन्दुस्तान के दस राज्यों में चुनाव हुए—जम्मू-काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा, उत्तरांचल के इलाके, पूर्वांचल के इलाके, पश्चिमी बंगाल, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय, नागालैंड, उसके बाद दक्षिण में केरल, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक—इस तरह से 10 राज्यों में इनका सफाया हो गया। इन लोगों का जो मजबूत गढ़ माना जाता था—कर्नाटक और आंध्र—इनके हाथों से निकल गए, इनकी नेता का अपना क्षेत्र भी नहीं बचा”

... (व्यवधान) ...

कुछ सुन लीजिए और अपने नेता को जाकर बतलाइये। सिर्फ ताली बजायेंगे तो फिर कल यहां आने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। अपने नेता को समझा दीजिए। अच्छे नेताओं का काम होता है दूसरों की बात सुनना और अपने नेता को समझाना।

इसलिए जब 10 राज्यों में सफाया हो गया और वहां से भी सफाया हो गया जहां से ये बहुत उम्मीद रखते थे, तो अब बचा क्या—सिर्फ हिन्दी इलाके”

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : आप ने अपने लिए कौन सी जगह इस बार तय की है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : आप तो यूथ कांग्रेस के बड़े नेता हैं। आपकी हम बहुत इज्जत करते हैं।

ऐसी स्थिति में इन्होंने तय किया कि उत्तर हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी स्थिति का निर्माण करो जिसमें सिखों को बदनाम किया जाय। इन्होंने कहना शुरू कर दिया—कि इन लोगों के जरिये देश में तबाह होने की स्थिति निर्माण हो रही है। असम में भी यही प्रयास किया गया था, लेकिन वहां का प्रयास फंस गया। वहां इन्होंने प्रयास किया कि असम के विद्यार्थियों का जो संगठन था उसको तोड़ो और अल्पसंख्यक मुसलमानों के भरोसे चुनाव लड़ो, वहां पर सरकार बनाने का काम करो। नतीजा क्या हुआ हजारों लोगों की हत्याएँ हुईं, हजारों लोग मारे गये, मामला और ज्यादा बिगड़ गया, क्योंकि जो मारे गए, उन्होंने कहा—हमें बली का बकरा बनाकर तुम ने गद्दी पाली, लेकिन हम तो मारे गए। जब बात वहां फंस गई तो यहां इस चीज को जिन्दा रखकर खड़े हैं। बात बिलकुल सीधी है, हम लोगों की बनाई हुई नहीं है, आपके सामने है। इसको राजनीतिक बनाये बगैर अब इन लोगों के पास कोई चारा नहीं बचा है और इसके लिए इन्होंने झूठ को चलाया है। कितना झूठ चलाया है—बोलते हैं कि सिखों की तरफ से यह बात आ रही है कि वे अलग राष्ट्र बनाना चाहते हैं—खालिस्तान। हम यह नाम इन लोगों के प्रचार माध्यमों से सुन-सुन कर हैरान हो गये हैं। खालिस्तान की चर्चा करने वाले लोग हैं, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि नहीं हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के भीतर भी है और हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर भी है, लेकिन वे अकाली नहीं हैं। शिरोमणी अकाली दल नहीं है जो खालिस्तान की चर्चा करता है।

खालिस्तान की चर्चा श्री भिंडरावाला जरूर करते हैं। गृह मंत्री जी उनको अच्छे ढंग से पहचानते हैं और अगर न पहचानते हों, तो कम से कम आपसे पहले जो गृह मंत्री यहां आ कर बैठ गए,

उनसे जानकारी हासिल कीजिए कि वे उनको कितने अच्छे ढंग से जानते हैं। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि श्री भिंडरावाला ने जब दल खालसा बनाया, तो उसका पहला पत्रकार परिषद आपके दल के चंडीगढ़ कार्यालय में हुआ था। यह सीधा सा सवाल है और इसका सीधा सा जवाब दीजिए। अगर आपको पता नहीं है तो भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री जी से पूछकर जवाब दीजिए और 1980 के बारे में तो भाटिया साहब ने कबूल ही किया है और इसके लिए हम उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं। उन्होंने कबूल किया है कि जब मैं अकालियों के खिलाफ लड़ा, तो हम लोगों को उनसे मदद मिली।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा था।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : आप रिकार्ड उठाकर कल देख लीजिए। वे यह बोले हैं। वे बोले तो हैं लेकिन जो उन्होंने बोला वह बहुत कम बोला।

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : He is making a wrong interpretation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can speak when you get your chance.

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : उपाध्यक्ष जी, असल में जो गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के चुनाव हुए थे, तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि उनमें इन्होंने भिंडरावाला जी की मदद ली थी और क्या उनकी मदद से वहां पर इन्होंने अकालियों को हराने की कोशिश नहीं की। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि खालिस्तान की मांग उनकी तरफ से होगी लेकिन अकालियों की यह मांग नहीं है। अगर कोई शब्द लोंगोवाल कह जाएं और 'कौम' शब्द का इस्तेमाल वे कर जाएं, तो इसका मतलब नेशन से ले लिया जाये, यह मैं समझता हूँ ठीक नहीं है। पिछले सत्र के आखिरी दिन जब इस विषय पर चर्चा हुई थी, तो उस समय मैं मौजूद नहीं था लेकिन जो चर्चा हुई थी, उसको मैं देख रहा था और मंत्री जी ने क्या कहा, उसको भी मैंने

देखा है। उस चर्चा में श्रीमती गुरबिन्दरकौर वार ने जो भाषण दिया, उसको मैंने पढ़ा है। उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं भी सिख कौम के लिए उतनी ही प्राउड हूँ। जितनी कुर्बानियां सिख कौम ने दी हैं, मेरे ख्याल में किसी ने नहीं दी हैं और आगे भी वे देती रहेगी। उन्होंने जो उस वक्त बोला था, वह ठीक बोला था और मैं उसकी तारीफ करता हूँ लेकिन अगर कोई उसके लिए यह कहे कि श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर ने अलग राष्ट्र की चर्चा इस सदन में की है, तो कितना जुल्म उन पर होगा। 'कौम' शब्द का इस्तेमाल राष्ट्र के लिए नहीं किया गया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : She is going to be the next speaker.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Please don't disturb me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not disturbing.

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : 'कौम' शब्द का इस्तेमाल अनेक जगहों पर इस देश में लोग हमेशा किया करते हैं। इसका इस्तेमाल वे राष्ट्र के लिए नहीं बल्कि जाति, बिरादरी आदि के लिए वे करते हैं। अब अकालियों को मारना है और क्योंकि देश के लोगों को गुमराह करना है, तो इसको एक प्रचार का माध्यम आपने बना लिया है और आप के हाथ में रेडियो, टेलीविजन और अखबार हैं। जैसा चाहा और जिस ढंग से चाहा, आप उनको अपनी बात कहने के लिए और बोलने के लिए मजबूर करते हैं ताकि देश में अकालियों के खिलाफ और सिखों के खिलाफ एक माहौल इस तरह का पैदा हो। तो एक यह झूठ है, जिसके बारे में मैंने आपको बताया है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : झूठ शब्द कहना अनपार्लियामेंटरी है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : यह आप क्या कह रहे हैं। दूसरा झूठ सिखों की राष्ट्रीयता के बारे में

हैं... (व्यवधान)... यूथ कांग्रेस के होते हुए आप यह सब क्यों कहते हैं। आप तो इसके बारे में जानते हो।

अभी चौधरी चरण सिंह यहां पर भाषण दे रहे थे और उन्होंने जब यह कहा...

श्री अजीत सिंह दाभी (कैरा) : लोंगोवाल साहब जब पाकिस्तान में जाते हैं तो उनसे यह कहा जाता है।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not yielding. Only when he yields you can say something.

(Interruptions)

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : यह तुम्हारा सबजेक्ट नहीं है।

SHRI AJITSINGH DABHI : What he has been saying is incorrect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not yielding, Mr. Dabhi and whatever you ask he will not reply. You can ask your other speakers to reply to that.

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : जब चौधरी चरण सिंह साहब बोल रहे थे, तो हमारे कुछ मित्र उनके किसी वाक्ये को लेकर एतराज करने लगे और बाद में मेरे बहुत लायक दोस्त जब भाटिया साहब बोलने के लिए खड़े हुए तो उन्होंने सिखों के पेट्रियोटिज्म के बारे में राष्ट्रभक्ति और देशभक्ति जैसे शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया।

और वे शब्द इस्तेमाल करते हुए उन्होंने चौधरी साहब के किन्हीं वाक्यों पर आक्षेप करने का प्रयत्न किया। अब चौधरी साहब परेशान हो गये। हमने उनसे कहा कि इसमें कोई गलत बात नहीं है। उस पर हल्ला भी हुआ।

भाटिया साहब ने चौधरी साहब का जिक्र किया है। उनकी अपनी ही एक बात थी जो कि उन्होंने इसी सदन में जब पंजाब के मसले पर आखिरी बार बहस 9 मई, 1983 को हुई थी उस समय कही थी। मैं भाटिया साहब के दो-तीन वाक्य पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ—

“हकीकत यह है कि 1980 में चुनाव हुए, उनमें 13 एम०पीज० जो जीत कर आए उनमें 12 कांग्रेस आई के थे और केवल एक अकाली दल का था।”

फिर उन्होंने इस बात को यहां पर दोहराया। “जो 12 कांग्रेस आई के जीत कर आए थे उनमें 10 सिख भाई थे जो कि देश भक्त थे, जिनको...”

आप इस बात को सुनिए, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। चूंकि सिखों की देशभक्ति पर बहस की जा रही है इसलिए भाटिया साहब की बात को सुन लीजिए। भाटिया साहब कहते हैं—

“12 कांग्रेस आई के जीत कर आये, उनमें 10 सिख भाई थे, जो देशभक्त थे।” उनको उन्होंने देश-भक्त माना—“जिनको देशभक्त लोगों ने चुनकर भेजा।” दूसरी तरफ असेम्बली में 117 सीटों में से अकालियों को सिर्फ 37 सीटें मिलीं, मैजोरिटी कांग्रेस आई को मिली। मैजोरिटी में हमारे देशभक्त जीत कर आये।” पंजाब में इस पर हल्ला हो रहा है। कांग्रेसी देशभक्त, कांग्रेस को वोट देने वाले देशभक्त, कांग्रेस के नाम पर जीत कर आने वाले देशभक्त। कांग्रेस के विरोध में वोट देने वाले, कांग्रेस के विरोध में जीत कर आने वाले लोगों की देशभक्ति पर आक्षेप किया जा रहा है। आज इस सदन में इसका खुलासा होना चाहिए। चौधरी साहब जब बात कर रहे थे और उस वक्त इस झूठ को चलाने की बात की जा रही थी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Fernandes...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I have

just started, Sir. I am speaking in this House after six months.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why can't you listen to me? There are many speakers. Please listen to me, Mr. George. (Interruptions) Your Party has been allotted certain time. There are many more speakers from different parties. Your Party has been allotted 14 minutes; you have already taken 18 minutes. You must decide yourself. How much time do you require now?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I won't take all the time. Don't interrupt me. The other speaker spoke for half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You started at 5 p.m. It is now 5.20. Now be brief and conclude. Every other leader must speak.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He will take 15 more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You sit down. He is the Member concerned. I have got so many leaders to call. They cannot wait for a long time. We have fixed the time. You cannot take all the time of the House. Therefore, be brief and conclude.

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : अब तीसरा झूठ है जिसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। हम तो उम्मीद कर रहे थे कि स्टीफन साहब बोलने वाले हैं। वे शायद वाद में बोलेंगे। अभी वे कुछ दिखा रहे थे और दिखाते हुए मदारी के खेल की तरह बार-बार कह रहे थे कि “इसको देखो, इसको देखो !”

अब मेरे पास प्रकाश सिंह बादल, जिनका नाम अनेक बार यहां लिया गया है, उनका जवाब है। यह पत्र उन्होंने तमाम संसद सदस्यों को भेजा था। 3 अगस्त 1982 का पत्र है जिसको अब एक साल होने जा रहा है। पता नहीं कितने लोगों ने उनके पत्र को पढ़ा है।

Leader of the Opposition of the Punjab. This letter is dated 3rd August, 1982. It says as follows :

"I feel that the time has come when the position and demands of the Akali Dal should be clarified once again. It is unfortunate that despite the fact that the Shiromani Akali Dal has been explicit and clear about these demands yet there has been confusion created by interested quarters that Akali Dal demands are communal in content and will disturb the communal harmony of State, strengthen the hands of extremists and encourage separatist tendencies. It is in this context that I feel it necessary to write to you in the midst of Akali Dal's struggle for the attainment of its objectives.

Salient and more important demands of the Akali Dal are as under :—

Political demands

1. To restore Punjabi speaking areas, including Chandigarh to Punjab.
2. To get due share of the river waters on the principle of law, equity and justice.
3. More autonomy and powers for the States throughout the country in accordance with the real Federal set-up.
4. Introducing Punjabi as a second language in Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Ganga Nagar area in Rajasthan, etc. in view of large Punjabi speaking population of these areas.
5. Stoppage of ejection of Punjabi settlers in Terai area of U.P. and from Haryana.
6. Release of innocent persons arrested so far and stoppage of police repression in Punjab.

Religious demands

1. Enactment of All India Gurdwaras Act.
2. Setting up of Broadcasting facilities

for Gurbani Kirtan from Golden Temple.

3. Grant of holy city status to the city of Amritsar and banning the sale of liquor, tobacco and meat within the walled city of Amritsar.
4. Non-interference in the religious affairs of the Sikhs by the Govt. and its henchmen.

"The above demands no where spell out any communalism or parochialism. These demands are for the general interest of the Punjabis as such and are in the national interest for the welfare of the entire country.

The religious demands are such that relate to the Sikhs only and in on way encroach on the rights of others or hurt their feelings."

मैंने उनको जवाब दिया। वे जेल में बंद थे। उन्होंने जेल से अपने हाथ से चिट्ठी लिखकर भेजी। 18 अगस्त की चिट्ठी है जिसका एक वाक्य मैं पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ—

This letter is dated 18th August, 1982. It reads as follows :

"I may add that the Press is not giving true picture about the demands of Akali Dal. I assure you once again that none of our demands is against any religion or against our beloved country, for which we are always ready to make any sacrifice."

23 अगस्त को सन्त लोंगोवाल ने मुझे पत्र लिखा है। जो पत्र मैंने श्री बादल को लिखा था वह उन्होंने लोंगोवाल को भेजा। उनका जवाब पढ़ूँगा—

"I would like to emphasise that the Akali agitation is in no manner connected with extremism or any separatism. We stand for the unity and integration of the country. Our tradition and record has always been to give lead for patriotic sentiments. Our faith in democracy is deeprooted.

“Our demands are divided into four parts : (A) Religious (B) Territorial (C) Political and (D) Economic. Part A is connected with Sikh people only where we seek religious freedom and non-interference by the Government in religious affairs of the Sikhs. The second demand is connected with the Punjab as a whole. On the economic sides our major issue apart from other things is to provide justice on the distribution of river waters to the State of Punjab. We want this to be referred to the Supreme Court for final decision.”

This is for your information, Mr. Stephen, because you talked about it just now. Then it reads further as follows :

(D) Finally we want a real federal system of Constitution with more autonomy to the States.

इन लोगों को ऐसा बदनाम किया है। “चेंज देयर पोजीशन” कौन पोजीशन चेंज करता है। पोजीशन आप चेंज करते हैं, आपकी पार्टी और आपकी सरकार चेंज करती है। 14 जुलाई का गृह मंत्री जी का भाषण है—

Then there is another letter from the Press Information Bureau, Government of India, dated 14th July, 1983. It reads as follows :

“The Union Home Minister, Shri P.C. Sethi has reiterated that the Government has been keeping the doors open for negotiations with the Akalis regarding their demands.”

It further reads as follows :

“The Government are making earnest efforts to amicably settle the remaining two demands regarding the sharing of Ravi-Beas waters and territorial disputes.”

आपके महामंत्री, जिनके बगैर आपका दल चल नहीं पाता, जिनको बनाने के लिए आप सब लोग क्या-क्या कर रहे हैं। भोपाल से, रोहतक से खबरें आती हैं। वे क्या कहते हैं—

UNI adds—dated 13th July—Mr. Gandhi said, “Akali agitation had been launched with a view to grabbing political power and not for fulfilment of certain demands.”

“...Akali demands could not be accepted.”

Who is changing the position ? Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee or your Party and your Government ? Are you speaking with one voice ? Have you ever been able to speak with one voice ?

शर्मा जी बोल रहे थे। तब दोस्तों ने उनसे सवाल पूछा था कि आप क्यों पंजाब में एक जबान बोलते हैं और हरियाणा में दूसरी। उनको आप छोड़ें। यहां इस सदन में आपका जो हाइएस्ट लेवल और पौलिटिकल आथोरिटी है और पार्टी आथोरिटी है वह दो जबान बोल रहे हैं और बदनाम कर रही है अकालियों को। कुछ तो सीमा होनी चाहिये। यह बताया जा रहा है कि सी० आई० ए० का हाथ है। यह शुरू हो गया है कब ?

At the highest level of your political authority and your Party, you changed.

कांग्रेस पार्टी के महामंत्री रूस में थे। लौट आते हैं। अमरीका से शुरू हो जाता है कि विदेशी हाथ है। भोपाल पहुंच जाते हैं और कहते हैं सी० आई० ए० का हाथ है।

एक और आपके महामंत्री हैं। वह कहते हैं :

On the 3rd of July, Mr. Home Minister, on the 3rd of July, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, *Pravda* the official journal of the Soviet Union or whatever it is called, came out with the story that the C.I.A. is interfering along with Pakistan in the internal affairs of India in Punjab. There was a headline, “U.S. charged with de-stabilising India”.

एक अखबार है नैशनल हेराल्ड जहां लोगों को तनख्वाह नहीं दी जाती है। उसको मैं पढ़ता नहीं हूँ। लेकिन उसकी कल एक सिलपिंग मैंने उठा ली।

“The AICC (I) General Secretary, Mr. Chandulal Chandrakar”—Do I see him

around ?—"today charged the United States with destabilising India by creating trouble in India. He said, the reason for creating trouble in Punjab was"—This is the most original reason you have discovered, Mr. Chandrakar ; I thought it should go as a humour column of some journal. "He said, the reason for creating trouble in Punjab was that the green revolution had come in the State." You need some grey matter ; not green matter. And, I quote him :

"The United States is at a loss to understand where it should sell its surplus wheat which it has been selling to India."

यह बयान इनका है। यह पुराने उस्ताद हैं, इसलिए अपने को बचा कर कहते हैं। लेकिन जिन को ये चढ़ाना चाहते हैं वह बेचारे नए लड़के हैं। उनको कुछ जमता नहीं है। वह जाते हैं रोहतक और क्या कहते हैं ?

"In his 45-minute speech he expressed satisfaction over the peace in Haryana and appealed to the people to remain vigilant. He said the super powers were bent upon weakening the country and asked the students to fight the challenge."

वहां पर पढ़ा देते हैं लेकिन अमृतसर पहुंचते पहुंचते भूल गए। क्या करेंगे ? उन्होंने तो पहले कहा है कि मैंने इतिहास पढ़ा नहीं है,..... पढ़ना है। लेकिन उनको तो इतिहास करना है और कर रहे हैं बेचारे।

"Super Powers !". There are only two super powers. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am sure you are aware of this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are aware of it, I am also aware of it. Please conclude now. Half-an-hour is over. Some more speakers are also there.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I will not take more than ten minutes. Do not worry.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He is not referring to ADMK and DMK.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : There are only two super powers. One is called the United States of America and the other is called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. And now we are told by the son of the Prime Minister, the General Secretary of AICC (I), the senior pal of all of you, that the two super powers are interested in destabilising the country.

This is not a laughing matter.

Mr. George Shultz was here in this country, the Foreign Secretary of the United States.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Was this matter taken up with him ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Was this matter taken up with him ? He was here on the 30th of June. The Prime Minister had sixty minutes, alone with him, in the first instance, and thirty minutes along with the aides. Then, in an unprecedented gesture, according to the national Press, the Prime Minister invited him to a Private Tea next day where her son also was present. And, Mr. George Shultz and his wife and the Prime Minister and her son had a private tete-a-tete with them.

What happened during those second 60 minutes, first 60 minutes and 30 minutes apart from the meeting of the India-United States Joint Commission, which was presided over by the co-Chairmen, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao and Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of the United States of America ?

क्या यह सवाल छोड़ा गया, उनसे पूछा गया, क्या उनको बताया गया कि हम लोगों को यह खबर मिली है रूस से या कहीं और से, या आई० वी० से या गृह मंत्रालय से कि आप लोगों का हाथ है पंजाब के मामले में ? नहीं। उनकी इतनी तारीफ होती है अखबारों में कि वह कहने लगते हैं कि हमारा तो यहां आना अपेक्षा से ज्यादा कामयाब हो गया। और अपने जाइन्ट स्टेटमेंट में कहा :

"Both the Minister of External Affairs of India, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and the Secretary of State of

the United States of America, Mr. George Shultz expressed their satisfaction with the mutual benefits accruing from the expansion and strengthening of contacts between the United States of America and India and the contributions such contacts make to Indo-US relations."

This is of 30th June. Here is your record. And then you speak with another mouth, Mr. Chandrakar and that non-history reading and only history making Joint Secretary of yours gets into a hysteria. He goes round the country and says CIA and Pakistan... (Interruptions)

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Why are you angry about CIA ? (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Stephen, we know your capacity. The point is that if your Government and that is the Government of India believes that the visit of Mr. George Shultz was the most nicest thing that had happened... (Interruptions) I am not yielding. If Mr. George Shultz's visit was the most nicest thing and you say it under your joint signatures, then after 7 days you go on telling the world that CIA is having roots in this country. I would like to know : is the Government of India... (Interruptions)

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : When he has drawn my attention and mentioned my name I have the right to reply. (Interruptions) He has to yield because he has mentioned my name. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will allow you to clarify the position after he finishes his speech, because your name has been mentioned here.

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : यह जो सी०आई०ए० का मामला हुआ, इसके पहले इन लोगों ने लीबिया पर आरोप लगाया था, लन्दन से खबरें भेजी थीं कि लीबिया इसमें इनवाल्ड है। बाद में गदाफी ने एक दम दिया कि हमारा नाम लिया तो खबरदार, तो डरके मारे फिर उनका नाम नहीं लिया। बदनाम करेंगे अकालियों को, सिखों को, आन्दोलन

को और विरोधियों को, सी०आई०ए० पाकिस्तान, लीबिया को। पता नहीं अब और किसका नाम खोज रहे हैं।

इसलिए मुझे इस सरकार से कोई अपेक्षा नहीं है, न थी, और न आज है। लेकिन जो सवाल है पंजाब का इसका हल होना जरूरी है, और जो 3 मुद्दे हैं अखिल भारतीय गुहद्वारा कानून के बारे में जो 7 गुहद्वारों की तरफ से आपको प्रस्ताव आया है उसको कीजिए, देर न कीजिए। कानून के मामले में जो विरोधियों ने 16 दलों की मीटिंग बना दी उसको स्वीकार कीजिए, जमीन के मामले में, जो भी सिद्धांत को बनाकर उस मामले को हल करना है उसको कीजिए। विलेज, कंटिगुइटी, या भाषा का आधार हो उसको स्वीकार कर लीजिए और इन तीनों समस्याओं को हल करते हुए हरियाणा की जो समस्या है पानी की, जमीन की और राजधानी की...

हरियाणा के मामले को भी हल करने का काम आपको करना होगा।

(व्यवधान)

मेरा आपके और आपकी सरकार के ऊपर रत्ती भर विश्वास न होते हुए भी, मैं इसलिए अपेक्षा करता हूं कि आप कुछ अकल दिखाकर कुछ राष्ट्रीयता दिखाकर, कुछ देश के हित को दिखाकर मामले को हल करेंगे।

कुछ इतिहास बहुत पुराना नहीं, नजदीक का इतिहास मुझे याद आ रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि एक किताब आप पढ़ें गृह-मंत्री जी। किताब का नाम है, "लिवरेशन वार", इसके लेखक हैं सरकारी अफसर श्री के० सुब्रह्मण्यम, जो आपकी इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डिफेंस स्टडीज के डायरेक्टर हैं। बंगला देश के आजाद होने के बाद लिखी हुई यह किताब है, लम्बी किताब है और इसके को-आथर हैं मोहम्मद अयूब, जो जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर हैं, स्कालर हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप

इसको पढ़िये। यह दूर का इतिहास नहीं है, आजादी के समय का इतिहास नहीं है कि क्या हुआ था उत्तर प्रदेश में, पंजाब में और कहां-कहां? क्या हुआ था लीग और कांग्रेस के रिश्ते में और क्या वायदे हुए थे? क्या लखनऊ पैकट हुआ था क्या तोड़ा गया था, वह इसमें नहीं है, बल्कि ताजा इतिहास है क्योंकि वह इतिहास बंगला देश का है।

आज देश के सामने जो खतरा है, उसमें ये परेशानियां मुझे नजर आ रही हैं। मैं इसको पूरा नहीं पढ़ूंगा, संभव भी नहीं है, मगर मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इसको पढ़ें। मैं सिर्फ दो वाक्य इसमें से पढ़कर अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

यह जो एक्सट्रीमिस्ट और माडरेट की वहम आप चला रहे हैं, मैं शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान को बरसों से जानता था।

Shri Mujib-ur-Rehman was a moderate, he was not an extremist. Prof. Ranga you would be knowing it.

मुजीबुर्रहमान की मांग बंगला देश बनने के पहले बंटवारे की नहीं थी, आजाद देश की नहीं थी। मुजीबुर्रहमान ने मांग की थी आर्थिक, भाषा, की, मामूली मांग विकेन्द्रीकरण की, देश के विघटन की नहीं। उनका मैनिफैस्टो, उनके मिक्स-प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम, उनका पूरा इतिहास पाकिस्तान की राष्ट्रीयता का था।

इसमें लिखा है कि जब भुट्टो बम्बई कालेज में पढ़ता था, याहिया खां एक मामूली कर्नल था हिन्दुस्तान की सेना में, तब शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान मुस्लिम लीग का एक महान नेता, बहुत बड़ा नहीं तो साधारण नेता, के रूप में ऊपर आ चुका था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't forget to read those those two sentences...

(Interruptions)

I have only reminded him to read the two

sentences. He took the book but he did not read.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, you are a man with no memory at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you. you opened the book and said you will read two sentences but you are going abroad. Therefore, I have reminded you...(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, whatever may be our other views ; we respect you...(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You read those sentences, that is what I am saying. There are so many other speakers also. You have already taken 40 minutes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I will read those. This book is written by Mr. Subramaniam, a man who advises your Government on defence matters, a man who advises your Government on subcontinental matters. He says :

"If the army and the People's Party leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had permitted the political developments to take their normal course, Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman would have saved the unity of Pakistan."

मगर उससे ज्यादा खतरनाक जुमला जो उन्होंने लिखा है, वह सुनिये—

I quote Mr. Subramaniam, an Adviser to this Government on defence and external matters :

"Various minorities in Asian countries who feel aggrieved that their cultural identities are not being adequately safeguarded and that they are not being offered adequate opportunities for participation in the decision-making at the national level and who are victims of economic injustice and feel that they are discriminated against, are all likely to derive inspiration from the emergence of Bangladesh and the Indian political model."

तो बात तो साफ है, इसको समझ लीजिए। यह मत बोलिए कि बहुत फर्क है।

यह मत बोलिए कि पूर्व पाकिस्तान जो था और पंजाब का जो मसला है दोनों में बहुत फर्क है। इतिहास और क्रांति विचार को चौखट में बिठाकर नहीं होती है, भावनाओं से जो बातें उमड़ आती हैं उससे उनका निर्माण होता है। इसलिए समय अभी भी है, गृह मंत्री जी, हालांकि मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप की सरकार आज ही चली जाए। लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि बहुत लोग इस्तीफा नहीं देंगे, शायद आंध्र के लोग दें, लेकिन बहुत लोग नहीं देंगे इसलिए आपकी सरकार रहेगी... (व्यवधान)... आचार्य जी, आप भी रहेंगे; जब तक वह बोलेगी, आप लोग रहेंगे, लेकिन जब तक समय है तब तक इस मसले को हल कीजिए।

एक बात और कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ
William Penn, a very distinguished citizen
of the world,

उन्होंने लिखा था :

“Democracy dies in the hearts of the democrats before it dies at the hands of the dictator.”

...(व्यवधान)...

कहीं आने वाली हम लोगों की पीढ़ी ऐसी बात न कहे कि हिन्दुस्तान में इस देश की एकात्मता पर जिन लोगों को विश्वास था उन लोगों के ही दिल में इस देश की एकात्मता पहले खत्म हो गई और उसके बाद उसको खत्म करने में वह लोग आ गए जिनको कि एकात्मता पर कभी भी विश्वास नहीं था।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस उम्मीद के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा कि इन तीनों मसलों पर गृह मंत्री जी फैसला करने में अब विलम्ब नहीं करेंगे। गुरुद्वारों में कौन बैठा है, वहाँ आग किस

ने लगायी ये सब बातें गौण हैं इस बहस के लिए। पहले समस्याओं को हल करना बहुत जरूरी है। समस्या को हल करिए। हम लोगों का सहयोग है आपके बावजूद, आपकी प्रधान मंत्री के बावजूद हम लोगों का सहयोग रहेगा इस मसले को हल करने में।

श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने मेरे सम्बन्ध में दो-तीन बातें बहुत स्पष्ट कही हैं इसलिए मुझे खुशी है कि मुझे कुछ कहने का मौका मिला। इसमें तो कोई शक नहीं है, वैसे संसद की कार्यवाही को गैलरी से 1947 से मैं देखता रहा हूँ और सभी काफी दिनों से यहां से देख रहा हूँ। इसलिए मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ... (व्यवधान)...

1967 से तो बहुत अच्छी तरह से देखा है और इसमें तो कोई शक नहीं, यह मैं अच्छी तरह से कह सकता हूँ कि जार्ज फर्नान्डीस बहुत अच्छे नाटककार हैं। अपने नाटक को पेश करने में बहुत माहिर हैं और बहुत अच्छे तरीके से अपनी बात रख सकते हैं। एक अच्छे वक्ता हैं। अच्छे वक्ता होकर के लोगों को गुमराह भी करते हैं। अच्छे वक्ता होना एक बात है, गुमराह होना और गुमराह करना और बात है। अच्छे वक्ता होने के साथ साथ दूरदर्शिता भी होना... (व्यवधान)... उन्होंने मेरा नाम लिया है, आप याद रखिए... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to him. Why can't you listen to him? When he has listened to you, why can't you listen to him? I have given him an opportunity to reply. This is only a discussion. Why are you worried? If there is anything unparliamentary, we will remove it. He is replying to the points raised. You cannot object to it. I have given him an opportunity, because his name has been mentioned.

श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर : आप को संसदीय प्रणाली पर विश्वास है तो आपको मालूम होना चाहिए, जब वह बोल रहे थे तो मैंने हस्तक्षेप नहीं

किया और उसके बाद मैंने उत्तर देना उचित समझा।... (व्यवधान)...

मैं यह कह रहा था कि इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि वह अच्छे नाटककार हैं और कितने किस्म के नाटक उन्होंने किए हैं यह सबको मालूम है। कितनी दफा पार्टी बदली यह सभी जानते हैं। उन्होंने साथ-साथ यह भी कहा हमारे उपाध्यक्ष महोदय के लिए कि उनकी स्मरण शक्ति अच्छी नहीं है। उनकी स्मरण शक्ति जितनी तेज है वह वह देखें। उन्होंने कहा कि यहां ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन आया है, ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की उन्होंने चर्चा की... (व्यवधान)

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : हमने नहीं कहा, इस पत्र में छपा है।

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : पत्र में छपा है उस का उल्लेख आपने किया या नहीं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : नेशनल हैरैल्ड में छपा है।

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : नेशनल हैरैल्ड पत्र नहीं है आपकी दृष्टि में ? आप बता दें आप पत्र किसको कहते हैं ? आपने नेशनल हैरैल्ड से उद्धृत किया, जो भी कहिए, जिस भी भाषा में कहिए, नेशनल हैरैल्ड में छपा है यह कहा।

आपने कहा कि उसमें ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की बात कही गई है। ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की बात आपने कही है या नहीं ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I have only quoted.

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : ये कह दें कि ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की चर्चा नहीं की है तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं। एक संसदसदस्य के लिए मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि आप झूठ बोलते हैं लेकिन सत्य से परे है। (व्यवधान) ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन की बात जो कही है... (व्यवधान)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is said that the reason for creating troubles in Punjab over the Green Revolution...

(Interruptions).

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि देश ने तरक्की की है जिससे ये घबरा गए हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right, Mr. Chandrarkar. Please complete it. There will be no end. Please clarify your position. That is all. Don't make a speech. There are other people to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right. George will manage. Why do you worry ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I am on a point of order. You have allowed the hon. Member to speak because...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, I have not. Mr. Fernandes mentioned his name. So he wanted to give some clarification and I had allowed him. That is all right. Now, Mrs. Gurbinder Kaur Brar may speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, you have not settled the thing. Once the hon. Member is denying the statement...

(Interruptions).

श्रीमती गुरविंदर कौर ब्रार (फरीदकोट) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज हम फिर पंजाब के ऊपर बहस कर रहे हैं। पहले भी कई दफा इसके बारे में चर्चा पार्लियामेंट में हुई है लेकिन उस वक्त से आज तक कई चेंजेज हो चुकी हैं।

एक बात तो मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूं कि अप्रैल, 1978 में अमृतसर में अकालियों

(अकाली भी वे जो पुरानी सोच में थे) और निरंकारियों के दरम्यान झगड़ा हुआ। यह 1978 की बात है जबकि अकाली रेजीम पंजाब में था। उसमें 13 सिख मारे थे। तो एक्सट्रिमिज्म की बुनियाद उस वक्त रखी गई जिसको अब आप देख रहे हैं। उसके बाद पंजाब और हरियाणा में पानी का झगड़ा, टेरिटोरियल एरियाज का झगड़ा और बाकी चीजों के झगड़े हुए। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा कपुरी में गईं और एस० वी० एल०, जिसका जिम्मा श्री चिरंजीलाल जी कर रहे थे, उसको खोदने का काम शुरू किया गया। तो उस वक्त जो हमारे अकाली भाई थे जिन्होंने 1977 से 1980 तक कोई बात नहीं करी थी, उन्होंने कहा कि हम कपुरी में मोर्चा शुरू करेंगे। आपको याद होगा उससे पहले श्री जगदेव सिंह तलवन्डी ने आनन्दपुर रोजोल्फ्युशन के बारे में यहां दिल्ली में अपना मोर्चा शुरू किया हुआ था। तो यह जो कपुरी में मोर्चा चला यह कामयाब नहीं हुआ। कुछ लोग कैद हुए लेकिन लोगों से ज्यादा वहां पर पुलिस थी। यह कपुरी का मोर्चा एक किस्म से फेल हो गया।

इधर तलवन्डी रोज सेशन चला रहे थे और अकाली भाई अरैस्ट हो रहे थे। जैसा कि मैंने आपको बताया कि निरंकारियों और अकालियों के दरम्यान जो झगड़ा हुआ था, उसमें 13 सिख मारे गए। उसके बाद आपको याद होगा, जो एक्सट्रीमिस्ट लोग थे, उन्होंने जनरलिस्ट लाला जगतनारायण को मारा और निरंकारियों के गुरु बाबा गुरबचन सिंह को मारा और अभी चौधरीजी कोई मेहता की बात कर रहे थे। इस बात पर भिण्डरावाला के चार आदमियों को अरैस्ट कर लिया गया। जब अरैस्ट किया गया तो भिण्डरावाला ने यह नारा लगाया कि मैं अमृतसर से मोर्चा लगाऊंगा। इस मौके का फायदा उठाकर जब अकाली दल ने देखा कि मोर्चा लग रहा है, तो वह भी अमृतसर में आकर ज्वाइन कर गए और जगदेवसिंह तलवन्डी, जो राज्य सभा के मੈम्बर भी हैं, उन्होंने भी अपना मोर्चा अमृतसर में जाकर इकट्ठा कर दिया। ये तीन मोर्चे एक मोर्चे में आ

गए। यह है बुनियाद, जो इन्होंने इस किस्म का मोर्चा शुरू किया। एक लाख 50 हजार आदमी अरैस्ट भी कराए। पहले इनको जेलों में रखा और फिर इनको रिलीज किया। इन लोगों ने इकट्ठे होकर 46 डिमांड्स रखी हैं। जैसाकि भाटिया जी ने बताया कि इसमें कुछ रिलीजियस डिमांड्स भी हैं, जोकि प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वीकार कर ली हैं। इसके बाद लोंगोवाल ने एक चिट्ठी सभी संसद सदस्यों को भेजी है। मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए, पढ़ना नहीं चाहती हूं, क्योंकि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने उसको पढ़ लिया होगा। अब उनकी 12 डिमांड्स रह जाती हैं। जो पहली डिमांड उन्होंने रखी है, वह यह है कि :—

Autonomous status for the State.

Restoration of Chandigarh and the left out Punjabi speaking areas to Punjab.

जैसा कि चिरंजी लाल जी ने भी कहा है :

Application of internationally and even nationally recognised riparian principle for the distribution of Punjab.

इन सब बातों से आप वाकिफ हैं। सेठी साहब ने भी एक पत्र जारी किया वाटर के सिल-सिले में। वे कहते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास होना चाहिए या सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज होना चाहिए। यह मसला भी कोई बहुत बड़ा मसला नहीं है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप इसके बारे में क्या कहती हैं ?

श्रीमती गुरबिंदर कौर बरार : जस्टिस होना चाहिए। न उधर के लोग सफर करें और न हम लोग सफर करें। हमने भी पानी लेकर खेती करनी है। अनाज पैदा करके सारे मुल्क को देना है। हरियाणा और पंजाब को 50 प्रतिशत अनाज पैदा करके दे रहा है। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि आप सारा पानी उनका लेकर हमें दे दो। इकानोमिकली सफर करता है पंजाब। यह सारे पंजाब की डिमांड

है। मैं एक बार फिर कहूंगी कि यह अकेले अकालियों की डिमांड नहीं है। हम लोग जो सारे पंजाब में रहने वाले हैं, हिन्दू और सिख, यह उन सबकी डिमांड है।

उन्होंने एक और बात लिखी है, जो मेरे समझ में नहीं आई है :

Granting second language status to Punjabi in the adjoining States of Punjab as provided in the Nehru formula.

आपको क्या तकलीफ है, यदि राजस्थान और हरियाणा में लोग पंजाबी पढ़ने लगे। इसमें कोई तकलीफ नहीं होनी चाहिए।

End to the forcible eviction of Sikh peasants from the States of U.P., Haryana and Rajasthan as is being done in utter disregard of Article 19 of the Constitution of India.

ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई ?

किसी को एवैक्यूएट नहीं किया गया—न यू० पी० से किया है और न किसी और जगह से किया है। यह उनकी अपने मन की शंका है, पता नहीं क्यों उन्होंने इसको इन मांगों में रख दिया है।

जहां तक रिक्लूटमेंट का सवाल है—1974 में बाबू जगजीवन राम ने इसको शुरू किया था। उन्होंने कहा कि मार्शल रेस कुछ नहीं है, इसको पापुलेशन बेस पर करो, सब आदमी इसमें आ सकते हैं। इस बात की चर्चा संत लोंगोवाल ने की है और मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप इस पर गौर करें।

जहां तक —

Enactment of All India Gurudwara Act on the lines of Sikh Gurudwara Act, 1925—की बात है—इसमें गृह मंत्री जी से मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट है। दूसरे मंदिरों और मस्जिदों के लिए ऐसा कोई एक्ट नहीं है तो फिर गुरुद्वारों के लिए ऐसा एक्ट क्यों लगाया हुआ है।

इसे आपको देखना है, क्यों किसी की रिलीजस बातों में इन्टरफीअर करते हैं।

जहां तक अमृतसर के होली-सिटी स्टेट्स का सवाल है—इसको तो हम सभी मानते हैं। दुर्गयाना मन्दिर के चारों तरफ, हरमन्दिर साहब के दो सौ मीटर में अगर ये चीजें न लायें तो इससे कौन सा फर्क पड़ जाएगा। हरिद्वार में भी ऐसा नहीं होता है।

जहां तक गोल्डन टैम्पल से ब्राडकास्ट का सवाल है—इन्दिरा जी ने इसको मान लिया था, लेकिन सवाल टाइम का पैदा हो गया। वह कहते हैं कि ज्यादा टाइम दो। मेरे खयाल में अगर इस तरह से एक-एक को टाइम देने लगे तो मुश्किल हो जाएगा। इसलिए उनकी बात हमने पहले ही मानी हुई है।

किरपाण की बात का जहां तक ताल्लुक है—जैसा भाटिया जी ने कहा—6 इंच की किरपाण की बात तो मानी हुई है, लेकिन अब वह कहते हैं कि जिस किस्म की और जिस मर्जी साइज की इजाजत होनी चाहिए। इस डिमाण्ड के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि मुल्क की इन्टीग्रिटी और यूनिटी का खयाल रखते हुए अगर इसका कोई साल्यूशन हो जाय तो यह समस्या हल हो सकती है और मेरे खयाल में वह मुल्क के लिए और पंजाब के लिए सबसे बढ़िया बात होगी। बातचीत से मामले को सुलझाने में कुछ देना भी पड़ता है। अगर हम देना न चाहें और लेते चले जाय तो इससे बात नहीं बनेगी। अपोजीशन के भाई भी अगर इस काम के लिए तैयार हैं तो वे भी हमारी मदद करें...

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : गाली देने के बाद बात कैसे होगी ?

श्रीमती गुरबिंदर कौर ब्रार : हम गाली नहीं दे सकते हैं।

जहां तक सेन्टर-स्टेट रिलेशन की बात है, सरकारिया कमीशन बना दिया गया है। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने अकालियों को नेगोसियेशन टेबिल पर आने के लिए कहा है, लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि अब वे इसको क्यों रिजेक्ट कर रहे हैं।

एक बात मैं आपको और बतलाना चाहती हूँ—अमृतसर में, दरबार साहिब में जब से अटवाल साहब का मर्डर हुआ है, देखने में यह आया है कि सुबह और शाम जितने लोग वहां जाया करते थे, अब उनकी तादाद में कमी आई है, वहां पर जो चढ़ावा चढ़ता था उसमें भी कमी हुई है। हमारे यहां जो सिख कौम लफज का इस्तेमाल होता है, इसका मतलब कम्यूनिटी से है, नेशन से नहीं है।

It does not mean that it is a nation.

एक छोटी सी बात और बतलाती हूँ—गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी महाराज ने कुछ खत लिखे थे—मुगल बादशाह औरंगजेब को। जब गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी दक्कन गये तो वहां पर बरार उनके साथ थे। जफरनामे में इस बात का जिक्र है—बरार कौम बहादुर है, मेरे पीछे है, इसलिए मैं कैसे हारूंगा। इसका मतलब यह नहीं था कि वह कोई अलग नेशन बनाना चाहते थे।

18.00 hrs .

I quote :

“Mr. Ganga Singh Dhillon from the USA visited Pakistan in 1978 and was received by President Zia. He was again in Pakistan in April, 1980 and March, 1981 (soon after he had propounded his “Sikhs are a nation” theory at a Sikh Educational Conference in Chandigarh) in November, 1981 and May, 1982.”

यह इसमें लिखा हुआ है। मैं जार्ज फर्नन्डीस साहब को एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ :

It is not Mr. Bhindranwala who said that they want Khalistan. It was Mr. Ganga Singh Dhillon who said :

यह एक नेशन है और इसका खालिस्तान बनना चाहिए। नेशन की थ्योरी उसने इंट्रोड्यूस की है। इस तरह की बात जगजीत सिंह चौहान कहते हैं। अब इसमें आगे यह लिखा हुआ है। यह मैं पढ़कर सुनाना चाहती हूँ :

“Giani Bakhshish Singh, a former postal employee in Britain advocated unity of action between protagonists of Khalistan and Naxalites and also unity among various Sikh groups following different political ideologies for the limited purpose of achieving a “Sikh homeland.”

Some supporters of Giani Bakhshish Singh in Britain said in 1974 that Bangladesh had been formed with India’s help and that there was no reason why “Khalistan” should not be formed with Pakistan’s help.”

इसमें ये दोनों चीजें दी हुई हैं।

जब आपने देखा होगा कि टाइम्स आफ इन्डिया में चार सीरीज निकली हैं और श्री जे० डी० सिंह उनको लिखने वाले हैं। उन्होंने संत लोंगोवाल का इन्टरव्यू लिया है। मैं इसमें से कोट कर रही हूँ :

“Sant Longowal affirms that the Akali demand for autonomy is no different from that made by the C.P.M. Government in West Bengal. Defence, External Affairs, Currency and Communications (Railways and Posts and Telegraphs) should remain with the Centre and other matters should be under the jurisdiction of the State Governments.”

About the controversy whether the Sikhs are a separate nation, he says, he has been wrongly reported. He used the word “quom” which had been used in official records since pre-partition days. “Quom” does not mean a nation-State but a community. India has several “quoms.”

यह जे०डी सिंह के आर्टीकिल में है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो अकाली हैं वे यह नहीं कहते कि खालिस्ता बनना चाहिए लेकिन वे इस चीज को तो कन्डम कर सकते हैं और उनको स्ट्रोंग अल्फाज में इसको कन्डम करना चाहिए ताकि यह जो बीज है, यह बिल्कुल खत्म हो जाए और मुल्क की यूनीटी और इन्टेग्रिटी कायम रहे।

एक दो बातें मैं और कहना चाहती हूँ। अमृतसर में जो बिजनैसमैन हैं वे इस चीज से परेशान हैं। अमृतसर से व्हीलसेल में चीजें बाहर जाती हैं और बाहर से ऐसे ही उनके पास पैसा आता है। अब जब बाहर इस तरह का प्रोपेगन्डा लोग सुनते हैं, तो उनको घबड़ाहट होती है। इस तरह से अमृतसर में वहाँ की बिजनैस कम्युनिटी को काफी नुकसान पहुंचता है।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में ऐसे बहुत से शरारती लोग हैं, जो हिन्दुओं और सिखों में तफ़रक़ा डालना चाहते हैं और इस तफ़रक़े का रिजल्ट यह हुआ है कि जालन्धर में, अमृतसर में मलरकोटला में और पटियाला में थोड़े झगड़े हुए और वहाँ पर कुछ लोग गिरफ़्तार भी हुए लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि पंजाब के जो लोग हैं इन्होंने बहुत ही सेंसिबिल तरीके से अपना काम किया है और इतने प्रोवोकेशन के बाद भी वहाँ अमनचैन और शांति है। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि वहाँ कुछ हुआ ही नहीं। वहाँ पर कुछ केस होते हैं, बम गिराए जाते हैं और कुछ लोगों को घरों से, दुकानों से बाहर लाकर मारा जाता है।

और पुलिस में इतनी डिमारेलाइजेशन है कि सेक्रेटेरियेट में निरकारी को शूट करके वे आराम से पांच सौ कदम गए। उनके पीछे कोई नहीं भागा। आजकल वे आसानी से भागकर जा सकते हैं। पहले तो यह जमाना था कि ऐसी हालत में सारे के सारे आदमी उसके पीछे भाग लेते थे जिससे आदमी कुछ नहीं कर पाता था। इसलिए बात यह

है कि गवर्नमेंट और पुलिस को स्ट्रोंग हेण्ड्स के साथ इन एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स लोगों के साथ डील करना चाहिए जिससे कि पंजाब के लोगों को विश्वास पैदा हो जाए कि सरकार हमें पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ बचाएगी। इसके बाद वहाँ काम नहीं चलने वाला है। ऐसा वहाँ सारे लोग सोचते हैं।

हमारे पंजाब में एक तरफ़ पाकिस्तान का इन्टरनेशनल वार्डर है। पाकिस्तान के साथ दूसरी तरफ़ अफगानिस्तान का वार्डर लगता है। इसलिए वहाँ पूरी स्टेबिलिटी होनी चाहिए। पंजाबी औरत और मर्द बहुत बहादुर कौम है। जब पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारी 1965 में और 1971 में वार हुई थी तो हमारे यहाँ से थोड़ी दूर पर टैंक वगैरह थे। वहाँ पर बम्बार्डमेंट होता रहता था। लेकिन पंजाब की औरतें इतनी बहादुर हैं कि जैसे ही बम्बार्डमेंट खत्म होता, वे उस इलाके में अमेरिकन कपास चुनने के लिए चली जातीं। इतनी हीसले वाली वे औरतें हैं। ऐसे ही वहाँ के आदमी हैं। लेकिन उनको सारे मुल्क की हमदर्दी और सपोर्ट चाहिए। हिन्दु हो, मुसलमान हो, सिख हो सबकी मदद पंजाब को चाहिए ताकि पंजाब के लोगों के हीसले बने रहें।

यह जो पंजाब का सूबा है और हरियाणा का सूबा है, ये दोनों एक ही हैं। मैं तो दोनों को बराबर मानती हूँ। पहले तो पंजाब पेशावर तक था, अब छोटा-सा रह गया है। लेकिन हम सब लोगों की कल्चर तो एक ही है। हम सबकी कल्चरल हेरीटेज एक ही है। इसलिए वहाँ के लिए जितनी मदद हो सके वह मदद वहाँ दी जानी चाहिए। मैं यहाँ सभी भाइयों से कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर किसी हिस्से में कोई चीज हो जाती है तो उससे दूसरे हिस्से भी परेशान होते हैं।

They want to solve this problem with earnest desire.

इसलिए हर प्रोब्लम को साल्व किया जाना चाहिए। अगर किसी भी हिस्से में कोई नुकस हो तो वह बाकी के हिस्से को भी नुकसान पहुंचाता है।

मैं पूरे इत्मीनान के साथ कहती हूँ कि हमारी जो सेन्टर की सरकार है वह पूरे तरीके से इस मसले को देख रही है और आपको पता भी होगा कि कुछ एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स पकड़े भी गए हैं। पंजाब में पीस कमेटियाँ बनाई गई हैं। वहाँ पर सब जगह के लोग पदयात्राएं कर रहे हैं। फिर भी बीच में कुछ सरटेन चीजें आ जाती हैं, सरटेन लोग आ जाते हैं जिनसे कुछ रुकावट आती है।

चौधरी चरण सिंह जी यहां पर नहीं हैं। मैं चाहती थी कि वे यहां पर होते। उन्होंने कहा कि ब्राह्मण लोग और खत्री लोग जाटों को पसन्द नहीं करते थे इसलिए बहुत सारे जाट मुसलमान हो गए। मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि यह बात नहीं थी। जिस वक्त वहां पर उन पर जुल्म हो रहे थे तो उस वक्त गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जिनका नाम गोविन्द राय था ने एक ऐसी कौम पैदा की जिसका चेहरा किमी से छिप नहीं सके। उस वक्त लोग जंगलों में रहते थे और हाँसले के साथ रहते थे। उनको देखते ही यह पता लग जाता था कि यह सिख है। उन लोगों को यह पता ही नहीं था राज्य क्या होता है, आराम क्या होता है। वे बड़े हिम्मत वाले लोग थे।

दूसरी बात चौधरी चरण सिंह ने सरदार बूटा सिंह के बारे में कही। वे तो सिख हैं। उनके मुँह पर दाढ़ी है, उनके सिर पर पगड़ी है। यह तो साफ नजर आ रहा है कि वे सिख हैं।

यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। पता नहीं उनके दिमाग में क्या था। वे क्या चाहते थे। अब हैं नहीं वरना मैं उनसे पूछती कि वे आखिर चाहते क्या थे। सच्ची बात तो यह है कि मुझे इस बात का दुख हुआ कि बातों को तोड़-मरोड़कर रखना अच्छी बात नहीं होती। उसके बाद उन्होंने कुछ नहीं पूछा और 1857 के गदर की याद करने लगे। चन्द लोगों ने किया होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि मैं सबकी जिम्मेदारी लेती हूँ, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि सारे ही ऐसे हैं। (व्यवधान)

हम प्राउड फील करते हैं।

We feel proud. We are Indians and we will remain as Indians and we will defend India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I call upon Mr. Vajpayee, I would say that there are about 15 hon. Members to speak. Now the time is 6.10 p.m I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Members to be as brief as possible so that I can accommodate all the Members wanting to speak and the Minister also can reply. The House also must be full. Therefore, I leave it to you...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muza-farpur) : When the question as to how many hours are to be allotted for this debate was taken up this morning, there was no time limit fixed. So, the Members will speak as long as they want.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, you were not in the House...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You were not here. I was very much here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Speaker had announced that the Motion would be put to vote at 8 O'Clock. It is there on record.

Now, Mr. Vajpayee. I would appeal to the hon. Members to be as brief as possible. There are 15 Members to speak. I must do justice to all. Nobody should be left out.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस काम रोकने का उद्देश्य पंजाब की गंभीर समस्या को हल करने में सरकार की विफलता के लिए उसकी निन्दा करना है। प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य पंजाब में कानून और व्यवस्था की निरंतर बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति के लिए राज्य सरकार को भी आड़े हाथों लेना है। आखिर समस्या को हल करने की जिम्मेदारी किसके ऊपर है ?

प्रतिपक्ष ने समस्या के समाधान में सहयोग दिया है। क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय इस बात से इन्कार कर सकते हैं? कुछ दिनों से प्रधानमंत्री के भाषण

इस ढंग के हो रहे हैं जिनसे लमता है जैसे सारी स्थिति के बिगाड़ के लिए प्रतिपक्ष दोषी है। मुझे याद है कि 4 मार्च को गृह मंत्री महोदय ने इसी सदन में कहा था, मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ—

“I must express my thanks to the leaders of the Opposition in Parliament for their participation and their valuable contribution to the tripartite talks. We will continue to seek solution in that spirit and we will continue to solicit the help and support of the opposition leaders and parties to find out an amicable solution.”

लेकिन इन दिनों प्रतिपक्ष के खिलाफ बाकायदा एक अभियान चालू कर दिया गया है। प्रधानमंत्री कहती हैं कि प्रतिपक्ष के नेता जब उनसे मिलते हैं तो कुछ कहते हैं और जब अकालियों से मिलते हैं तो कुछ और कहते हैं। क्या मतलब है इस आरोप का? वे किसी नेता का नाम लेकर बताएं। किस तरह उस नेता ने दोहरी बात कही है, यह स्पष्ट करें। अगर प्रतिपक्ष की ईमानदारी पर शक है तो फिर सहयोग नहीं हो सकता। प्रधानमंत्री ने किस तरह के उत्तर दिए हैं? मैं समाचार पत्र से उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

“Lucknow, 18th May

To the suggestion of the Janwadi Party leader Chandrajit Yadav that the Akali Dal demands which have not so far been accepted by the Government should be referred to a Supreme Court Judge, Mrs. Gandhi retorted : how would it look if the entire government was handed over to the court ?”

अभी कांग्रेस के सदस्य कह रहे थे कि वे अदालत के फैसले से बंधने के लिए तैयार हैं।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Political problems will have to be solved by political parties.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Now the Punjab Governor also

says that it should go to the Supreme Court—both the water and territorial issues.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आरोप लगाया जा रहा है—विरोधी दलों पर कि वे अलग अलग भाषाओं में बोल रहे हैं। गृह मंत्री विरोधी दलों को धन्यवाद देते हैं सहयोग के लिए। लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री विरोधी दलों की निन्दा कर रही हैं। असहयोग के लिए जब अकाली दल और कांग्रेस सरकार की वार्ता विफल हो गई तो प्रतिपक्ष को उसमें शामिल करने के लिए बुलाया गया। लेकिन जब कांग्रेस सरकार और अकाली दल के बीच पहले वार्ता आरम्भ हुई तो उस वार्ता में प्रतिपक्ष को शामिल नहीं किया गया तो हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र समझते थे कि यह उनका और अकाली दल का घरेलू मामला है, हम इसको निपटा लेंगे, पंजाब की और पार्टियों को विश्वास में लेने की जरूरत नहीं है, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बात करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, मामला हल हो जाएगा। लेकिन जब मामला हल नहीं हुआ तब प्रतिपक्ष के नेताओं को बुलाया गया। मेरे मित्र इंद्रजीत गुप्त जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं और वह यह जानते हैं कि जब यह तय हुआ कि त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता हो तो मैं तैयार नहीं था, मेरे मन में रिजर्वेशन था, मैं असम के अनुभव से सीखा हुआ था। जब बातचीत विफल होने लगती है या जब सरकार अपना मन बना लेती है कि समझौता नहीं करना है तो विरोधी दलों पर दोषारोपण किया जाता है।

क्या यह सच नहीं है कि त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता के परिणामस्वरूप मतभेद कम हुए थे, अकालियों ने यह मान लिया था कि केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्धों पर विचार करने के लिए जो कमीशन बनेगा उसके निर्माण में आनन्दपुर साहिब के प्रस्ताव का हवाला देने की जरूरत नहीं है? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अकालियों ने यह मान लिया था कि हिमाचल पर, हरियाणा के बहुत बड़े हिस्से पर, राजस्थान के गंगानगर पर वे अपना दावा छोड़ते हैं? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि उन्होंने मान लिया था कि जहां तक जल के बंटवारे का सवाल

है राजस्थान के साथ जो समझौता हुआ था उसको हाथ न लगाया जाए ? क्या यह प्रगति नहीं है ? सेठी साहब ने स्वयं अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा था कि कुछ मामलों में प्रगति हुई है और आगे मामलों पर बातचीत करेंगे ।

“As you know, the Government has been having a series of discussions on the demands of the Shiromani Akali Dal in which some progress has already been made, but some need to be discussed further.”

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : आज वे कायम हैं इस बात पर ? अकाली कायम है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यही सवाल मैं सेठी साहब से कर रहा हूँ ।

सेठी साहब ने अकालियों को वार्ता के लिए पुनः निमंत्रण दिया तो विरोधी दलों को क्यों छोड़ा गया ? आपने संत लोंगोवाल को यह लिखा—मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

“It would be appropriate to resume the talks directly. I, therefore, invite you to meet me in Delhi.”

उस समय विरोधी दलों को विश्वास में लेने की जरूरत क्यों नहीं रही ? अगर आप सीधे बातचीत के जरिये मामला हल कर लें तो हमें बड़ी खुशी होगी । लेकिन अगर आप मामला हल नहीं कर पाते तो अपनी विफलता का दोष हमारे मत्थे क्यों मढ़ रहे हैं ?

आज पंजाब में हालत क्या है ? क्या पंजाब में कोई हकूमत है ? क्या पंजाब में जान और माल की हिफाजत है ? आए दिन लोग मारे जा रहे हैं । हिन्दू—सिख संघर्ष का दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण, भयावह खतरा पैदा हो गया है । पटियाला की चिगारी किसने लगाई ? हिन्दू सुरक्षा समिति की ओर से पंजाब बन्द का आह्वान करने वाले कौन थे ? हरियाणा में हिन्दू रक्षा समिति क्यों बनाई गई है ? अगर

हरियाणा और पंजाब में विवाद हो और हरियाणा की रक्षा के लिए, हरियाणा की बात कहने के लिए कोई समिति बने तो मैं इस बात को समझ सकता हूँ । लेकिन हरियाणा के हिन्दू को क्या खतरा है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : बी० जे० पी० का ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गलत बात है, झूठी बात है । यह खिलवाड़ न करो देश की तकदीर के साथ । एकता, अखंडता कौन नहीं चाहता है ? क्या अकाली दल ने अपने को खालिस्तान की मांग से अलग नहीं किया है ? मुट्ठी भर सिखों को छोड़ कर कोई खालिस्तान नहीं चाहता । सिख देशभक्त हैं । मैंने इंग्लैंड में बातचीत की, यूरोप के कई देशों में, अमरीका में बातचीत की । जो खालिस्तान के समर्थक हैं वह न्यूयार्क में गुरुद्वारे में नहीं जा सकते हैं । लन्दन में गुरुद्वारे में नहीं जा सकते । हर जगह मेरी सभाओं में बड़ी संख्या में सिख आए । मैंने कहा खालिस्तान नहीं बनेगा । उन्होंने कहा कौन मांग रहा है ? हम खालिस्तान नहीं मांग रहे हैं । मगर आज हम हर सिख को शक की नजर से देख रहे हैं । क्या यह उन्हें चुभता नहीं है ? विदेशों में मुझ से सिखों ने कहा हम भारत से प्यार करते हैं, लेकिन जब हम भारत जाते हैं, तो हवाई अड्डे पर हमें शक की नजर से देखा जाता है । पुलिस और कस्टम्स वाले हमें अलग खड़ा कर देते हैं, हमें रोक कर रखा जाता है, हमारे पासपोर्ट की अतिरिक्त जांच होती है । अगर किसी सिख ने कनेडियन पासपोर्ट ले लिया तो क्या हुआ ? पासपोर्ट के रंग से खून का और दिल का रंग नहीं बदल सकता । आज हम क्या कर रहे हैं ? हम जबरदस्ती खालिस्तान की बात कर रहे हैं । मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ खालिस्तान के सवाल पर कोई समझौता नहीं होगा, देश को दुबारा बंटने नहीं दिया जाएगा । मगर कौन बंट-बारा मांग रहा है ? हमने एक हीवा खड़ा कर दिया है, और उसका लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की जाएगी अगले चुनाव में । यह देश हित का तकाजा नहीं है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ पंजाब में आप स्थिति सामान्य क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं ? यह ठीक है कि

अकालियों को हिंसा की, हत्या की, आतंकवाद की और कड़ी निन्दा करनी चाहिये। वह निन्दा कर रहे हैं। यह भी ठीक है कि गुरुद्वारों में अपराधियों को शरण नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। मगर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब की पुलिस और वहाँ का प्रशासन क्या कर रहा है? लोग मारे जा रहे हैं, पुलिस वाले मारे जा रहे हैं। अटवाल को किसने मारा। उसकी सी० वी० आई० जांच कर रही है। उसका परिणाम क्या है? वह ब्रिगेडियर कौन था? वह आई० पी० एस० अफसर कौन था? जब पंजाब में समझौता होने लगता है तब कोई न कोई ऐसी हत्या कर दी जाती है। कौन है इसके पीछे? पटियाना में जो कुछ हुआ वह जालंधर में दोहराया गया। सोडल मन्दिर पुराना विवाद का स्थान है। मामला अदालत में है। अदालत ने अपने फैसले को रोक दिया है कि वहाँ कोई नया निर्माण नहीं होगा। वहाँ 24 घंटे पुलिस का पहरा है। फिर 23 जून की रात में निर्माण कैसे हो गया? बड़ा भारी चबूतरा बन गया, 125 फुट ऊंचा निशान साहब लग गया। पुलिस क्या कर रही थी? क्या पुलिस पंजाब सरकार के काबू में है? क्या पंजाब का प्रशासन मुख्य मंत्री के काबू में है? सरदार दरबारा सिंह राष्ट्रवादी सिख हैं, मगर प्रशासक नहीं हैं। पंजाब की सरकार जानमाल की रक्षा के प्राथमिक कर्तव्य में विफल रही है। "प्रताप" के दफ्तर में बम से भरा पार्सल भेज दिया गया। किसी भी डाकखाने में जांच क्यों नहीं हुई पार्सल की?

'प्रताप' के दफ्तर को पहले भी धमकियाँ मिल चुकी हैं। वह पार्सल कर्मचारियों के हाथ में सीधा चला गया। पार्लियामेंट हाउस में मेटिल डिटेक्टर लग रहे हैं। पंजाब में प्रबन्ध नहीं है। कर्मचारियों ने पार्सल खोल लिया। दो लोग मर गए, जिससे तनाव बढ़ गया। पंजाब की पुलिस ने शोक करने वालों पर गोली चलायी। निहंगों को खुली छूट दे दी। पंजाब में सरकार बदलिये। पंजाब के प्रशासन की सफाई करने की जरूरत है। सरकार के फैसले अपराधियों को पहले पता लग जाते हैं। ऐसे लोग पंजाब के प्रशासन में घुसे हुए

हैं जो देश के प्रति वफादार नहीं हैं। उनकी छानबीन कीजिए। पंजाब में कानून और व्यवस्था का जहाँ तक सवाल है, वह कायम कीजिए, इसमें विरोधी दल क्या करेंगे?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Infiltrators from where ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mr. Stephen, you did not follow me as to what I had said.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : I have perfectly followed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not from Bangladesh.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : From inside, I know.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं मांग करता हूँ कि अगर आवश्यक हो तो पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति राज्य लागू कर दिया जाये। खालिस्तान अमेरिका में नहीं है, अगर खालिस्तान की थोड़ी बहुत भावना है तो आपकी विफलता के कारण पंजाब में है। कड़ाई से निबटिये, फिर जो राजनीतिक सवाल हैं, उनको हल करने के लिए बातचीत जारी रखिए। मगर बातचीत जारी रखने का यह तरीका नहीं है जो प्रधान मंत्री अपना रही हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि मैं कौन हूँ जो हरियाणा की जमीन दे दूँ? वे पूछती हैं कि क्या यह मेरी जमीन है? जब चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को दिया था तो किसका था? जब अवार्ड दिया तो क्यों दिया? यह क्यों नहीं कहा कि अदालत फैसला करेगी। बेरुबारी दिया, तीस बीघा दिया तब वह जमीन किसकी थी?

कौन कहता है कि हरियाणा की जमीन पंजाब को दे दो? मैं समझता था कि सारी जमीन हिन्दुस्तान की है। मैंने पंजाब में भी कहा, हरियाणा में भी कहा कि जब तक चंडीगढ़ हिन्दुस्तान में है, मुझे कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। क्या

कोई ऐसा रास्ता नहीं हो सकता कि जो थोड़े-बहुत मतभेद अभी बचे हैं, उन्हें हल कर लिया जाए? मगर अब सरकार अगर त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता बुलाएगी तो उसमें शामिल होने के पहले मुझे 2 बार सोचना पड़ेगा। हम गालियां खाने के लिए नहीं हैं, हमने ईमानदारी से बातचीत सफल बनाने की कोशिश की है। आज हमारी इन्टैग्रिटी पर आरोप किए जा रहे हैं। मुझे भी संदेह है कि सरकार पंजाब की समस्या को अगले चुनाव तक हल नहीं करना चाहती। सरकार सहयोग नहीं चाहती, संघर्ष चाहती है, सद्भाव नहीं चाहती, तनाव चाहती है। सरकार की नजर राष्ट्रीय एकता पर नहीं है, आने वाले चुनाव पर है। यह सत्ता का खेल कब तक चलेगा?

मैं अकाली दल से भी एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने 15 अगस्त तक अपनी कार्यवाही करने का फैसला किया है। मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ, मगर मैं एक कदम आगे जाना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें अपने आंदोलन को अनिश्चित काल के लिए स्थगित कर देना चाहिए। हिन्दू और सिखों की लड़ाई इस देश के जीवन में बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी।

कब पंजाब में आग लग जायेगी, कोई नहीं कह सकता। यह तो पंजाब के लोग देशभक्त हैं, राजनीतिक दलों के कार्यकर्ता संयम से काम ले रहे हैं, लेकिन बात बिगड़ सकती है। 3 जगह दंगे हो चुके हैं। अकाली दल से मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ, सरकार तो नहीं सुनेगी, इन्हें तो कुर्सी चाहिए, आंदोलन स्थगित करने के बाद हिन्दू और सिख एकता के लिए पंजाब में अभियान शुरू किया जाये।

मैं अकाली दल से कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री से कुछ मत मांगो, जो कुछ मांगना है हरियाणा से मांगो। देश से मांगो। हरियाणा में सद्भाव पैदा करो। प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि 1977 में अकाली क्यों चुप थे? केवल इसलिए

चुप नहीं थे कि उन्हें गद्दी में हिस्सा मिल गया था, गद्दी में हिस्सा तो आप भी देने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप तो स० प्रकाश सिंह बादल को मुख्यमंत्री बनाने को तैयार हैं।

(व्यवधान)

लेकिन अकाली दल ने इस प्रस्ताव को नहीं माना। अकाली दल ने कहा कि कोई भी सरकार का परिवर्तन होगा तो उससे पहले 6 महीने के लिए असेम्बली को सस्पेंड करना जरूरी है। आप उसके लिए तैयार नहीं हुए।

आप कहते हैं कि आप गठ-बन्धन नहीं चाहते, आप सरकार में हिस्सा नहीं देना चाहते, आप कहते हैं तो मैं मान लेता हूँ मगर हमारा कहना है कि हमारे लिए पंजाब का सवाल केवल सत्ता में बंटवारे का सवाल नहीं है।

1977 में अकाली संतुष्ट थे, आज उनमें विश्वास का संकट पैदा हो गया है। यह विश्वास का संकट पैदा हुआ था 1980 के बाद। केन्द्र जिस तरह से चला है, केन्द्र का गृह-मंत्रालय जिस तरह से चलाया गया है, गुरुद्वारों के चुनाव में जिस तरह से कांग्रेस का दखल हुआ, और दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों के चुनाव में जिस तरह से अकालियों की काट करने के लिए भिडरावाले को बढ़ावा दिया गया उससे अकालियों के मन में एक सन्देह पैदा हो गया है।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : आपके राज में गुरुद्वारों के चुनाव हुए थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारे राज में हुए थे तब गड़बड़ नहीं हुई थी।

श्री बूटा सिंह : वाजपेयी जी, आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि पूरी पंजाब सरकार ने आकर

चुनाव अभियान किया था। मुख्य मंत्री आए थे और उनके सभी मंत्री आए थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दिल्ली के ले० गवर्नर ने कालेजों के प्रिंसिपलों को बुला बुलाकर कहा था कि किन उम्मीदवारों के लिए वोट देना। जब मैंने यह आरोप पार्लियामेंट में लगाया था तो ज्ञानी जी ने कहा कि ले० गवर्नर भी एक सिख हैं, भले ही मोठा सिख होंगे। (व्यवधान)

प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वयं उत्तर दे दिया कि केन्द्र हमारे पास था तो समस्याएँ नहीं थीं। अगर केन्द्र में आज समस्याएँ हैं तो यह आपकी विफलता है। उस समय गैर जनता सरकारें थीं, कहीं टकराव नहीं था और आज प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारें, गैर कांग्रेसी राज्य केन्द्र से टकराव करने पर तुले हुए हैं। (व्यवधान)

क्या राज्यों के लिए अधिक अधिकार मांगना केन्द्र से टकराव करना है? हम भी चाहते हैं राज्यों को आर्थिक मामलों में अधिक अधिकार दिए जायें। अगर यह देश टूटेगा तो क्षेत्रीय दलों के उभार के कारण नहीं टूटेगा, देश अगर टूटेगा तो केन्द्र में जो जहरत से ज्यादा सत्ता इकट्ठी हो गई है उसके कारण देश की एकता कमजोर होगी।

मैं अकाली दल से एक बात कहने वाला था कि वे सिखों के लिए अलग कौम शब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं। कौम शब्द के प्रयोग पर मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है क्योंकि कौम का अर्थ है कम्युनिटी, उसका अर्थ है जाति। लेकिन वे अंग्रेजी में नेशन लिखते हैं। इससे भ्रम पैदा होता है। आज भी संत लोंगो-वाल की जो किताब मुझे मिली है उसमें नेशन शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है। हमने दो राष्ट्रों के सिद्धांत को नहीं माना है, हम बहुराष्ट्र के सिद्धांत को नहीं मानेंगे। मजहब के आधार पर राष्ट्रीयता नहीं चल सकती। मजहब के आधार पर जो पाकिस्तान बना था वह बंट गया, बंगला देश अलग हो गया। ईरान ईराक आपस में लड़ रहे हैं। एक राष्ट्र में अनेक मजहब मानने वाले लोग रह

सकते हैं और एक मजहब मानने वाले अनेक राष्ट्र हो सकते हैं' अतः सिख नेशन मानने की बात पैदा नहीं होती है। लेकिन अब अकाली दल ने एक नया टुइस्ट दिया है, एक नया मोड़ दिया है, उन्होंने कहा है :

“The repeated affirmations currently being made by the Sikhs that ‘They are a Nation’ must be seen in this context”.

संदर्भ क्या है ?

उन्होंने नेहरूजी को कोट किया है। फिर आर्टिकल (25) की बात कही है। कहा है कि सिखों को हिन्दू कहा जाता है, उसके ऊपर हिन्दू पर्सनल लॉ लागू है। अब अकाली दल कह रहा है कि आर्टिकल (25) में संशोधन कर दो और सिखों को हिन्दुओं की परिभाषा में से निकाल दो और सिखों के लिए अलग पर्सनल लॉ बना दो। मैं नहीं जानता सिखों का कोई पर्सनल लॉ अलग है या नहीं? अभी तक तो नहीं है। अब शायद वे नया पर्सनल लॉ बनाना चाहते हैं। संविधान के डायोक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में लिखा हुआ है कि सारे देश के लिए एक पर्सनल लॉ होगा, अभी तक वह लागू नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि हम किसी पर जबर्दस्ती पर्सनल लॉ थोपना नहीं चाहते। लेकिन सिखों के मामले में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे समाज का ढांचा और कानून की सारी व्यवस्था इस ढंग से बनाई गई है कि सिख हमारे अभिन्न अंग हैं। अगर आज कोई हरिजन सिख पंथ को कबूल करले तो वह उन सुविधाओं से वंचित नहीं हो जाता जो सुविधाएं हरिजन होने के नाते उसको मिलती रहती हैं। अगर वह इस्लाम को कबूल कर ले या ईसाइयत को कबूल करले या बौद्ध बन जाए तो उन सुविधाओं से वंचित हो जाता है। सिख होने पर वह वंचित नहीं होता क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि वे हमारे अपने ही हैं, हिन्दू परिवार के अंग हैं। क्या अकाली इस चीज को खत्म करना चाहते हैं?

दूसरा सवाल मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि

एक ही परिवार में एक लड़का हिन्दू है और एक लड़का सिख है।

लड़की सिख परिवार से आई है, लड़का सिख परिवार में ब्याहा है। अगर परसनल ला अलग हो गया, तो क्या परिवार के अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों पर अलग-अलग लाँ लागू होंगे। क्या परिवार टूटेंगे नहीं? अभी तो उन्हें डर है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो जाए कि लोग सिख रहना छोड़ दें। फिर कहीं दूसरा डर पैदा न हो जाए कि लोगों को जबरदस्ती सिख रहना पड़े। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसका निर्णय व्यक्ति पर छोड़ देना चाहिए, वह किस मत को मानता है और किस पन्थ को मानता है, यह उसका अपना मामला है। अलग परसनल लाँ की बात मुझे थोड़ा सा खटकती है। सिख एक पन्थ है, मैं, उसके सामने माथा झुकाता हूँ। उसमें बलिदान की परम्परा लगी हुई है। दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसे बलिदानों की परम्परा दिखाई नहीं देती। मगर गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी ने कभी भी अलग होने की बात नहीं की थी। पहले सिख नानक पन्थी कहे जाते थे। गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी महाराज ने कहा था—

अखिल विश्व में खालसा पन्थ गाजे ।

जगे धर्म हिन्दू सकल भण्ड भाजे ॥

आज आइडेंटिटी की तलाश में अकाली कहते हैं कि वे हिन्दू नहीं हैं। मैं मान लूंगा, लेकिन मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि आप भारतीय तो हैं। इतना ही काफी है। अभी भी पंजाब की स्थिति को सुधारा जा सकता है, बशर्ते कांग्रेस चुनाव पर से अपनी नजर हटाकर समस्या को हल करने पर ध्यान लगाए। मगर मुझे इसकी आशा नहीं है, इसीलिए हम सरकार की निन्दा करना चाहते हैं। धन्यवाद। (इति)

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Gulbarga) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at this late hour of the day, I can promise I will be very very short.

We had earlier two occasions when we

discussed the Punjab situation. At that time the entire House—the Opposition and the Government—focused on the question of the Punjab developments. The discussion was not allowed to take diversionary lines at that time. This time the discussion has a different shape. The difference is that there are accusations and counter-accusations as between the Government and the Opposition and as between different elements in the Opposition with the result that the concentration on the Punjab situation has gone to the background.

The questions involved in the Punjab issues have been placed before you by different Members who spoke—both from Haryana and the Punjab. All the points of view—historical and others—are before us. I don't want to traverse the entire ground again.

Mr. Vajpayee pointed out that the Home Minister conceded at a stage that the Opposition was cooperating; and that now the Prime Minister and the ruling Party are taking a view that the Opposition's conduct and stand are not helpful to the solution of the Punjab issue. He says there is a contradiction between the two. I would only say that both the positions are correct. When the Home Minister said that at the Tripartite Conference cooperation was forthcoming, he was stating a fact. Cooperation at that stage was forthcoming. But subsequently, a new attitude has been adopted by the Opposition and a new position has been taken. Now, therefore, we have come to a stage in which we are constrained to say that the attitude of the Opposition is not only not helpful, but it is creating hindrances for the solution of the problem.

What exactly is their attitude, is the question.

AN HON. MEMBER : Explain how.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Mr. Vajpayee said : if only the ruling party takes its mind away from the forthcoming elections, everything will be all right. The difficulty with the Opposition is that they have only this obsession, i.e. as to how to face the elections. They being subject to that obsession, they think that everybody is labouring under

that sort of an obsession. They do not find the difference between their functioning, and how the Congress, the ruling party, is functioning. They have got their own problems, i.e. as to how to come together, how to create an alternative, how to iron out their differences, how to find a common issue on which they could hang together. So, they look at it that way. They are approaching every issue only in this manner. If only they can forget for a time that Government's approach to this matter and other matters is in terms of elections, they will be able to see the question in a proper perspective.

What exactly is the Government doing? The first question is whether Government has been active in handling this question in a responsible manner. I have only to refer them to the resolution they passed in the Opposition conclave in Delhi. The resolution elaborately listed the steps that were taken, and the solutions that were ironed out. The resolution stated that as a result of negotiations and all that, this demand was conceded, this was settled, that demand was settled etc.; and they came to the conclusion that the only two questions which remained were the questions about water and territorial dispute. This shows one fact, viz. that about 34 or 40 demands were put up, and then they were reduced to a smaller number. According to the Opposition conclave in which the Akali party people were present, they came to the conclusion that having settled all demands except these two—this means that they found not a Government which was not working, but a Government which was working—there was a Government which was bringing about a settlement on different issues. So, the Government was a Government which was handling these questions. Religious demands were settled—I am only quoting what they said. I am not making my statement, I am only quoting. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) *rose*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you yielding, Mr. Stephen?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NA-

DAR : The Opposition parties' meeting had put forward some concrete proposals. Why did Government not take action on them?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : I am only handling one particular aspect of it. They should give the devil its due. That is my appeal to them. You can see how the matter was handled. The Home Minister went to Chandigarh, so also the Cabinet Committee to meet the Akali leaders, and finally our request to the Opposition parties was to come and cooperate with us in this matter.

We never stood on prestige. A tripartite conference was held. Certain grounds were covered, no doubt. But what did we come to, at the end of it? After we found that there was a consensus on certain matters, it was felt that a settlement would not be possible, except in consultation with the Haryana Government, and the Opposition in Haryana. On that note, this tripartite conference adjourned, to call in the Haryana people—the Haryana Chief Minister and the Haryana Opposition.

They were called in; and a second tripartite conference was held where the Government, the national Opposition and the Haryana political parties and Government were called in. A second tripartite conference was held. I recall this to emphasize the position that at the tripartite conference, the consensus was that with respect to the remaining issues, a settlement will not be possible except after consultation with the parties which was Haryana. Then it came to the question of water. We came to the conclusion that Rajasthan had also to come in. Rajasthan was also called in. Not only the Government of Rajasthan but the opposition parties also came in. Again a tripartite conference, national opposition and the Government of Rajasthan—these were the stages which we passed through. What I am saying is that upto a particular moment, government endeavoured its best to find a solution. Here is with me Mr. Longowal's statement which was distributed among the MPs. The former statements of Congress, Pandit Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi—it has been asserted again and again that those statements of policies were spelt out by the Congress from 1934 onwards. These policies have not been de-

faulted at all. The attitude to the Sikhs remain the same ; the attitude to the minorities remained the same. If the attitude to the minorities and the weaker-sections did not remain the same, the unity of the country could not have been accomplished ; the unity of the country can be had only if you give a sense of security to every segment of the population of this country, big or small. When the sense of security is gone, the unity of the country will be in danger. The sense of security was given with respect to other sections including the North-Eastern belt and, therefore, to a large extent, the unity was there. But the Sikhs' problem was a different problem. Against a historical perspective, you can see that from the days of the Guru downwards ; their perspective is slightly different. Therefore, it has to be handled in a different manner and it was handled in a different manner.

When Shri Charan Singh says, why don't you enforce law and order, why do you allow the criminals in Gurudwaras, why do you not get them out when you are in power, you must understand that this is not the way in which any emotionally explosive issue can be handled ; it has got to be handled keeping in view every perspective and what the consequences are going to be. When a mother handles the conduct of a child, it will be different from the manner in which a stranger handles the conduct of a child. A government has to handle a situation like a mother ; whether it is Shri Morarji or Shri Charan Singh or Shrimati Indira Gandhi, whoever that might be ; the government has got to handle it with a motherly attitude ; it is a difficult handling that is taking place.

We have come to the stage in which the remaining issues cannot be settled bilaterally. Government is not a party to that ; government is only a mediator ; government is only an agency to mediate and implement what can be brought about, what can be ironed out through negotiations ; the government is not interested in Chandigarh being there or here. But there are parties which are interested.

My friends, Shri Bhatia and Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma gave details of the verdict of

the Shah Commission. When the Commission's verdict came, we faced another situation. Sant Fateh Singh declares that he will commit immolation. A new situation arises. We could not blind our eyes to the situation. Therefore, that was amended and a new settlement arrived at. The terms of the settlement were that Chandigarh will be for Punjab and Abohar and Fazilka will be for Haryana. Territorial and water disputes will be settled through a commission.

The question is whether the terms were accepted or not. Sant Fateh Singh on the basis of the settlement broke his fast and the whole thing was terminated. Akali Dal was in Government at that time. Akali Dal celebrated the settlement with illumination in whole of Amritsar and the whole of Punjab. So there are two parties to the question. They have got the right. It is not only Punjab but Haryana also has got the rights. We tried to settle it. It was not possible. The opposition friends tried, they failed. We tried, we failed. Tripartite tried but tripartite failed. Mr. Vajpayee says one thing here but his unit in Haryana cannot accept it. Chaudhari Charan Singh says something here but his unit in Haryana cannot accept it.

18.51 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Janata says something here but their unit in Haryana cannot accept it. They will not accept it. There is a situation in which the national opposition may come together and take a position which they will not be able to sell to their units in Haryana and Punjab because they have got the regional aspirations.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : What about your party ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : My party at the national level is not interested whether Chandigarh must go there or Chandigarh must remain here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But you want us to do that ?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : We want to settle it. Therefore, we have come to a conclusion that as a united settlement is not possible, the matter will have to be referred to a third commission to give a verdict as to what it should be. When the two parties cannot agree together, a reference to a third party for arbitration is the principle that we have learnt at the feet of Mahatma Gandhi. This is what we said. Then they say : You do one thing ; hand over Chandigarh and the rest of it you refer to that. This is the question that is now before us. Again about water dispute, are they very clear that they will not seek to reopen the settlement with Rajasthan ?

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : No, they have not agreed to it. I may tell you that they will not make a commitment at the moment. They say that they are leaving it open. That is why they say riparian law which means that the entire question beginning from Rajasthan they are seeking to reopen. What is the attitude of the opposition with respect to that ? Settlement is possible only with the concurrence of the interested parties. What is the position of the opposition with respect to that ? These are the questions now before us. When we come to that stage, then we say that we have come to the end of the tunnel. It is clear that a bilateral negotiation is not possible. Let us refer the water dispute to a tribunal constituted according to the Act and the other matter to the Commission. Let us refer both of them to find a solution. What is the attitude of the opposition to this proposition ? Would they support it or not ? Would they say : Give Chandigarh to Punjab and with the rest, you do as you choose ? Is it the position that you take ? When you take up that position, then the charge is made that the position you are taking is creating hinderance. It is not helping to solve the problem. It is nothing more than that. We have conceded that you were helpful. I reiterate that you were helpful at the time of tripartite conference. After having done that, you failed, we failed and both of us failed in this particular matter. Therefore, what can be done out of that ? A reference to the commission is the only way. When it

comes to that, you take a negative attitude and you go about saying so many things. What are the things that are being said here ? Shri Charan Singh asks us : Why do you not take the hardest line ; why did you create Punjabi Suba ; why did you revive the Shah Commission ; why did you give another verdict ; why did you not use the force ; why did you not force those fellows out of the Golden Temple ? This is fanning one sort of bitterness. Another is, my hon. friend, Mr. George Fernandes, lost his balance when he heard about CIA. I had my doubts as to whether CIA is really operating here. I was not prepared to concede that way. But when I saw Mr. George Fernandes warning himself and started defending CIA, then I saw that there was something in it and it was absolutely clear to me. He goes off from the subject of Punjab. He goes to CIA, KGB and US. That is the objection he is having. My friend Mr. Vajpayee took the position that the two-nation theory or three-nation theory is not acceptable. I must certainly thank him for having taken that open strong position. He has also taken certain other positions. But the question is : if that is so, why is it that they are opposing like that ? Whom are we dealing with ? We are not dealing with one individual or one party but different elements are there.

I do agree that Khalistan is something we need not bother about. But the fact is somebody is going about as Khalistan, that is number one. Number two, there is Bhindranwala. Maybe we brought him, maybe you brought him, whoever might have brought him, he is there. He remains there like a Frankenstein. With arms and all that, that man is remaining there, and he says : I do not say yes, nor do I say no to Khalistan. Bhindranwala, with all the powers that he wields, he does not say no to Khalistan and he says : I do not say yes also to Khalistan. And then there is Longowal saying : yes, we are a separate nation. We want autonomous State everywhere, no quasi-autonomous, no semi-autonomous. Then there are the extremists on whom nobody has control at all Akali Dal says we condemn their activities. The very moment they say so, people are shot down. Either they have no control on these terro-

ris's who are shooting down people or when they say that they do not agree with terrorism they cannot be taken at the face value. If they have no control, then the question is, there is the Khalistan fellow going round, there is the Bhindranwala fellow going round and there is the terrorist fellow shooting about, there is the Longowal statement coming across, there is the Talwandi statement coming across and protesting that he will go ahead, and the Akali Dal resolution asking for an autonomous State and one nation and multi-nation theory. It is this multi-entirety that we have to handle there. The question is when you say the *samasya*, the Punjabi *samasya*, the Punjabi question, I am again putting the question, what is the Punjabi question? Most of the Punjabi question has been solved. The only question that remains is a question in which two or three States are involved. Would you say disregarding the position that the Haryana Government and the Haryana political parties are taking, that we must come across and put the steam-roller across and give the whole thing? Would any Government do that? Would any responsible Opposition advise the Government to do that? That is the question. When that comes, when the Akali Dal takes up that position, are we not to sit up to think as to why it is so? We have been trying the Government, not only the Government, the national mainstream, I do not say the Congress only, the national mainstream has been trying to handle the emotions, the resistance, the aspirations, the yearning for preserving the identity of the Sikhs in a very sympathetic manner. I do not say the Congress, but the national mainstream has been handling them in that manner and to the farthest extent possible.

19.00 hrs.

It has come to a stage in which it appears either you concede a separate nation proposition, amend the Constitution, split and separate it from the Hindu culture, whatever it might be, with a separate civil law or you say 'thus far and no further'. When it becomes clear that all these contentions about the water, the territory, the kirtan, all these are put up to cover something which is behind, when it comes to that, do we not

owe it to the nation to address the question direct and to try to tell them the nation is united on this, thus far and no further?

Shri George Fernandes took up Shri Rajiv Gandhi's statement and radiculed it. Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that these demands cannot be conceded. All the earlier demands were conceded. What is the present demand? The present demand is, by-passing the Haryana Government and opposition, by-passing everything, you do this or I kill you. When such a demand comes, we have to say 'No'. That is why Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that these demands cannot be conceded. The demands can be conceded only by mutual consent, by mutual discussion, by mutual consensus, the alternative being an award by a commission. This is what he has stated.

I am repeating the poser to the opposition: do you or do you not agree, as stated in the opposition conclave resolution, that most of these demands were conceded? That is what you have stated, which means that the kirtan was agreed to; it means one and a half hours in the morning and half an hour in the evening of kirtan broadcasting was agreed to; it means re-opening of the water dispute, not involving Rajasthan but only involving Haryana and Punjab was agreed to; it means that the framing of Gurudwara Act with consent of congregation in the historic Gurudwara sahebs Act was agreed to. These were the things that were offered. If you accept these are settled, then would the Akali people who participated in the conclave say: we agreed to all these. Or, would you say, along with that, that the Rajasthan dispute must be re-opened, by-passing Haryana we must do this? Would you say that the Akali Dal has got the jurisdiction to speak for the Sikhs everywhere, it means the Sikhs everywhere, I would like to know. Because, Akali is one thing, Sikhs are different; the Sikhs are larger than the Akalis. The Akali Dal covers interests which are larger than the Sikhs also. That is the real thing which we have to understand. Punjab does not mean only the Akali Dal; Sikh does not mean only the Akali Dal; these interests are entirely different. The Sikhs who are in the different States throughout the country, in the respective States they and the

pride of the people of those States. They are honoured and respected and they are contributing to the welfare of the States to which they are going. They are mingling with the people of those States. They are proud of the past of the Sikh people.

When you say Sikh means a separate nation, then I would like to join issue with Shri Vajpayee and say : thus far and no further, because the time has come when we have got to say that. I would appeal to Shri Vajpayee ; I would appeal to the Akalis that they must completely suspend the stir and then proceed to discussion. The fact remains that the killings are taking place because of the cover given by the *morcha* that is going on.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not because of that, but because of your incompetence.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : May be incompetence, according to you. The police cannot and should not enter the Golden Temple. We would, for the time being, prefer Shri Bindranwale remaining in house arrest there rather than breaking into the temple.

It is the public opinion which has to be created. Would you join with us in creating that public opinion ? Would you join with us in making the demand that criminals must not have a sanctuary in the different temples ? These are the matters on which we have to join hands and create an opinion in this country rather than bother with that thinking that we are obsessed with the elections that are coming. We know perfectly well... (*Interruptions*). Sir, in one minute I am concluding. Mr. George Fernandes said that we are afraid of the elections, our ground is slipping. Well, Sir, we are a political party. I do not want to put up bold claims and all that. Let the things come along. We know what is happening, we are not remaining blind, we know the political pulse of our people and we are very happy that the pulse is perfectly in our favour.

I do not want to enter into any controversy. But I would only say that we are

watching the movement, we are feeling the pulse of the people and we find that we are absolutely safely placed and for the Congress the method of boiling up with this Sikh question is absolutely unnecessary, and that crude method I would leave to you. This is all I would say.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for coming and presiding over this House at this time.

Sir, while the Punjab problem is burning in the west of the country, the Assam problem is burning in the east of the country, and they 'have contemplated to dismiss the Pondicherry Government'.

Sir, this House has become tired and disgusted with the repeated discussion of the same problem. This is, I think, for the third or the fourth time that we are discussing this problem.

Sir, in 1931 before he was executed, Bhagat Singh, the greatest warrior of this country who fought for the freedom and died for the freedom of our country, threw a bomb in the Central Assembly. He was taken to gallows and at that time, even when he was about to go to the gallows, he told the nation that 'I threw the bomb in the Central Assembly not with the object of killing the Britishers. I threw the bomb to make the deaf people of India to hear and fight for the freedom, to make the blind people of India to open their eyes and fight for the freedom and to make the dumb people of India to open their mouths and raise their voice to fight for the freedom.' In the same manner, these Opposition parties have brought this problem many times repeatedly before this House to make the deaf Government hear about the burning problem of this country and solve the problem, to make the blind Government open its eyes to solve the problem, to make the dumb Government to open its mouth and deliver the goods in the interests of the unity of the country.

Sir, this is the fourth time that we are dealing with this problem here. When I went to the lobby, I found so many people laughed at the Members saying : 'What,

Sir, you are going on discussing about it but no solution is found by the Government'.

There are three States ruled by the Congress (I), namely, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. Of course, excepting in a few States you are in power in all the States, but your Government is unable to face the challenge of the Khalistan. I want to know whether Khalistan is in power or this Government is in power. Are they not ashamed to hear the challenge of the Khalistan leaders who appealed to the military—because many Sikh people are in the army—to revolt against the Central Government in support of their demand, as if we are against the unity of India and as if we are against the welfare of the country ?

We are for unity in diversity. We are for non-violence and not for violence. We are for peaceful settlement. We are not for fighting and eating the flesh and bones of our own brothers. We do not want bloodshed. We do not want shooting. We do not want to kill our own brothers. One Sikh gentleman has killed D.I.G. He was also his own brother. A family man has in other words killed another family man, his own man.

A journalist has said that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has pointed out that U.S.A. Government is interfering in this matter. I want to ask the Government of India and the Home Minister whether you have registered a strong protest if there is interference. This has been pointed out by very senior leader of the House and the country that there is outside interference. Why do you not hear all this ? You are just shifting the blame on the opposition. I want to know are you in power or are we in power ? Who is in power, please tell me ? On what moral or legal aspect or grounds are you shifting the entire burden on the opposition parties ? We are not Prime Minister, Home Ministers, Chief Ministers. We are only opposition parties, voicing the people's mind here, just representing that with brain and tongue. Government is having more power—police power. Why do you not solve the problem ? You have been having this problem from 1969. The statesman always thinks of next generation. The real states-

man interested in the welfare of the country and future generation will plan for future generation. Petty politicians think of the next general election or by-election. You are concerned with the next general election. You always think whom you can purchase, with which party to have alliance, how much we can pay, how much conflict we afford to commit so that we may remain in power. We should be in power is all that you are always thinking. You are always applying your mind in this regard. I am not blaming any particular individual. I am making a charge against the entire Government collectively. You have failed in your duty by not solving the problem of Punjab. You have not solved Assam and Punjab problem. You have not touched farmers problem, Government employees problem, working class problem. You have touched nothing except your pocket. That is what I can say. Women's problem is there. Dowry problem is there. How many suicides are being committed. How many brides are being burnt by their husbands. You have not brought any comprehensive legislation. You are always thinking of the next general election. That is very bad. Election is not so important.

We are against multi-nationals. We are not for separation or division of the country. We are a nation. There should not be any further division of the country. We are brothers and sisters. There should not be any division. There are no two opinions on this matter. Is it not your duty to put your head and lay your hands to solve the problem ? Have you applied your mind to solve the problem ?

Sir, we have got great respect for the temples and gods. We accept gods and religions. What for we are having gods, temples and religions ? They are all for the welfare of human beings and for the welfare of men and women. Therefore, when a temple is against the interests of the country when a temple is against the security of the country and when the Golden Temple or any temple for which we are having great respect is giving protection to all the criminals, murderers, robbers, anti-social and anti-national elements,

is it not your police duty and military duty to raid and arrest all those fellows? Did you do it? You have not done it because you are afraid of the next elections; you are afraid of losing their votes. You have not cared for the unity of the country. That is my charge.

Sir, all the Opposition Parties are cooperating. Can you cite even a single instance of non-cooperation of the Opposition Parties in this matter? Can you say any statement which is repugnant to the solution to this Punjab problem? No. Everybody is cooperating. Everybody is ready to cooperate. But you are not willing to cooperate with the Opposition Parties. You are not willing to solve the problem. Therefore, this is too late for the Government to bring a solution to this problem.

Sir, I recommend to the Government that the reasonable religious demands may be accepted; reasonable, social and communal demands may be acceded to by the Government. But the political demands against the interest of the country should not be accepted. When there is a fight between Khalistan and India, the interests of India should be protected and not the Khalistan's interest. Therefore, whatever may be the result, you must lay your hands and apply your judicious mind or non-judicious mind or whatever mind in the matter to solve this problem. Sir, my respected friend, Mr. Stephen was very strong—he is always very strong—in his speech without any substance. He was the Telephone Minister. Unfortunately, telephone is now partly working. At the time when he was the Minister, no telephone throughout the country was working. For instance, my own telephone at Madras was always getting wrong numbers. He was confessing before this hon. House that the problem can neither be solved unilaterally or bilaterally. Then, what kind of "laterally", he can solve this problem? I do not know how he will solve this "laterally" or "literally". It is better to refer the demands of the concerned parties to the Supreme Court. Don't you have faith in the Supreme Court and the High Courts? If you have confidence in the judiciary, you can refer it to the court for a just, reasonable, moral, legal and Constitutional solution.

श्री जी० एस० निहाल सिंह वाला (संगरूर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से पंजाब में अकालियों की मांगों का मसला चला है, तब से कई बार इस हाउस में उस पर बहस हो चुकी है। वक्तन-प-वक्तन यह सवाल यहां पर उठता रहता है। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि अब तक इसका कोई हल नहीं निकला और हम किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंचे। इसलिए मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि हमारे पंजाब की बदकिस्मती है। पंजाब एक जरई पैदावार में हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बढ़िया सूबा है, जिसके पास सिर्फ एक कसर 54 फीसदी भूमि का हिस्सा है। उसमें से तकरीबन 69 फीसदी गन्दुम और 50 से ज्यादा चावल देता है। इन सब चीजों के बावजूद भी पंजाब ने एक रिकार्ड रखा है और 91 लाख टन गेहूं पैदा किया है। उस सूबे में इतनी गलत शकल अखितयार कर जाए और उसका हल न निकले, मैं तो समझता हूं कि यह मुलक के लिए भी बदकिस्मती है।

एजीटेशन शुरू करने के बाद अकालियों ने एक-एक कर मांगें बढ़ाई हैं। मैं पहले हिन्दुस्तानी और बाद में सिख होते हुए तीन मांगों का हकदार हूं। ये मांगें कुछ हैं, तो पूरी होनी चाहिए। मांगें भी मुनासिब ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के बाकी लोग हम से नफरत न करें। जहां तक धार्मिक मांगों का ताल्लुक है, उनको देखना चाहिए। कुछ मांगें अकालियों ने वैसे ही रखी हुई थी, ताकि एक बड़ी लिस्ट बन जाए—गुरुद्वारे से कीर्तन करना दो घंटे, कृपाण छः इंच से नौ इंच हो जाए या अमृतसर से जो गाड़ी जाती है, उस का नाम गोल्डन टैम्पल नाम कर दिया जाए। ये सारी बेकार की बातें हैं। लेकिन वे एक बात चाहते थे और कहते हैं कि सरकार को कोई हक नहीं है वह किसी धर्म में दखल दे और दूसरी तरफ सरकार को मजबूर करते हैं कि तुम अपनी सारी ताकत से हमें काबिज कर दो सारे हिन्दुस्तान के सिखों पर। चाहे वे कहीं के रहने वाले हों और वे पसंद करें या न करें। नागेड का सिख नहीं चाहता अमृतसर के सिख को ताकत देना। अगर पटना साहब का सिख नहीं चाहता तो सरकार को क्या हक है कि वहां के

सिखों को मजबूर करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को वन्स फॉर ऑल फैसला कर देना चाहिए कि हम किसी धर्म में किसी किसम का कभी दखल नहीं देंगे। वे अपना इलैक्शन करायें। टोहरा साहब को सारे हिन्दुस्तान का प्रेसीडेंट बना दें, सरदार प्रकाश सिंह वादल को सारे हिन्दुस्तान का जनरल सैक्रेटरी बना दें और चाहे सारे हिन्दुस्तान के गुरुद्वारों का रुपया घर को ले जाए, हम बिल्कुल ऐतराज नहीं करते हैं। यह उनका मामला है। अगर हम चाहेंगे और हमें लालच आएगा तो हम उनमें शामिल हो जायेंगे और अगर नहीं शामिल होना चाहते हैं, तो नहीं होंगे। मगर सरकार क्यों उसमें मजबूर करे।

वाकी मांगें, चाहे आप उनको पोलिटिकल कह लें या जरूरत समझते हैं कि हमारा यह हक बनता है। स्पीकर साहब आप भी वहां के रहने वाले हैं और पंजाब एमेम्बली में हम लोग इकट्ठे भी रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब कौन-सा दूर हो गए हैं। अब भी इकट्ठे हैं।

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला : मैं तो सिर्फ याद करा रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब भी पार्लियामेंट में हम इकट्ठे हैं।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप सब की कृपा है।

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला : स्पीकर साहब, एक नकशा सामने आना चाहिए। गिला नहीं करना चाहिए कि इस तरफ से क्या बोले। जो उनका जी चाहा, बोले। मसला सिर्फ पंजाब का है।

यह मसला हल होना चाहिए। ये लोग उस

को अपने ढंग से पेश करते हैं और हम अपने ढंग से पेश करते हैं। सवाल यह है कि कब तक यह इस तरह से चलता रहेगा।

यह झगड़ा कब से चला? यह उस वक्त से चला जब हरियाणा वालों ने कहा कि हम कपूरी गांव से नहर खोदेंगे। वहां पर एक फंक्शन रखा गया। अकाली दल वाले ऐसे मौके की इन्तजार में थे ताकि उनको मोर्चा लगाने का मौका मिले। लिहाजा उन्होंने ऐलान कर दिया कि कपूरी गांव में मोर्चा लगायेंगे, नहर नहीं खोदने देंगे। उस मौके पर अगर वह यह कह देते कि नहर खोदने दो, पानी के बारे में बैठकर फैसला कर लेंगे कि कितना तुम्हारा हक बनता है और कितना हमारा हक बनता है, अपोजीशन के लीडर्स को बैठा लो, हमारे लीडर्स को बैठा लो और बैठकर फैसला कर लो। लेकिन उनका यह कहना कि हम नहर नहीं खोदने देंगे—यह नामुनासिब बात है। अगर इस तरह से सोचा जाय तो ये भी कह सकते हैं कि रेल हमारे इलाके से गुजर कर पंजाब में जाती है हम रेल को नहीं जाने देंगे। इसलिए इस तरह की बातें नामुनासिब बातें हैं।

हमारी एक बदकिस्मती यह है कि अकाली मोर्चा पोलिटिकल कभी नहीं होता है, धार्मिक होता है। अगर यह पोलिटिकल मोर्चा होता, तो वे इसको चण्डीगढ़ से चलाते, वहां के सैक्रेटेरियट से चलाते, इसके लिए गुरुद्वारे में जाने की क्या जरूरत थी। लेकिन इन्होंने गुरुद्वारे में मोर्चे को शुरू किया ताकि वहां पर कोई नाजायज कत्ल करके चला जाय या कोई बारदात करके चला जाय तो पुलिस अन्दर न जा सके। यह कहा जाता है कि वहां की गवर्नमेंट क्या करती है। कोई भी गवर्नमेंट हो—कोई भी नहीं चाहेगा कि पहले ही दिन खून से हाथ रंग ले। चाहे जनता पार्टी की सरकार हो या कोई दूसरी सरकार हो, सबकी यही कोशिश होगी कि कोई तसल्लीबख्श फैसला हो जाय, ऐसी बात न की जाय जिससे मासेज में नफरत बढ़े। लेकिन उन्होंने इसका नाजायज फायदा उठाया।

हमारे कुछ दोस्त कुछ ऐसी बातें कहते हैं—जिन को सुनकर मुझे एक मिसाल याद आ रही है—आम का अचार खायेंगे लेकिन तेल से परहेज करेंगे। जब आम का अचार खाना है तो तेल से कैसे परहेज हो सकेगा? ये लोग भिंडरानवाले की शिकायत करते हैं, वह ऐसा है, वैसा है, लेकिन लोंगोवाल की तारीफ करते हैं, बादल साहब की तारीफ करते हैं। तोहरा साहब के खिलाफ बोलते हैं। उनका यह लहजा बड़ी देर से चला आ रहा है। जब संत फतह सिंह थे तो जनसंघ के साथ उनकी लड़ाई थी। वे लोग कहा करते थे—धोती-टोपी जमना पार, या शायद इसी तरह की कुछ बात कहा करते थे, जब कि संत फतह सिंह कभी कह दिया करते थे—हिन्दू सिख भाई-भाई। जो उनकी मर्जी होती थी करते थे और जो चाहते थे संत से कहला देते थे। उसी तरह से आज इस संत को बैठा रखा है, जो शां-व्वाय की तरह से है और जो मर्जी आती है करते है। आप देखिए—मैं अमृतसर गुरुद्वारे में नहीं जा सकता, क्योंकि डर लगता है, कत्ल कर देंगे। अटवाल साहब, डी. आई. जी का मामला साफ हो गया और कोई गिरफ्तार नहीं हुआ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्यों गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई ?

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला : अभी बतलाता हूं। इसलिए कि सरकार जब कुछ करती है तो आप जुडीशियल इन्क्वायरी मांगते हैं। जब सरकार सख्ती करती है जो आप जुडीशियल इन्क्वायरी की मांग करते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब नहीं मांगेंगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अब खुली छुट्टी है, करो।

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला : वह तो करना ही पड़ेगा और जरूर करेंगे। लेकिन सरकार का फर्ज है कि लोगों को मौका दिया जाय।

आज मैं गुरुद्वारे के किसी कमरे में नहीं जा सकता, सिख होते हुए भी नहीं जा सकता, इसकी क्या वजह है? भिंडरानवाला अपनी मर्जी से वहां रहता है, क्या शिरोमणी अकाली दल के प्रधान गुरुचरण सिंह तोहरा उनको निकाल नहीं सकते। उनके आदमी कुछ भी कर आते हैं, अपने साथ असलाह रखते हैं, उनको क्यों नहीं निकालते, बल्कि उनको प्रोटेक्शन देते हैं। आपको शायद पता होगा या नहीं होगा, गवर्नमेंट को तो पता होना चाहिए, बागड़ी जी, आपको भी पता होगा, बादल साहब जो एक माडरेट अकाली हैं उसने असलाह देकर अपने आदमियों को उनके पीछे छोड़ा। आजकल बादल साहब की क्या मजाल है, कभी अमरीका चले जाते हैं कभी रशिया चले जाते हैं, वह इस झगड़े में पड़ना ही नहीं चाहते हैं, क्योंकि उनका पत्ता वहां से कट चुका है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह सही है।

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला : मानते हो तो फिर उनकी वकालत क्यों करते हो। बागड़ी जी बहुत सच्चे आदमी हैं। वे कहते हैं कि मेरे करीब बैठनेवाले दो जबानें रखते हैं। आपके लिए उन्होंने यह कहा था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने क्या कहा, वह आपने नहीं सुना। मैंने कहा था कि कांग्रेस के दो जबानें हैं, जोकि दिखाई नहीं देती हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : वह भी है लेकिन इस मामले में मैं इनके साथ हूं।

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला : स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब का मसला हल हो सकता है अगर अपोजीशन के मेरे दोस्त इसको कैस इन न करना चाहें। जिसकी गलती हो, उसको गलत कहें। जब तक ये इस बात को नहीं मानेंगे कि भिंडरानवाला अकाली पार्टी का पार्ट एण्ड पार्शल है और उसका डोमीनेशन अकाली पार्टी पर है, तब तक ये इसको नहीं

समझ पाएंगे। बादल ग्रुप अलग है और मेरे दोस्त भाटिया साहब इसको तफसील से नहीं समझा सके कि भिडरावाला का गुरुद्वारा इलेक्शन में क्या रोल था। वे जीवन सिंह उमरानांगल के खिलाफ थे और जो स्टूडेंट्स का लीडर था और नक्सलाइट था, उसको लड़ाना चाहते थे लेकिन उमरानांगल को यह नहीं मालूम था और उसने अपना आदमी उसके खिलाफ लड़ा दिया। इसलिए वहीं तक उनकी लड़ाई महदूद है और जिस दिन भिडरावाला के खिलाफ मैं यहां पर बोला, तो मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ इस हाउस को कि उमरानांगल ने, जो चंडीगढ़ के सेक्रेटेरियेट में मुझसे मिला था, यह कहा कि वाह, क्या बात आपने कही और अकाली पार्टी का होते हुए भी उसने मुझे कांग्रेस चूलेट किया जबकि मैंने भिडरावाला को एय्यूज किया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो दोनों अलग अलग हुए।

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला : बिल्कुल अलग अलग हैं। इसलिए मैं आपको कहता हूँ कि आप क्यों उनकी वकालत करते हो।... (व्यवधान)... वे सब एक हैं लेकिन अलहदा-अलहदा उनको काम सौंपा हुआ है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अभी तो आप कह रहे थे कि वे अलग-अलग हैं।

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला : मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे सब एक हैं लेकिन अलग-अलग काम सौंपे हुए हैं। उनका प्रोग्राम एक है और वे खालिस्तान के हक में हैं लेकिन हिन्दू-सिख भाई-भाई के नारे लगाते हैं। जब रेल पर जाते हैं तो कत्ल करते हैं और बैंकों में डकैती डालते हैं और उनको लूटते हैं, तब जब वे नानक निवास में जाकर रहते हैं, तो उनको बाहर क्यों नहीं निकालते और उनको पुलिस को हैंड ओवर क्यों नहीं कर देते। मान लिया कि सरकार कमजोर है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सरकार तो कमजोर है ही।

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला : मैं इसको मान लेता हूँ कि सरकार वहां पर कमजोर है लेकिन आप ऐसा काम करने वालों की तारीफ क्यों करते हो और उनकी मदद क्यों करते हो।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हम कभी उनकी तारीफ नहीं करते हैं। इसमें हम आपके साथ हैं।

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला : तो मैं यह कहता हूँ कि यह एक छोटा-सा मसला है। इसमें किसी की वकालत करने की बजाए, असली बात को आपको देखना चाहिए।

मैं आपका ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए अबहोर और फाजिल्का के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मसला क्या है और यह चण्डीगढ़ के साथ कब लिंक हुआ। मैं इसको ईमानदाराना तौर पर बताता हूँ कि यह कैसे हुआ। उस वक्त भी मैं यहां पार्लियामेंट में मेम्बर था। सन्त फतेह सिंह ने मरण-व्रत रख लिया और यह कहा कि फलां तारीख तक चण्डीगढ़ हमको दे दीजिए, नहीं तो मैं जल मरुंगा और क्या ड्रामा उन्होंने रचा कि जो अकाल तख्त साहब है, जो हिस्टोरिकल प्लेस है बिल्कुल उसके ऊपर वाली छत पर दरबार साहब के सामने वे चले गए। बागड़ी जी भी वहां जाया करते थे और ये उनके शिष्य थे। वहां पर उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े कुण्ड बनवाए और उनमें मिट्टी का तेल डाला और फिर सांकल से अपने को बंधवा दिया और ऐसा इसलिए उन्होंने यह कहकर किया कि मैं जलकर मरना चाहता हूँ और मैं डरकर छलांग न लगा जाऊँ, इसलिए मुझे सांकलों से बांध दिया जाए। आखिर वह दिन आ गया और वे इन्तजार करते रहे कि सरदार हुकुम सिंह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कुछ आदेश लेकर आ रहे हैं लेकिन वे नहीं पहुंचे। इस पर एक डेपूटेशन दिल्ली साहब से, जोकि स्पीकर थे, मिला और उनसे कहा कि सन्त की जान खतरे

में है। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इसको कैसे बचा सकता हूँ, आप गवर्नमेंट से कहें। लिहाजा प्राइम मिनिस्टर के यहां डैपूटेशन पहुंचा। वे प्रधान मंत्री के सामने ढोंग रचा करते थे और जब उन्होंने यह देखा कि हर चीज के लिए ये एजीटेशन करते हैं तो उन्होंने गुस्से में यह कह दिया कि चण्डीगढ़ लेना है तो ले लो, मैं कब मना करती हूँ। इसके बदले अबहोर और फाजिल्का दे दो। उन्होंने यह सोचा कि चलो जान बची और लाखों पाए। वे यह कहकर अबहोर और फाजिल्का दे देंगे वहां से आ गए लेकिन जब वे पंजाब पहुंचे, तो वहां पर उनको लोगों की तरफ से बड़ी जूतियां पड़ीं और सिखों और पंजाबियों ने यह शोर मचाया कि हमको बेच कर ये आ गए हैं और चण्डीगढ़ के लिए इन्होंने इतना अच्छा और बढ़िया इलाका दे दिया। इसके बाद वे इससे बैक-आऊट हो गए। तो वे उससे भाग खड़े हुए। चण्डीगढ़, फाजिल्का और अबोहर का मसला एक नहीं है। चण्डीगढ़ क्या है, क्या नहीं, लेकिन मुझको इतना पता है कि एक सचचर फारमूला हुआ था। सचचर फारमूले के आधार पर कमेटियां बनी थीं। एक कमेटी हिन्दी रीजन के लिए बनी थी और दूसरी कमेटी पंजाबी रीजन के लिए बनी थी। हिन्दी बोलने वाले इलाके हिन्दी रीजन में शामिल हुए थे और पंजाबी बोलने वाले इलाके पंजाबी में शामिल हुए थे। उस वक्त किसीने यह बात नहीं उठाई कि चण्डीगढ़ पंजाबी रीजन में है या हिन्दी रीजन में है। उस वक्त किसीने यह नहीं कहा कि अबोहर हिन्दी रीजन में है। उस वक्त सब सन्तुष्ट हो गए थे। पंजाबी वाले भी और हिन्दी वाले भी। मगर अफ-सोस यह होता है कि कभी कभी कमीशन वाले भी नाइंसाफी कर बैठते हैं। सचचर फारमूले के आधार पर जो पंजाबी रीजन और हिन्दी रीजन बने थे उनका सत्यानाश हो गया। अब खरड़ और शकरगढ़ तहसीलों के बारे में कहा जाता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि खरड़ को चण्डीगढ़ से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप रिकार्ड उठा कर देख लीजिए। रिकार्ड के मुताबिक चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब का है, अबोहर और फाजिल्का भी पंजाब का है। मैं आप लोगों से यहां

दरखास्त करूंगा कि कुछ लोग जो इस तरह की बातें करते हैं आप उनमें न आयें। इससे सारा पंजाब बर्बाद हो रहा है, सारा मुल्क इससे बर्बाद हो रहा है।

हमारे चौधरी साहब एक बुजुर्ग आदमी हैं। पता नहीं चौधरी साहब गुस्से में यह बात कह गए या जल्दी में यह बात कह गए कि 1857 में क्या हुआ। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हर फिरके में और हर कम्युनिटी में अच्छे भी लोग हो सकते हैं, बुरे भी हो सकते हैं। मगर सिखों ने हिन्दुस्तान की बहू-वेटियां मुसलमान बादशाहों के यहां नहीं भेजी थीं, हमारे में से कुछ सिख चले गये थे तो इससे क्या हो गया। जितना बड़ा रोल हिन्दुस्तान के बहादुर हिन्दुओं का है उससे हमारा बहुत छोटा रोल है। इसलिए मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि अपोजीशन को और हमारी पार्टियों को भी कि गलत लोगों को गलत कहो, सही लोगों को सही कहो। अपोजीशन के लोग जिस तरह की तकरीरें यहां करते हैं अगर इस तरह की तकरीरें जालन्धर, अमृतसर, पटियाला में करें तो उन्हें कोई रिस्पांस न मिले।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपको मिलेगा।

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला : मैं तो करके आया हूँ। आखिर में मैं इतना ही कहता हूँ कि हम सबको मिलकर इस मामले का हल निकालना चाहिए।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : (Basirhat) : The House is debating this Punjab issue now for well over five hours and apart from certain charges and counter charges, of course, which we have been hearing, we just now heard a conclusion, rather a depressing conclusion, if I may say so, made here by Mr. Stephen who is, of course, an important leader of the ruling Party, in which he said at the end that we have now reached the stage where it is not possible to advance further. Before he spoke, we have all been anxiously listening to hear whether any responsible Member of the ruling Party is willing to spell out, in spite of all the diffi-

culties that are there, what concretely they are thinking or whether we are now to subscribe to Mr Stephen's conclusion that we have reached a stage where no further advance is possible.

I do not know what the Home Minister is going to say. Of course, we have the benefit of reading in the Press of what he has said in the other House, rather the statement he made in the other House where he seems to-day he may say something different—to have just offered two alternative packages and said, 'Take it or leave it', either abide by the Prime Minister's award without explaining why the Prime Minister's award has not been implemented to this day by the Government itself, or, if you do not like that award, then, refer all these disputes, particularly, the water dispute and the territorial dispute, to a tribunal. That is all he had to offer, according to what I read in the Press.

Now, Sir, enough has been said to create a gloom, I should say, over the situation as it has come to develop now. The people are expecting, I suppose, that the Parliament of this country will be able to indicate, through discussion and debate, some way out of this impasse. Why the entire Sikh community to whom enough tributes have been paid by everybody in this House—I need not add my voice to this—has come under the cloud of suspicion? Everybody says that the akalis do not represent the entire Sikh community. Is it because of the doings of the Akalis that the entire Sikh community is under some sort of cloud of suspicion?

I want to point this out here that there was a time, a few months ago, when the Chief Minister of Haryana who belongs to the Ruling Party, took it upon himself to see that any car or transport passing through his State, if it contained any Sikh passenger, must be asked to get down and he must be investigated. Who gave this right to him? The eminent people like Gen. Harbaksh Singh and Gen. Arora who, in spite of their protestations about their identities, were humiliated and were asked to get down from their cars. Was it just because they were wearing turbans and were having beards? Who gave this right to the Chief Minister of the Congress Party?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Why do you stare at our Home Minister ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You must know how the situation has developed. You should have admonished Shri Bhajan Lal for doing all this. I can say one more thing. There was a stage when there was such a pressure of public opinion, I do not know if our friends believe in it or not, when it was possible to confront the Akali leadership with this question that it was their responsibility of seeing that absconders or the people who have got charges against them and who are criminals and who have committed offences should not be permitted a shelter inside the Gurudwara or temple. It is their responsibility also to see that they are turned out because, if they have remained there and if they harbour them in that place of worship, then, that place of worship ceases to be sacrosanct. If such types of people are given shelter in that place, it is their responsibility to see that they do not allow such types of people to defile the place of worship. It is their responsibility to turn them out. A situation like that had come out. If there was a proposal like that, the country would welcoming it. Suddenly, from Delhi, an ultimatum was delivered during the budget session and that ultimatum was that within seven days if they do not turn these people out, we shall take all steps necessary to go into the Gurudwara. I think that ultimatum had the result of uniting the Sikh community together again. There was a threat certainly. Fortunately or unfortunately, you cannot stop that because of the conditions in our country. Because of social and religious conditions in our country, you cannot say 'yes, we shall send the police or the security forces into the gurudwara.' But, Sir, the responsibility could have been foisted on to the Akali leadership that it was their responsibility to turn out these people. But, that opportunity, was also lost by the language of that ultimatum. (*Interruptions*). Anyway, Sir, I do not know if the C.I.A. is involved in it or not.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : You will please go through the record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I think

the CIA would not be the CIA if they missed an opportunity like this. But there is no proof and, as such, I do not agree with Mr. Fernandes. Of course, we do not know what transpired in talks between Mrs. Gandhi and the External Affairs Minister and Mr. Shultz but I am sure even if they had confronted Mr. Shultz as to whether CIA is interfering here, Mr. Shultz is not a simpleton as to admit that such a thing is happening. But I would like to know what is the government's reaction to the statement which was made a little earlier by the American Ambassador here in Delhi, Mr. Harry Barnes, who said publicly that if some people can come to India—meaning the delegates to the non-aligned conference—and plead the case of Puerto Rico's independence or defend the rights of Puerto Ricans then why are they so touchy when somebody in America defends the right of Khalistan. Has there been any reaction from our Government? We have not found anything. We do not know if they raised this matter at all with anybody on the American side. Certain there was no public reaction. I am glad to say that some people in the ruling party and some organisations which are controlled by the ruling party did react to it and did protest publicly and held demonstration outside the American embassy but as far as you are concerned—Mr. Sethi—and the Prime Minister there has been no reaction whatsoever.

19.47 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI
in the Chair]

What I want to say is that it is only a settlement of this issue—difficult no doubt—which can really isolate the extremists. I do not subscribe and none of us subscribe to this view which is sometimes being insinuated here that everybody in the Akali camp is an extremist. You want to tar everybody with the same brush whereas we do not. If you want to isolate the extremists the only way is through an early settlement of this question and as somebody said here everytime the possibility of settlement appears on the horizon immediately there is a spurt in these extremists' activities because they get desperate then.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : What is your suggestion ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Before I come to any suggestion I would like to touch certain things which have not been mentioned at all.

So much has been said about water dispute. We all agree that 1955 agreement about water cannot be re-opened and a clear position was taken in our meeting with the Akalis in the tripartite meeting also. That is our stand even now. 1955 agreement cannot be re-opened. It is not only a question of Rajasthan. It also involves the whole question of Indo-Pakistan agreement. But you do not say a single word about the non-construction of Thien dam. What happened to the Thien dam which is an integral part of this whole water issue? Why Central Government is dragging its feet and does not see to it that construction of the Thien dam takes place? Twenty-five years have lapsed. The officers are sitting there. You are responsible for that. Why is Thien dam not being constructed and along with that the link canal can be made to function and the remaining water disputes can be referred to the tribunal. They have agreed to it. What I am saying is that the amount of consensus which was arrived at at the tripartite meeting—Mr. Stephen has himself elaborated that certain broad lines of consensus were agreed upon—why don't you catch hold of that and take some initiative to further concretise the discussion instead of saying you cannot go further. Of course, legitimate rights of Haryana have to be protected. There is no doubt about it. No doubt about it. But it will never be done unless all these things are taken up together.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Then they shifted the stand and wanted the Rajasthan issue also to come in and therefore Rajasthan people were brought in for tripartite conference.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : No, no.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Let them openly say it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In spite of

everything that is being said against us, against the Opposition parties, we maintain that we have made, may be humble efforts, but we have made earnest efforts, sincere efforts, to bring the Akalis to some sort of consensus and the differences have been narrowed down. If the Akali leadership tries to resile now from any of those agreed points of the consensus, well, certainly we will not support them. And now I should say that Mr. Longowal's appeal to the Members of Parliament contains many points which, I suppose, have been made again under some sort of extremists pressure and they cannot be supported. But, here, I would like to say that there is some confusion. I do not know whether it is deliberately created or whether it is due to some sort of ignorance and what about this Article 25 of the Constitution which he has demanded should be amended so as to declare India a multi-national country in which different nationalities could live without losing their identity? People who know more Urdu than I know—I know a little bit of Urdu and I studied it once—will tell me the meaning for the word 'Quam' and if you translate it into English, it can mean a 'nation' also, it can mean religious community, it can mean a caste, even a caste is referred to a 'Quam,' religious community is referred to a 'Quam'. So, will you please tell me the Urdu word for the word 'nation'? Please translate the word 'nation' into Urdu. There is no other word except 'Quam'. So, this is the trouble. This word 'Quam' can mean any of these three things.

Now, Mr. Longowal says that like 'Jains' and 'Buddhists' the Sikhs want their separate entity to be maintained with separate laws to uphold their social, religious and other rights. Their demands for being treated as a separate nation, should be viewed in that context. He is mixing up two things, that is, 'nation' with the 'religious community'.

Now, in this Article 25, it is clearly stated that reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly.

Now, they have asked for a separate Personal Law. I do not know what its implications are. Somebody should tell us. I invite the Akali leaders. Anybody on that side can explain to us. Sardar Buta Singh can explain what the implications for demanding Personal Law for Sikhs are. From some enquiries I made, it seems to me that the main thing which is troubling them in the Hindu Personal Law is the question of inheritance of property, because the most valuable property in the Punjab is land, particularly agricultural land and some people do not want that by the Hindu Inheritance Law this land should pass on to the daughter, to the women and then pass on to the son-in-law and ultimately go out of the family. Is that the reason, why they want the separate Personal Law. They should state it publicly. But anyway this matter can be followed up. They can be asked to spell out what they want. But they should not mix up 'nation' with 'religious community', all under the same name of 'Quam'. Now, for a long time when this movement was going on we were congratulating ourselves of the fact, whatever else may happen, but Hindu-Sikh clashes are not taking place. We were very happy about that. I suppose we were too premature with that happiness. Now see how far the situation has deteriorated. This is something very painful to see the kind of communal clashes which have been taking place. And now you have to decide. After all you are the Government. Don't try to equate yourself with the Opposition. You are the Government. You have the responsibility for administering the country. And if you are serious about the thinking that the Punjab situation should not be allowed to deteriorate for various reasons—for the sake of national integration, national unity and the security of our borders and all the rest of it, then you must be ceaseless in your efforts and initiative to bring about a settlement and not stand on the question of prestige on who will write to whom, who will come where and who will go where. That position has to be firmly upheld that you must be forthright. You must be open hearted in your approach to this question. You are taking affront because we are accusing you of dragging your feet 'probably for political motivation. At the moment,

as far as I can see neither the Akali leadership nor the ruling party is over anxious for an early settlement. Both of them would like to keep the pot boiling. But this is going to be disastrous for the country. And the worst thing of all is the fact that the communal provocation is now being mounted by both sides. The Defence Minister is here. Of course, we would not speak anything about this in detail, not that we have not to mention anything, but I am very much apprehensive of the emotional impact of these things on the personnel of our Armed Forces. It does not matter whether they are serving personnel or whether they are ex-servicemen. Ex-servicemen have been openly appealed to and have been sought to be mobilised also on some occasions. There are ex-servicemen not only in Punjab, but equally there are ex-servicemen in Haryana—in those districts which are very important recruiting grounds for our Army. And if this communal tension and communal provocation is allowed to be mounted, it will have the most deleterious effect on the nation's security.

But what is the role of the ruling Party in this? You try to say that the whole blame is to be put on the Akalis. Well, the Akalis, as you say, are a communal party. And if there are extremist elements among them, who thrive on communal provocations, it is not surprising. But what about the Congress Party, which is supposed to be a secular Party, which is supposed to be in charge of this country's entire administration, which swears by so many lofty principles, what are their people doing? We know what happened in Patiala. Detailed reports have come out. We know who Mr. Pawan Kumar Sharma is. His name has been mentioned many times. Who are the people who incited these riots? And in some places you say it is BJP who is doing. Well, BJP and certain Congress elements, you have got together in this matter. In Jullundhur riots, what has been happening? Who are the people, who are the parties? And you don't want me to mention names here. You don't want me to mention the names of the editors of leading papers who are fanning communal strife and which are the people who are known to be supporters of the Congress (I).

In Punjab, there are so-called dissidents in your Party, whose main purpose is to somehow destabilise the existing Ministry, I mean the Darbara Singh Ministry, may be it is quite useless in maintaining the law and order. I have no doubt about it. If you think so, you should change him. But who are all these people. Who are out to destabilise the Chief Minister belonging to your own Party? Who are the people who encouraged Bhindranwale, when came to Delhi with all his armed people sitting on buses and lorries? You want me to name those people who had gone there just to take the dust of his feet, of which there are photographs as proof. I dare not mention those names now, because the situation has become so explosive.

20.00 hrs.

You have created this Frankenstein. And now, this Hindu Raksha Samiti has been formed. You may justify that it is being created as a reaction to Sikh communalism. But why is it being encouraged? Why is the Prime Minister willing to give it such a prolonged hearing, i.e. to the Hindu Raksha Samiti leaders? There is a Hindu Sanghathan which is also being formed. These are not being decried at all.

We cannot for a moment subscribe, of course, to those Akali people who say that the Akalis are not being allowed to take any part in this country's decision-making process. This is absurd—or that Sikhs are leading a life of slavery in this country. These are absurd things. (*Interruptions*) I do not know whether they are ruling this country. Rashtrapati Ji belongs to that community. The Chief of the Air Force belongs to it, and the Director-General of CSIR which is a premier scientific research institution in this country, belongs to this community. (*Interruptions*)

There are so many eminent Sikhs in this country. So, for anybody to try to incite Sikhs by saying that they are leading a life of slavery in India is absolutely, patently absurd; but, nevertheless, they have raised certain demands which are connected with the whole question of Centre-State relations. It is not a matter only for the Punjab. We

are fully in sympathy with this. You have set up the Sarkaria Commission. It is good. But what is its basis? Under what law or under what Article of the Constitution has it been done? Simply an announcement has been made on a Commission. I think it is high time that Government should elaborate this question, and give some legal or constitutional basis—and tell us under what Act and under what Article of the Constitution it has been set up, and what are its powers and functions. Are there any further members going to be added to that Commission? Do you consider that its terms of reference should be more specifically and concretely defined? Above all, what is its basis in law and in the Constitution? There is nothing there at the moment. You cannot have a Commission of this type simply by means of an announcement. Anyway, now that you have announced it, it is better that you give it a proper shape, so that it can be useful.

I think Mr Stephen, for all his pessimism, should admit that there are only two outstanding disputes. One is about water, and the other is the territorial dispute. Don't tell me that it is not possible to settle them; you can, provided you are not anxious to see somehow that the pot is kept boiling till the elections.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : It is most unfair, Mr. Gupta. The Opposition friends are here. Would the Opposition agree that their units in Haryana and Punjab come across for a settlement on this?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : As far as my party is concerned, I can say yes.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : What about your units in Haryana?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about your units?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Our position is that if a settlement is possible, it will be done; otherwise, let us refer it to a commission. This is our stand; and our people are agreed on that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Our Punjab and Haryana units are absolutely agreed.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Chaudhry Sahib, the BJP and the Janata Party have to say.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Sethi will please explain this: when you talk about sharing waters, is it simply a question of referring it to a tribunal? What about the link canal, and about the construction of the Thein dam? Without constructing the Thein dam, nothing can be done. You are doing nothing about it for years and years.

About this territorial dispute, my party is not of the view in the conditions of Punjab and Haryana that the village should be taken as a unit on the basis of language, linguistic unit for deciding which village will go where. The simple reason for that is that the Sikhs being, as we all know, very energetic, very mobile people, very adventurous, very enterprising, have gone and settled down in many places; and if they go and settle down over the years in a particular area or in a village or a group of villages and become a majority there and therefore on the basis of that majority, if it is claimed that that village must go to Punjab, I think, that will create a lot of problems. It is on that basis, for example, that they are claiming part of Ganga Nagar District in Rajasthan, because over the years, Sikhs have gone and settled there; and in some of the border areas, they are in a majority, not Rajasthanis.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री (करोलबाग) : जियो-ग्राफिकल बात जो आप कह रहे हैं, यह बिल्कुल गलत है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता : खाली अपोजीशन को गाली देने के बजाय आप इस पर रोशनी डालिए, तो फायदा होगा।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : वह राजस्थान का हिस्सा है, राजस्थानियों की वहां मैजोरिटी है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Along with the border between Haryana and Punjab also, there are some areas like that. But we have

taken the stand that, of course, it is not necessary that the final solution must be according to this, some line of discussion has to be pursued. Chandigarh should go to Haryana. After all, when Chandigarh was constructed, there was no Haryana State in existence ; and the whole idea was that it should be the Capital of the Punjab and Haryana should be given adequate financial assistance and resources to build a separate Capital and that they should quit Chandigarh within a period of five years. Our only contention is that in the conditions of today there should be some agreement ; and in addition to this, Haryana should be given as compensation some other land or some other pieces of land from the Punjab.

AN HON. MEMBER : Where ?

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Why don't you say that Abohar and Fazilka should go to Haryana ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But the Award did not say that automatically when Chandigarh goes to Punjab, then Fazilka and Abohar come to Haryana ; it is not like that. Please read it. It says that Fazilka and Abohar will go to Haryana. When certain other villages on the border have been surveyed and identified, then along with those villages, Fazilka and Abohar can be transferred to Haryana. Now some Haryana people are saying that they do not wait for the last part of the Award. As soon as Chandigarh is given to Punjab, Fazilka and Abohar should come to us. That is being opposed and resisted by the people of Punjab, by the Sikhs. So, if you want to do that, then some land has to be given as compensation. These are the matters on which we cannot go into details here. But my point is that these are not the matters which cannot be settled through a serious discussion and pursuing them, if you really want to settle them. But if you do not want to settle it, then, of course, you can go on drifting and dragging them and letting the situation get worse and worse with more communal clashes, with more communal strife, with more killings and murders and I do not know where we will land up at the end.

I have been saying since last year that

Punjab should not be allowed to develop into another Assam. But when I was saying those things, there was no communal clash that had taken place. Now, we have come a long way ; we are, I am afraid, on the wrong side, on the wrong direction and very serious developments are taking place. I would earnestly request the government that they must give up, their Prime Minister must give up this habit of just saying nothing every day in her meetings and statements, etc. except saying that all this trouble is being caused by the opposition. Finished. No other solution is there ; the only solution is to go round the country, accusing the opposition of having created a trouble. I say that the opposition has tried sincerely and honestly much more than the government side has tried to narrow down the differences and to bring about a consensus. (*Interruptions*) It is a fact ; it is recorded on paper.

I am telling you that if you do not like it, then you stick to the consensus arrived at in your tripartite meeting, to which you are also a party. Do not come here and say that we have reached a stage where we cannot progress any further.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : What was the consensus ? The consensus was that without involving Haryana no settlement should be arrived at. That was the consensus. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have brought the whole process to a full stop. That means, you are gambling with the future of this country, its security and its integrity. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : I must accuse you that you are adding fuel to the fire. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You want to simply bypass the real issue and get away by accusing the opposition as if the opposition is in a position to stop you if you want to go ahead with negotiations. (*Interruptions*) You are anxious to keep this tension...

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Because elections are coming. (*Interruptions*) You are wanting to mobilise the Hindus support behind you as against the Sikhs.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Hindus have always been with the Congress. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is why, after the BJP has been defeated in Jammu, no less a person than Mr. Malkani, who is the editor of the RSS paper, publicly states that though the BJP has been defeated in Jammu, the platform of the BJP has won. What does he mean by that ? You tell us how you take it. Please do not play this dangerous game by trying to seek political advantage by provoking communal elements. (*Interruptions*)

I think the country expects that from this parliamentary debate some ray of hope will emerge, some way forward will be indicated.

All right, for the time being if I withdraw this allegation that you are doing this for electioneering business, you also kindly withdraw your absolutely baseless allegation that the opposition is creating all the difficulties. Try to work out some concrete formulae, some way forward which you are not bothered about at all, as I see it. (*Interruptions*) I am posing this thing to the Minister because he has still to have the last word. Is he going to come forward with some kind of concrete constructive proposals ? Or is he just going to say something which will only help to perpetuate the present deadlock, which means that our country is really going to face a terrible danger to its whole security and unity.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बैंगलूर) : सभापति महोदया, पंजाब आज हिंसा, संघर्ष और अविश्वास की गिरफ्त में है और सारा देश इससे प्रभावित हो रहा है और हमारे राष्ट्र की एकता खतरे में है और केवल राष्ट्र की एकता ही खतरे में नहीं है बल्कि हमारे समाज का जो ढांचा है और हमारे समाज की जो मान्यताएं हैं, वे भी लुप्त होती जा रही हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ जो परिवार है, वह

परिवार भी टूटता जा रहा है। समाज की मान्यताओं में बिगड़ाव तो आ ही रहा है, साथ ही साथ हमारे देश में जो परिवार का ढांचा है, वह भी टूटता सा नजर आ रहा है और जब ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, तो इससे केवल हमारा जन-प्रतिनिधि ही चिन्तित नहीं है बल्कि आम जनता भी इससे चिन्तित है। साथ ही साथ यह एक ऐसा मुसला है जिससे केवल पुरुष ही इससे चिन्तित नहीं हैं बल्कि हमारे देश की जो महिलायें हैं, वे इस से और भी ज्यादा चिन्तित हैं। वैसे तो अभी इस सदन में जितनी चर्चा हुई है वे राजनीतिक चर्चाएं ही हुई हैं। मैं सामाजिक पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डालना चाहती हूँ।

कुछ महीने पहले जब इस तरह की वारदातें बढ़ने लगीं, तो हमारे देश की महिलाओं ने ऐसा विचार किया कि जब इस तरह के खतरे देश पर उपस्थित हो गए हैं, तो जितनी स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएं हैं और समाजसेवी जो महिलाएं हैं, उन्होंने यह विचार किया कि वे पवित्र नगर अमृतसर जाएं और वहां जाकर जो स्वर्ण मंदिर है, वहां पर लोंगोवाल साहब से बात करें कि किस तरह से देश में भाईचारा वापस आए। जो भी स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएं और समाजसेवी महिलायें वहां गई थीं, वे राजनीति से प्रेरित होकर वहां नहीं गई थीं, बल्कि समाज सेवा से प्रेरित होकर गई थीं। उन समाजसेवी संस्थाओं में तकरीबन 100 के करीब महिलाएं वहां गई होंगी। वहां जाने के बाद जब हम लोग स्वर्ण मंदिर में गए, तो वहां पर हमें कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियां देखने को मिलीं, जिनको देखकर हमें बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ। जब हम लोग मंदिर में गए और लोंगोवाल साहब के सामने प्रस्ताव रखा कि देश में किस तरह से शांति और व्यवस्था कायम रहे, तो राजनीति से प्रेरित हो कर ये संस्थाएं वहां नहीं गई थीं। जब हम लोग वहां पहुंचे, तो वहां हमने देखा कि श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला वहां उपस्थित थे और राजेन्द्र कौर, जो राज्यसभा की सदस्य हैं, वे भी वहां पर थीं और सबसे बड़ी बात तो हमें यह देखने को मिली कि वहां पर विदेशी पत्रकार बहुत सारे भरे थे और विदेशी पत्रकारों में

केवल पुरुष ही नहीं थे बल्कि महिलाएँ भी थीं। जब हमने उनको वहाँ देखा, तो हमने लोंगोवाल साहब से कहा कि जब हम आपके सामने कोई राजनीतिक बातें करने नहीं आए हैं, तो ये जो पत्रकार हैं, जो विदेशी पत्रकार हैं उनको यहाँ से क्यों नहीं हटाया जाता है। हम लोगों के अनुरोध करने पर उनको वहाँ से हटाया गया। उसके बाद हम लोगों ने उनसे बातें की और हमें कुछ ऐसा लगा कि उनका रुख शांति व्यवस्था की तरफ नहीं था और न ही वे यह चाहते थे कि किसी तरह से राष्ट्र की एकता कायम रहे। वे केवल राजनीति की बातें ही करते रहें और प्रधान मंत्री जी के ऊपर आरोप लगाते रहे।

जब हम वहाँ शहर में पहुँचे और उसके बाद मंदिर में गये तो हमने मंदिर के बाहर और शहर के अन्दर ऐसा वातावरण देखा जिससे ऐसा महसूस हुआ कि वहाँ सभी वर्ग के लोग, सभी सम्प्रदाय के लोग जो कि अर्थ सम्पन्न हैं, असुरक्षा की भावना से ग्रसित हैं और असुरक्षा की भावना को और भी बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। इस असुरक्षा की भावना को इससे और भी बल मिल रहा है कि सिखों के धर्म के सम्बन्ध में नई व्याख्या की जा रही है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि सिख एक अलग कौम है। हिन्दुओं और सिखों के सम्बन्ध में जो यह व्याख्या की जा रही है उसमें इस प्रकार का वहाँ वातावरण पैदा हो रहा है। ये सारी बातें हम लोगों के देखने में आईं। जब हम मंदिर के अन्दर गए तो श्रद्धा और आस्था का जो भाव मंदिर जाने वालों में होता है तो उस आस्था और श्रद्धा का अभाव हमने देखा। ऊपर से लोग बहुत शांत दिखाई पड़ते थे लेकिन ऐसा लगता था कि एक भय का वातावरण वहाँ विराजमान है। जब हम लोग अन्दर जा रहे थे तो हम लोगों ने हथियार वाले लोगों को भी देखा। जब हम दरबार साहिब के पास पहुँचे और उनके सामने नतभस्तक हुए तो वहाँ हमने औरतों को भी देखा। जब हम फेरी लगाने लगे तो लगभग 70-80 महिलाएँ और भी फेरी लगा रही थीं।

सभापति महोदय : विस्तार में मत जाइये।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : हमने जो वहाँ देखा है,

वही हम बता रहे हैं। वहाँ पर जहाँ कि श्रद्धा और आस्था की बात होती है वहाँ हथियार बन्द लोग भी उपस्थित थे। इन सब बातों को देखकर हम समझ नहीं पाये कि यह सब क्यों वहाँ हो रहा है। आज यह कहा जाता है कि यह जो सब कुछ हो रहा है उसमें विदेशी लोगों का हाथ है। अगर उनका इसमें हाथ नहीं है तो उस मन्दिर में हमें विदेशी लोग देने को कैसे मिले।

सभापति महोदय, आज एक नई बात सुनने में आती है कि सिख एक अलग राष्ट्र है। क्या हमारे देश में अनेक राष्ट्र बसते हैं? ऐसा कदापि नहीं हो सकता। मैं सभी लोगों से, विपक्ष में बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्यों से भी दरखास्त करूंगी कि जब इस तरह की परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है और हमारे राष्ट्र की एकता को खतरा उत्पन्न हो रहा है तो हम सब लोगों को एकसाथ मिल कर इसका सामना करना चाहिए। आजादी से पहले भी, किस तरह से भारत में मुस्लिम लीग की तरफ से दो राष्ट्रों की मांग आई थी और उसका फल हमें भोगना पड़ा। आज इस देश के कुछ मुट्ठीभर लोग ही सही, सिख राष्ट्र की बात करते हैं। ऐसी बातें हमारे राष्ट्र के टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर सकती हैं।

जैसा कि कहा जाता है कि कांग्रेस की सरकार इनसे टकराव चाहती है। कांग्रेस की सरकार ऐसा कुछ नहीं करना चाहती है। इस बात से यह चीज सिद्ध हो जाती है कि हमारी सरकार की यह हमेशा इच्छा रही है बातचीत के द्वारा यह मसला हल हो जाए। इसीलिए सरकार निमंत्रण देती है, लोंगोवाल को भी निमंत्रण देती है कि आकर बातें करो। लेकिन बात तो दोनों तरफ से ही हो सकती है। लेकिन उनकी तरफ से बातचीत के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है। हमारी सरकार तो ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ बनाये रखना चाहती है कि जिससे यह मसला बातचीत के द्वारा हल हो जाये। अगर वे हमारी सरकार को रचनात्मक सहयोग देने को तैयार होंगे तो हमारी सरकार हमेशा ही उनके साथ कदम से कदम मिलाकर चलने के लिए तैयार है।

जब अकाली दल सत्ता में था तो उन्होंने कभी इसकी मांग नहीं की, कभी मोर्चा नहीं लगाया। लेकिन हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी जब पटियाला में कपूरी गांव में केनाल का उद्घाटन करने गयीं तो उसके बाद से यह मोर्चे का तमाशा शुरू हुआ। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि वहां भी लोगों को यह कहते हुए पाया गया कि ये मुट्ठी भर लोग ही यह तमाशा कर रहे हैं और बाकी कोई आदमी यह नहीं चाहता कि देश का बंटवारा हो। वे यह भी जानते हैं कि खालिस्तान से उनको कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलने वाली है। उनको जो आर्थिक सहायता और अन्य सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं वे खालिस्तान और अलग राष्ट्र बनने से मिलने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ कि आरोप-प्रत्यारोप को छोड़कर हम सबको मिलकर राष्ट्र की एकता को बनाने के लिए, अखंडता को बनाने के लिए प्रयास करना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. Bahuguna may speak.

The time fixed for the debate was up to 8 O'clock. Now there are about 8 speakers. So would you like to extend the time ?

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : We will continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. Today only we have to finish it. So, how long the House should sit ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Till it is disposed of.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Up to 10 O'clock. Is it all right ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How many speakers are there still ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Eight persons.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then the Motion will be put at 10 O'clock.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : At 11 O'clock.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अगर 10 बजे तक हो जाए तो ठीक है नहीं तो और समय बढ़ा देना।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, we will continue.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा (गढ़वाल) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, यह बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि मुझे अपने और अपने दल के विचार इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर रखने का अवसर मिल रहा है। महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है इसलिए अगर सभी के विचार इस पर आ जाएं तो अच्छा रहेगा।

मुझे इस बात का बहुत खेद है कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी, जब इतने महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर इस सदन में बहस हो रही है—जिसके बावत उनको चिन्ता है और उन्होंने अपनी इस चिन्ता को घरती से लेकर हिमालय की ऊंचाई तक प्रकट किया है, उनकी इस चिन्ता का सुबूत उनकी अनुपस्थिति से कुछ उल्टा ही मिल रहा है। लगता नहीं है कि उनको कुछ चिन्ता है। पहली बात तो यह है कि इतने बड़े राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रश्न पर सारे विपक्ष की तरफ से कुछ बातें बोली जा रही हों और वे यहां न हों, इससे क्या साबित होता है? मुझे याद है कि एक बार अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया था तो उन्होंने विरोधी दल के नेताओं पर चार्ज लगाया था कि कई बार सदन में जब हरिजन की बात आती रही है वे लोग सदन में नहीं रहते। मुझे अफसोस है कि प्रधान मंत्री की अनुपस्थिति का यह कोई पहला मौका नहीं है। असम पर चर्चा हुई तब भी वे यहां नहीं थीं। पिछली मरतवा पंजाब की बात हुई तब भी वे यहां नहीं थीं और आज जब पंजाब की बात हो रही है तब भी वे यहां नहीं हैं। अब भारत की जनता समझ ले कि चिन्ता किसको ज्यादा है। 80 साल के बूढ़े चरण सिंह जी को ज्यादा है या 66 साल की प्रधानमंत्री जी को ज्यादा है। इस बात को वे लोग भी समझ लें जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं।

वे यहां होतीं तो दो फायदे होते। एक तो बहस सारगर्भित हो जाती। कोई निर्णय लेने का रास्ता निकलता और मूल बात यह है कि उनको इस समाचार पर जिन बातों का ज्ञान है उसकी जानकारी सदन और देश को होती, क्योंकि शुरू से ही सारे मामले के हर पहलू से उनकी वाकफियत रही है और उनकी जानकारी का लाभ इस सदन को मिलता। हम लोग जहां गलत होते, वह उसको ठीक करतीं और जहां वे समझतीं कि हमारी बात में कोई शक्ति है, उसको वे स्वीकार करतीं। इसलिए मुझे बहुत दुख है कि इतने राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रश्न की चर्चा के समय वे अनुपस्थित हैं। उनकी अनुपस्थिति हम लोगों को खटकती है और यह रवैया खटकता रहेगा। जब तक उनका यह रूख सदन के प्रति रहेगा तब तक हमें यह शिकायत उन से बराबर बनी रहेगी।

20.30 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

PROF. N.G. RANGA : There is no question of disrespect or anything. The Home Minister is there.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : रंगागारू से मैं बहुत प्रभावित हूं और आज से नहीं अपने बाल्यकाल से हूं क्योंकि वह जितनी भक्ति और श्रद्धा देश के प्रश्नों में रखते हैं, विचार यहां बैठे सुनते रहते हैं, उसको देखते हुए मुझे पूर्ण भरोसा है कि वह इन विचारों को सुनने के बाद जो विचार बनाते होंगे या एक दो बुजुर्ग और हैं वे बताते होंगे वे शायद अकेले में प्रधान मंत्री जी को उनकी उपस्थिति के बारे में भी बताते होंगे। उनकी चिन्ता और सद्भावना देश के प्रति इसकी प्रतीक है। हमारी उम्र वालों को उनसे सबक लेना चाहिए। नेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि प्रधान मंत्री को अगर वह समझा सके तो जरूर समझा दें। उनके पूज्य पिता जी श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू जब उनको लकवा भी हो गया था उन दिनों में भी वह यहां इस सदन में मुख्य प्रश्नों के वक्त बैठे रहा करते थे। वह वहां बैठा करते थे। अगर आज वह होते तो उन्हें आज

भी उस जगह से बैठा देखते। जब भारत पर चीन का आक्रमण हुआ था, तब उस प्रश्न पर जब यहां बहस हो रही थी और सरकार के खिलाफ अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव भी आया था, तब तबीयत खराब होने के बावजूद भी वहां बैठकर वह शख्स बराबर घंटों-घंटों बहस को सुनता रहा, बैठा रहा। उनके नाम पर प्रधान मंत्री को राज मिला है। परिवार के कारण राज मिला है। लेकिन पिता के रास्ते पर चलने का मन नहीं बना है। खैर यह अलग बात थी। मैं कहता नहीं। लेकिन रंगागारू ने याद दिला दिया इसलिए थोड़ा बोलने का मौका मिल गया (इण्टरप्लॉज)।

उनको मैं लीडरों का लीडर मानता हूं। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी का जन्म राजनीति में नहीं हुआ था तो वह जेल गए थे। उसको आप छोड़ दें। मैं उनकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूं। बदकिस्मती से प्रधान मंत्री वह हैं नहीं। मैं क्या करूंगा। वह मेरा कसूर तो है नहीं।

मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा जरा भी तनिक भी यह मन नहीं है कि हम यह कहें कि उधर का दोष है या इधर का दोष है। एक बात मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि देश की अखण्डता का नारा हर बार बे-मौके, या अपनी भूल छुपाने के लिए लगाना ठीक नहीं है। कहने में शर्म आ रही है मुझको लेकिन कहना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि स्वराज्य के लिए मैं भी लड़ा हूं, शैलानी जी जब बच्चे थे कि 1934 में मद्रास सरकार ने तत्कालीन अंग्रेजी राज्य के जमाने में कृष्णा के पानी को लेकर झगड़ा था। मद्रास राज्य के सामने प्रस्ताव आया कि सैक्रेटरी आफ स्टेट को मामला आविंट्रेशन के लिए भेज दिया जाए। तब गवर्नर इन काउन्सिल ने लिखकर भेज दिया कि हमें तुम्हारा फैसला नहीं चाहिए। हम तो फैंडल कोर्ट के जज से फैसला लेंगे। अंग्रेज की उदारता आप देखिए, गवर्नर इन काउन्सिल का फैसला आप देखिए, सैक्रेटरी आफ स्टेट ने जरा नहीं कहा कि मेरा फैसला मानो, मैं पंच बनूंगा।

1966 में पंजाब का बंटवारा हुआ। प्रधान मंत्री को क्या मालूम नहीं था कि पानी का भी बंटवारा करना है, तब क्या पता नहीं था कि उसका जो कैपिटल है उसका भी निर्णय होना है। पानी के बंटवारे के मिलसिले में भूल जाइये कि लौगूवाल साहब क्या कहते हैं या अकाली दल वाले क्या कहते हैं। आप याद करें कि आपने क्या किया है। 1956 में एक कानून भारत में बना—इंटर स्टेट वाटर डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट। 1969 में वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में इस सदन ने उसको एमेंड किया। उसमें क्या यह प्रावधान है कि अगर दो राज्यों या दो से अधिक राज्यों में पानी के बंटवारे के बारे में झगड़ा हो तो कैबिनेट फैसला करे? यह कहीं नहीं लिखा है। कैबिनेट तो कहीं उसमें आती ही नहीं है। तसवीर में वह आती ही नहीं है। उसका कोई वजूद ही नहीं है। ऐसा हो तो फैसले के लिए उसको जाना चाहिए ट्रिब्यूनल में और ट्रिब्यूनल का कम्पोजीशन भी उसी अधिनियम में दिया हुआ है। उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार चिट्ठी लिखेगी चीफ जस्टिस को और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज वह नियुक्त करेंगे और दो जज और होंगे जो दोनों सुप्रीम कोर्ट के भी हो सकते हैं और हाई कोर्ट के भी हो सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय जब उत्तर दें तो तीन बातें इस सम्बन्ध में मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ। 1966 से अब तक इंटर स्टेट वाटर डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट के मातहत पंजाब और हरियाणा के पानी के विवाद को हल करने के बजाय आप गुत्थी क्यों उलझाते रहे हैं? मान्यवर, मुझे क्षमा करेंगे शासक दल के नेता इतने काबिल हैं कि “इनकी सीस्त देखिये जब सुलझ जाती है गुत्थी, तो फिर उलझा देते हैं यह” मेरा जानना है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी क्यों ली? वैसे ही बहुत आप पर काम है, सेहत अच्छी नहीं है। इंटर स्टेट वाटर डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट में लिखा है कि सीधे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को लिखें। 1966 से अब तक फिर आप अपने अधीन इस मसले को क्यों उलझाए हुए हैं? आपको इंटर स्टेट वाटर डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट के मातहत सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को लिखना चाहिए था कि वह ट्रिब्यूनल बनायें जिसका चेयरमैन सुप्रीम कोर्ट का

जज हो और दो जज और चाहे हाई कोर्ट के या दोनों सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज हो सकते हैं।

दूसरा सवाल यह है जब लोगों की ट्रांसफर आफ जजेज के बाद हाई कोर्ट के जजों के सम्बन्ध में तरह-तरह की मन में धारणाएं बन रही हैं, डरे हुए हैं लोग, तो उस हालत में लॉ में प्रोवीजन है कि

(ध्ववधान)

तो मंत्री जी बतायें कि आज इस वाटर डिसप्यूट के लिए जो ट्राइब्यूनल वह सोच रहे हैं उसके लिए वह चीफ जस्टिस को लिखेंगे कि नहीं? चाहें तो तीनों जज सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ही रखिए, चेयरमैन भी और दो मेम्बर भी, या चेयरमैन सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज हो और मेम्बर हाई कोर्ट के जज हों।

मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि ट्राइपारटाइट कमेटी में जिन बातों पर सब लोगों का मतैक्य हो गया और 30 जून की विपक्षी दलों की मीटिंग में उस दिन के प्रस्ताव में बात बैठ गई कि अब पानी का झगड़ा राजस्थान से नहीं है, हिमाचल प्रदेश से नहीं है, तो आप मान्यवर समझाइये शासक दल को कि कह कहकर वह अकालियों को जबरस्ती याद न दिलायें कि तुम्हारे और भी झगड़े हैं, कुछ और भी झगड़े करो। वह कहते हैं हमको नहीं लड़ना है। राजस्थान से 1955 वाला फैसला आखिरी मानते हैं, ट्राइपारटाइट कमेटी में बात हो गई। और अगर अकाली दल इसको नहीं मानेगा तो सदन के सभी पक्षों की राय उनके खिलाफ होगी। विरोधी दल में कोई नहीं है जो पानी के मसले पर हरियाणा और पंजाब के अलावा बात करने के पक्ष में हो। क्यों है इस पक्ष में? उसका कारण है, इसलिए नहीं कि लड़ाई है...

(ध्ववधान)

एक सज्जन कह रहे थे आप तो आग में घी

डाल रहे हैं। हम तो इसलिए बोल रहे हैं क्योंकि माननीय चिरंजीलाल शर्मा मेरे मित्र हैं, मैं नहीं देख रहा हूँ उन्हें यहाँ अभी, पानी का झगड़ा इसलिए बोलते हैं, हमारी तरफ से कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, माननीय चिरंजीलाल शर्मा ने आंकड़े पढ़े तो हर बार झगड़ा हरियाणा का पानी का ही होता चला गया। या कहिये हरियाणा और पंजाब के पानी का झगड़ा अगर नहीं है तो कोई क्वान्टिटी एक ही बार में तब क्यों नहीं हो गई ?

दूसरी बात 1976 में जब इमरजेंसी लगी हुई थी तो जब सेन्ट्रल कैबिनेट ने इस मुद्दे पर फैसला किया तब तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री, ज्ञानी जैल सिंह ने, जो आज राष्ट्रपति हैं, क्या उन्होंने पंजाब की ओर से यह नहीं कहा, चिट्ठी लिखकर, कि यह फैसला मुझको मंजूर नहीं है। उनका पत्रक प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय में मौजूद है और उसी के आधार पर जब जनता पार्टी का राज्य आया तो अकाली दल वालों ने कहा कि हमारा समझौता नहीं हुआ। मौरार जी भाई ने कहा तुमने आर्मि-ट्रेणन में दे दिया प्रधान मंत्री के। उन्होंने कहा हमारी तरफ से, पंजाब की तरफ से नहीं गया, क्योंकि ज्ञानी जैल सिंह का विरोध पत्र मौजूद है पानी का बंटवारा अन्यायपूर्ण हुआ है पंजाब की दृष्टि से। हमारी समस्या यह है कि हमारे माननीय स्टीफन साहब या दूसरे जो शासक-दल वाले लोग हैं, उनको हरियाणा भी दिखता है, पंजाब भी दिखता है, हमको सिर्फ भारत दिखता है। आप सब देखते रहोगे, सब खा जाओगे, हमको चिड़िया की आंख दिखती है कि भारत रहेगा या नहीं। अगर भारत नहीं रहेगा तो कोई रहनेवाला नहीं है।

सवाल यह है कि पानी के विवाद का एक-तरफा फैसला आपने एमरजेंसी में किया। वहाँ आपके ही मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा कि आपका फैसला गलत है। अब आप हमें गाली क्यों दे रहे हैं कि पानी का झगड़ा है? पानी का झगड़ा है तो हल क्यों नहीं किया? आप कानून के मुताबिक फैसला करो। सरकार कहती है कि जो मनमानी होगी

करेंगे। 'रूल आफ मैन, खत्म करो, 'रूल आफ लाज' चालू करो। विरोधी दल ने पानी के झगड़े पर कौन सी बात विवादास्पद बोली है, गलत बोली है? विवाद की जड़ तो उस तरफ बैठी है और इस वक्त गैर-हाजिरी है।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : जब भारत दिखता है तो भारत के लोग ही पानी पी रहे हैं। भारत को देखने वाले पानी को क्यों बांट रहे हैं ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : माननीय धर्मदास जी का मैं धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि वह सब को पानी पिला रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि पानी के विवाद पर आपको यह उत्तर देना होगा कि मुख्य मंत्री ज्ञानी जैल सिंह ने उजरदारी की थी या नहीं? और की थी तो उस वक्त आपने उस विवाद को सीधा सुप्रीम कोर्ट क्यों नहीं भेजा ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आपने क्यों नहीं फैसला किया ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : हमारे यूथ कांग्रेस (आई) के नेता, बाल कांग्रेस के नेता, हमारे मित्र जिनका मैं आदर करता हूँ, वह मुझसे पूछ रहे हैं कि तुमने क्यों नहीं फैसला किया? मैं तो इतनी ही बात जानता हूँ कि उस जमाने में तत्कालीन सरकार कुछ बातों को, मान्यताओं को आधार मानकर चली और जहाँ मान्यता नहीं मानी उसमें थोड़ी चोट भी खा गई।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : वहाँ पर अकाली दल ने माना ही नहीं, इसलिए फैसला नहीं हो पाया।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : आपको पता नहीं है, मत बोलिए।

उस सरकार ने कहा कि पिछली सरकार ने निर्णय किया है। जब बादल साहब चीफ मिनिस्टर हो गये तो उन्होंने अपनी मिसल में से ज्ञानी

जैल सिंह का पत्र निकाल लिया और मोरारजी भाई को कहा कि पत्र हमारे पास मौजूद है। मोरारजी भाई ने कहा कि आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाओ और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वह केस चला गया।

1980 में जब भजनलाल जी ने अपनी भजन-मण्डली के साथ इधर का परित्याग कर उधर शामिल हो गए तो उन्होंने दरबारा सिंह जी के दरबार को और अपने दरबार को मिलाकर उस निर्णय को इंदिरा जी के दरबार में ले गये और सुप्रीम कोर्ट से केस वापिस हुआ। एक निर्णय फिर हुआ और उसी निर्णय को अकाली दल ने कहा है कि हमारे साथ ज्यादाती है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये इतने बड़े नेता हैं, ये इन्दिरा जी का दरबार घोलते हैं, इन्हें शर्म आनी चाहिए। उनका आफिस होता है, दरबार नहीं होता है। दरबार तो राजा-महाराजाओं का होता। इन्हें यहाँ ऐसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिए।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : राजाओं के भी बाप से बेटा और बेटे से बेटा होता है। आजकल तो हम यहाँ भी दरबार ही देख रहे हैं। हमारे रेड्डी साहब जिस सूबे से आए हैं, उसी सूबे के एक मुख्यमंत्री ने, इंदिरा कांग्रेस के मुख्यमंत्री ने एक टोपी बनवा ली थी निजाम की तरह की और ऐसा दरबार लगाया था जिसमें माननीय रामगोपाल रेड्डी भी शामिल हुए थे।

(व्यवधान)

बैठो, नहीं तो और बातें भी याद दिलाऊंगा।

दूसरा कहना यह है कि चण्डीगढ़ का विवाद। क्या विरोधी पक्ष ने यह विवाद पैदा किया है यदि हां, तो हम जिम्मेदार हैं। जहां तक पंजाब को बांटने का प्रश्न है उसके लिए प्रस्ताव किसने पास किए थे? क्या विरोधी दल के किस किस दल ने? सी. पी. आई., सी. पी. आई. (एम) सोशलिस्ट

पार्टी, प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने? यह सारे का सारा मामला राजनीति से प्रेरित होकर चला और पंजाब का बंटवारा हो गया।

बंटवारा तो हुआ इस देश में कई राज्यों का, मैं अपने बंधुओं से कहूंगा, कुछ कह रहा हूं सुन लो, फिर नौका समझने का नहीं मिलेगा। (व्यवधान)

स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन ने इस देश में कई राज्यों का विभाजन किया, भाषा के आधार पर राज्य बने। मद्रास स्टेट के दो राज्य बन गए—तमिलनाडु और आंध्र प्रदेश। लेकिन उनमें राजधानी के लिए झगड़ा नहीं हुआ। नार्मल शकल में मद्रास उसको चला गया। इसी तरह से जब महाराष्ट्र बना तो बम्बई उसके साथ चला गया। लेकिन जब पंजाब और हरियाणा बने तो एक नई बात पैदा हो गई। राजधानी के बंटवारे का सवाल क्यों उठा दिया गया? अगर उठा ही था तो उसी दिन निर्णय कर देते और कह देते कि हरियाणा को देना है चण्डीगढ़। लेकिन लोगों का सिद्धांत यह है कि, लोगों में फूट डालो और राज करो, अगर कोई झगड़ा ही नहीं रहेगा तो दिल्ली को पूछने कौन आयेगा। तो वही लोग झगड़े कायम रखते हैं। हमारा वर्तमान संविधान जो है उसमें इतनी बातें राज्य सरकारों के लिए हैं कि राज्य सरकारें अपने अपने क्षेत्र में काम करें और हस्तक्षेप दिल्ली से न हो तो दिल्ली कुछ कर नहीं सकती है लेकिन उसके लिए अपनी पार्टी के मुख्यमंत्री पर काबू रखने के लिए एक नया इंस्ट्रूमेंट रूलिंग पार्टी ने ईजाद किया है जिसको कहते हैं 'डिसिडेन्ट्स'। डिसिडेन्ट्स चीफ मिनिस्टर के पीछे लग जाते हैं जैसे कि किसी की दुम में कनस्तर बंध जाता है और वह फटफट बजता रहता है। चीफ मिनिस्टर दिल्ली आकर कहते हैं कि कनस्तर खोल दो। वरना हमारे फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर में किसी चीफ मिनिस्टर को रोज-रोज दिल्ली दरबार में आने की जरूरत नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : समय का भी खयाल रखिए।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : लोगों ने 50-50 मिनट बोला है। मैं एक भी निरर्थक बात नहीं बोलूंगा और कोई बात दोहराऊंगा नहीं। एक जमाने में मेरी बात पर आप चलते थे। (व्यवधान) लेकिन उस वक्त या इस वक्त का सवाल नहीं है। चंडीगढ़ के कैपिटल के मामले पर, जब पंजाब और हरियाणा अलग हुए, उस दिन निर्णय देना था। यह निर्णय विरोध पक्ष को नहीं देना था, जम्मू कश्मीर के चीफ मिनिस्टर या उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर को नहीं देना था, यह निर्णय भारत की सरकार को देना था जिसको केन्द्रीय सरकार बोलते हैं हालांकि केन्द्र (सेन्टर) का शब्द संविधान में कहीं नहीं है। वहां पर यूनियन गवर्नमेंट है। यह गलत शब्द प्रयोग में आ गया। जब आ गया तो चल भी गया। यह केन्द्र कहां का है? यह केन्द्र वह है जो विकेन्द्रित करने के लिए बिलकुल तुला हुआ है। टूट-फूट, बिखराव, विघटन करने के लिए तुला हुआ है। बाजपेयी जी बैठे हैं, मैं डरता हूं कहीं गलत शब्द प्रयोग न कर जाऊं।

तीसरा सवाल यह है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि जिस प्रदेश के नाम से राजधानी बनी और शरणार्थियों को मिलने वाले रुपयों से बहुत सारा काम बना और उसके अलावा बोली, पंजाबी भाषा के आधार पर प्रदेश बन रहा था तब चंडीगढ़ की भाषा क्या पंजाबी नहीं थी आज भी अमृतसर के सर्किट हाउस में जितने भी कर्मचारी हैं वे हिन्दू भाई हैं हालांकि सभी पंजाबी बोलते हैं। मैं जिस हिन्दू मित्र के घर में जाता हूं, भाटिया साहब यहां पर आ गए हैं उनके घर में भी आपस में जो वार्तालाप भाई-बहन, भाई-भाई और व्यापारियों में होती है वह पंजाबी में होती है। वह इसको मान रहे हैं। मेरे गढ़वाल के कई लड़के चंडीगढ़ में नौकरी कर रहे हैं, उनसे बात करी तो पंजाबी में जवाब देने लगे। मैंने पूछा आपको क्या हो गया है तो उन्होंने कहा आदत जो है, हम पंजाबी बोलते हैं। इसलिए पंजाब और हरियाणा के बीच में राजधानी का झगड़ा भी उधर की जिम्मेदारी है, उधर की नहीं है।

जहां तक आल-इण्डिया गुरुद्वारा ऐक्ट बनाने

की बात है, तो उधर के माननीय सदस्य सत्ता पक्ष के कह रहे थे कि विरोधी पक्ष वाले कहते हैं कि आल इण्डिया गुरुद्वारा ऐक्ट बनाओ। श्री निहाल-सिंहवाला जी बोल रहे थे कि अकाली लोग बड़े गड़बड़ हैं। एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि सरकार हस्तक्षेप न करे और दूसरी ओर कहते हैं कि हमारा आल इण्डिया कानून बना दो। इनको मालूम ही नहीं जितने हिन्दुओं के मन्दिर हैं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बनाती हैं। इनको मालूम ही नहीं कि कोई ऐसा नहीं है जहां हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के धर्म स्थान के सम्बन्ध में कोई न कोई कानून न बना हो और जहां नहीं बने हैं, जैसे वाराणसी शिव मन्दिर के लिए नहीं बना था तो वहां शिव जी की चोरी हो गई और सारा सोना गायब हो गया। मैं एक बात आपके जरिए उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अकालियों का प्रभुत्व जो कुछ भी होगा, वह पंजाब के भीतर है। उत्तर प्रदेश में अकाली पार्टी सिफर हो जाती है। पटना में और बिहार में जाकर सिफर हो जाती है। अगर पटना साहब का या किसी दूसरी जगह का प्रतिनिधि SGPC में जाएगा तो, मैं आपके जरिए श्री अटल जी से भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी में पंजाब का एकस्ट्रीमिस्ट जो सोचता है, उसके सामने कुछ दूसरी समझ के लोग भी सामने हो जाएंगे। पटना से, बम्बई से और नागपुर तथा दूसरे स्थानों से जो इस प्रकार शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी में प्रतिनिधित्व होगा, वह प्रतिनिधित्व भारत के हर भाग से प्रभावित होगा और देशहित में होगी उनकी राय। यह व्यवस्था सारे देश को एक करेगी। कोई बड़ी भारी मांग वे नहीं कर रहे हैं। उनके कुछ प्रमुख गुरुद्वारे हैं। सरकार ने इस मांग और दूसरी धार्मिक मांगों को मान भी लिया है, लेकिन हैरत की बात यह है कि जिस बात को सरकार ने स्वयं मान लिया उसके लिए भी सत्ता पक्ष के कई सदस्यों ने विरोधी पक्ष को दोषी बताया और उसकी भी आज आलोचना की है।

मान्यवर, आज सिखों के सम्बन्ध में तरह-तरह की बातें कही जा रही हैं। मैंने कई बार उनसे वार्तालाप किया है। हमारे जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस

साहब ने बादल साहब का एक पत्र पढ़ा। मेरा कहना यह बिल्कुल भी नहीं है कि आप हिन्दुस्तान में धर्म के आधार पर कोई बंटवारा किसी भी प्रकार का स्वीकार करें। धर्म के आधार पर राष्ट्र बनते नहीं हैं। यह बात मैं यहां नहीं बोल रहा हूं। मंजी साहब दरबार में जहां जाने से निहाल-सिंहवाला डर रहे हैं और कह रहे थे मैं वहां जाने से डरता हूं, जाता नहीं हूं। वहां मान्यवर मैंने भाषण दिया है और उस जगह सारे सिख समुदाय के सामने बोला है कि धर्म के आधार पर कोई राष्ट्र नहीं बना और दुनिया में वैटिकन को छोड़कर धर्म पर आधारित एक भी राष्ट्र नहीं है। लोगोवाल साहब की 14 जुलाई की चिट्ठी है, उसकी एक लाइन मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हूं। कोट—अखबारों में यह खबर छपी है कि सन्त जी ने कहा है कि—

‘Sikhs are a nation’ ‘There is no place for Sikhs in India’

तब मैंने उनको लिखा कि सन्त जी इस मामले में आप गलती पर हैं। यह बात सही नहीं है, धर्म के आधार पर कोई राष्ट्र बन नहीं सकते हैं और किसी दुनिया में भी ऐसा नहीं है। मैंने उनको यह जरूर कहा :—

“May I appeal to you for counselling all those who are struggling for the just resolution of problems facing Punjab to spread the message of love, compassion and brotherhood while focussing attention on the demands most of which have found solution as indicated in the Resolution adopted on the 30th June and as incorporated in my letter to the Prime Minister a copy of which I had earlier sent to you.”

इस पर हमने यह कहा था—

“As one committed to work for the traditional peace and amity and uninterrupted brotherly relations between the two communities, may I

in all humility register with you my views that such statements provide a handle to those who are not interested in bringing about normalcy and solution to the problems raised by your Party.”

इसके साथ ही मैंने उनको साफ कहा था कि आपने जो दो नेशनल का सवाल उठाया है, यह चलने वाला नहीं है। इसी तरह से हमारा यह भी कहना है कि पंजाब के लोगों के साथ मैंने बातचीत की है, मैं गांवों के अन्दर भी गया, माननीय भाटिया जी का मुझे विश्वास है मेरा समर्थन करेंगे कि वहां आज भी कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। यह कहना कि यू० पी० और बिहार के मजदूर वोट न हो, वे कहते जो भी हों लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। वहां सभी वोटर बन गए हैं और सबने वोट डाला है। मैंने गांवों में जाकर देखा, लोगों से बात भी की, उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया कि लोगों ने वोट भी डाला है। जो मजदूर वहां परमानेंट रहते हैं वे वोट डालते हैं, लेकिन जो सीजनल हैं, क्रापिंग के समय आ जाते हैं और बाकी समय में नहीं होते हैं, वे नहीं डालते हैं।

श्री रघुनंदन लाल भाटिया : क्या उस पत्र का जवाब आया ?

श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा : जवाब आया। उनसे बातचीत होने के बाद मेरा दिमाग साफ है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं—धक्का देकर वर्तमान अकाली नेतृत्व को दूर दीवाल तक मत भेजो। ऐसा न हो कि बाद में पछताना पड़े। हमने बदकिस्मती से वह भी जमाना देखा है—जब नार्थ-वेस्ट फांटीयर, विलोचिस्तान, जम्मू-काश्मीर, पूरे का पूरा पंजाब का इलाका, सब जगहों पर मुस्लिम लीग हार गई थी—मुहम्मद अली जिन्नाह की मुस्लिम लीग। पर हमने वह जमाना भी देखा है—जब 1940 में पाकिस्तान का प्रस्ताव पास हो गया तो जिन्नाह साहब आराम से बैठ गए और हम लोग प्रचार में जुट गए कि पाकिस्तान नहीं बनने देंगे। लोगों ने कहा कि क्यों नहीं बनने देंगे ? तब हमने समझाया

कि यह पाकिस्तान नहीं बनने देंगे। जगह-जगह पर भाषण करने गए, बात यह फैली जिसे हम मिटाना चाहते थे। मेरी राय है कि खालिस्तान के खिलाफ लड़ो, लेकिन जब आधा फीनदी आदमी भी खालिस्तान की मांग नहीं कर रहे हैं तो हम अपने से उसका प्रचार क्यों करें ?

अभी स्टीफन साहब कह रहे थे कि जार्ज साहब ने कहा था—जब अमरीका वाले आये तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनसे क्या कहा, क्या बात बतलाई। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—हम तो प्रधान मंत्री जी के करीब नहीं हैं, जो करीब हैं और गलत राय दे रहे हैं, वे जाने, लेकिन जब प्रधान मंत्री जी बाहर के देशों का दौरा करके आयीं—युगोस्लाविया और शायद आस्ट्रिया हो कर आई थीं, आते ही बजाय यह बताने के कि “नाम” के “चेअर-परसन” के रूप में “अंकटाड” में क्या करके आई हैं, उन्होंने यह कहा—“खालिस्तान आंदोलन की जड़ और बुनियाद अमरीका में है।” जब भारत की प्रधान मंत्री यह बोलती हैं तो मैं भारत की प्रधान मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ—जिस देश में वह इस देश विरोधी आंदोलन की जड़ बतलाती हैं, उस देश के साथ इस देश का संबंध रखकर वह खालिस्तान की मदद कर रही हैं या हम मदद कर रहे हैं ? प्रधान मंत्री जी इस समय हाउस में नहीं हैं, हम जानना चाहते हैं, वे हमको बतलायें कि उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों कहा था ? हमारे माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी कह रहे थे कि उनके पास सबूत नहीं कि इस मसले में CIA का कितना हाथ है लेकिन हमारे पास सबूत है। प्रधान मंत्री ने यह बयान दिया है कि अमरीका में खालिस्तान की जड़ है। प्रधान मंत्री जी से इस सदन में अद्याव तलब करना चाहिए—ऐसा करने के बाद भी वह प्रेस-कम्यूनिक निकला सल्टज साहब के साथ दोस्ती वाला कौन सा झूठ है, कौन सा सच है ? इससे आशंका होती है—यह हम जानना चाहते हैं। कहीं सी०आई०ए० का नाम इसीलिए तो नहीं ले रही हैं कि देश वासियों को डराकर रखो। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के संबंध में यह बात किसी छेपक के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि वास्त-

विक रूप में कह रहा हूँ। वह मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में गई और सारी जगहों पर सिवाय पंजाब के कोई जिक्र नहीं किया।

21.00 hrs.

मैं पंजाब गया संत लोंगोवाल के पास, हिन्दुओं और सिखों की एकता कराने के लिए अपील करने और मैं इस समय कुछ बोलना नहीं चाहता लेकिन मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि उसका परिणाम सामने आएगा। इस तरह से आप यह देखें कि मैं पंजाब में गया देश के लिए और प्रधान मंत्री जी मेरे क्षेत्र में गयीं वोटों के लिए। यह बंट-वारा उनके और हमारे काम का था और वहां जाकर उन्होंने यह कहा कि पंजाब में गड़बड़ है। वे वहां पर क्यों नहीं बोलती कि पंजाब में क्या-क्या गड़बड़ है। यह सदन देश की एक सोवरन बोडी है और यहां पर वे खामोश हैं और बाहर बोलती हैं। वे सड़कों पर बोलेंगी और यहां नहीं बोलती, जो सदन में गूंगा बन जाए ऐसा गूंगा प्रधान मंत्री हम को नहीं चाहिए, नहीं चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI A.T. PATIL : I am on a point of order under Rule 362.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is a closure motion. I think you were not present then. The time has been extended.

Shri Unnikrishnan.

SHRI A.T. PATIL : Sir, I move :

“That the question be put”.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Patil, there is no point of order.

Shri Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the last six hours or so, we have been debating this motion for an adjournment. It concerns a very vital national issue—an issue of great national significance—for our future and for

the unity and cohesion of this country. But, Sir, as usual, it is our misfortune that while we have been debating this issue of great significance as admitted even by the Prime Minister—the Leader of the House as she is—she is unable to be present in this House to hear our points of view and to rebut them if necessary or challenge us if necessary and to explain to us the points raised. While we welcome the opportunity provided, I know we are going against the stone wall. That is the problem in this country. This is a refusal to accept certain democratic norms and certain facts of life. That is what we see. Deliberate disinformation campaign is going on in this country. The question raised here is in regard to certain demands of the Akalis, in a section of the people in Punjab (*Interruptions*).

Listening to my friends from the other side, with the exception of Shri R.L. Bhatia and Shrimati Brar, I found that there was a woeful lack of understanding; the kind of their involvement and partisanship can prove that they will be damaging this country and its future. This is the campaign of disinformation which has been indulged in by the leadership, by no less a person than the leader of the ruling party, the Prime Minister. That is the gravaman of my charge to-day.

I speak with great and deep concern and anxiety about the turn of events in which the Prime Minister and various other anonymous voices behind her have been playing, particularly after the Vijayawada meeting about the elections in Jammu and Kashmir. It was said that it was the Opposition who has been playing a double game with regard to events in Punjab. They have been saying different things on different occasions. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me for a change. They have been saying different things on different occasions and playing a double game. Few weeks ago, certain Members from that side made that charge. While I do not want to speak on behalf of the Opposition, I want to pose one question with all seriousness. What are the facts concerning the objective situation in Punjab today? Would the Prime Minister and her spokesmen answer? Is the situation in Punjab result of a conspiracy between

certain people who are making a demand and the national Opposition forces? If so what is the contribution made by the people who have been talking like this to diffuse the situation and again what has been the role of Hindu and Sikh extremists and the communal organisations of these communities and individuals and media in escalating the crisis in Punjab? If you say that some people have not been helpful then some people must have been working against the interests in escalating these crisis. Who are these people? Have you identified them? Can you name them?

Mr. Chairman, you will forgive me if I make a point. What has been the result and impact of infighting that has been going on. You say there is a serious situation in Punjab. Is your own party in that State united on this issue? Unfortunately, one of your leaders, an M.P. and a former Maharaja who is not present here today what has been his role and that of his friends in fanning the flames of dis-content in that State. Has the Prime Minister been able to diffuse her own inner-party crisis in that State leave alone the problem left behind?

Sir, it is being deliberately encouraged as communal elements are being encouraged to spread and instil poison in the system. There is some method in this madness and I repeat are the Opposition parties responsible for the situation and for this an answer has to come. That is what I call deliberate disinformation.

Sir, before we go to the background of this issue even at this late hour there was an Akali memorandum to the Central Government in 1982 or so and in January, 1983 the Prime Minister called the Leaders of the Opposition to discuss these demands. According to them at that very time there were two sets of demands—one religious and the other political, territorial and so on. Now, I am happy that at least the Minister of Home Affairs, my friend Shri Sethi is here. Even at that time many of us had said that these demands be separated. Even at that time many of us specifically suggested that all political parties in Punjab and not only Akali Dal be called to discuss what are the demands of Punjab as distinct from the

religious demands of a section of Sikh community. I hope, Sethiji, will remember that some of us had warned that blanket acceptance of these demands is likely to have dangerous consequences. For example, about the demand for relay of devotional music from the Golden temple through Jullundhur AIR, I am totally opposed to this demand. If the people in this country demand then you can have a commercial transmitter. Those who want to pay—whether Sikhs or Hindus—you can make arrangements but to allow the use or misuse of this media I am totally opposed to it and I even raised in this House the point about singing of Hindu scriptures in the morning on the AIR. If you accept such a demand then certain consequences will flow from it.

Sir, before we could discuss some of these details we were told that religious demands have been settled or are being settled. We did not realise that this was a petty manoeuvre to keep the other parties divided. Then came the tripartite talks. We do not want to raise these issues at the tripartite talks. If you want to settle something, all right. We do not want to pour oil into the situation. But then it is wrong to say that we are saying one thing there and something else outside. All these parties here have asked for clear-cut definite points of view on religious demands, on territorial demands and nobody has hidden these demands. Our response to these demands when discussed publicly or during the tripartite talks was to try to help. Mr. Bahuguna and others pointed out a little while ago, when we discussed the question of Chandigarh and the River waters, we had made it very clear that we would have to discuss this question with everyone. We tried to evolve a formula after discussions. Even on the question of Akali Dal demand for river waters, all of us opposed their demand to reopen the question of Rajasthan waters. I am sure it would be borne out by those distinguished Ministers who are present here. Then, what is that we are being accused of double game? Would they tell us? Is this the method of solving this problem? Did we change the stand? Let us be honest about it.

Sir, we discussed for hours and we are

discussing this question even with the Chief Ministers and the representatives of the Opposition and I dare say it was on the verge of arriving at a solution. Now, the truth is, I regret to say, that they do not want a solution. That is very crystal clear now and you want to continue with your petty politicking. But the question I want to pose today is : how long can you carry on and mislead the people with Khalistan bogey? These kinds of tactics are bound to bounce upon you. • You cannot continue the bogey of Khalistan and mislead the people for all the time. I am not for a second to justify this small microscopic section of this country supported by certain elements outside who are making this demand. But are you serious enough and can say that the majority of Sikhs, even those who are with the Akali Party, are supporting this demand for Khalistan? And that is what I mean by this information. Is it not that the bogey that they have raised is for certain ulterior ends?

Who patronised the hijackers, murderers and anti-social criminals? I know them and those who continue this activity even now. I know the Congressmen from Punjab. They will tell you if ask them who have been patronising them. Are you prepared for an enquiry? That is why I want a White Paper. I would demand from the Home Minister to come out with a White Paper on the activities of these extremists, on Dal Khalsa, on those who are advocating for Khalistan and place it on the Table of this House. The House is entitled to know and the country is entitled to know these things. We should know who are the people who have been operating and supporting them. That is why I demand a White Paper on this.

My friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta said that these are the questions of importance which arise and which can turn the entire position, which can make a deep impact on the future course of event. That is why, with great regret, he referred to the problem that many Sikh gentlemen on the roads of Haryana on the eve of the Asiad—I have been a witness to this myself—where decent and honest Sikh gentlemen, had been stopped on the roads by the Haryana Police

and asked them even to remove their 'turbans', the humiliation the Sikhs had to suffer from. You go and ask Mr. Bhajanlal. The humiliation and the insult that were meted out to Sikhs, have completely altered the outlook of many people, those who are nothing to do with the Akali demand, even those who are opposed to Khalistan demand.

Now, who is helping the Hindu Suraksha Samiti? Who is encouraging them? Who is Pandit Mohanlal to whom I have a great respect?

Is he a BJP leader or is he a Congress(I) leader? Who is Pawan Sharma? I want my friends from the Congress(I) to please ponder over this very seriously that the lines of demarcation between Hindu communalists and certain sections of Congressmen in Punjab are fast disappearing and there is again a method of madness. In this madness there is a dangerous and devious attempt to improve the sagging electoral fortunes of this ruling Party. That is the new thrust. You can play this game. You can win an election. You can get some votes. That is why, Sir, the President of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Mr. Vajpayee's friend, Maharana of Udaipur, has come out with a statement that Shrimati Indira Gandhi alone can fight the anti-national elements. He said this soon after the Meerut riots. Now, he has repeated this again. Who are these anti-national elements? The anti-national elements, according to the President of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad are the people who refuse to be Hindus who refuse to accept the big protective umbrella of Hinduism. So, he is a serious man and I know he means it seriously. That is why he says the approach behind this is—I regret to say—Hindu-Hindi-Hindustan. This is a concept which Congress had never accepted and opposed. The Nationalist Movement had opposed it, Mahatma Gandhi had opposed it, Jawaharlal Nehru had opposed it and all progressive people in the country and democratic forces in the country had opposed it. But that is exactly the electoral thrust that is being given to the strategy now.

Before I conclude, Sir, I want to say if there is deep-seated fear amongst the sec-

tions of minorities—whether they be Muslims or the Sikhs—even if it be wrong, it is the duty of those secular leadership, the national leadership, to see that they do not suffer from these infirmities.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : In Punjab Hindu is in minority.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : There is a genuine feeling among the section of Sikhs, whether it is right or wrong, that their distinctiveness and character may be threatened and overwhelmed. It may be wrong, but the feeling is more important.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Therefore, we have to solve the question of deep-seated fear. Similar is the question of language and script. These are important. If some people refuse to say—as Indrajit Gupta accepted the fact—that their mother tongue is Punjabi they are only contributing to the communal factions in the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Please don't disturb.

Similarly, about the question of the All India Gurudwara Act. Here I don't agree with Shri Bahuguna. Sir, Pratap Singh Kairon, the greatest leader Punjab had produced in the 20th century, the great statesman that he was, he had once made a suggestion—Mr. Buta Singh may remember—regarding the S.G.P.C. He said clearly that all political activists, whether they belong to Congress or Akali Party or any other Party, be debarred from holding any post in SGPC. The whole system of regulating the Gurudwaras under the Act of 1925 is a kind of anomaly in the context of our nation being a secular State. And to add more and take on more responsibilities can only mean getting involved in more future complications. Sir, I wish to say it was a tragic misunderstanding on the part of the States Reorganisation Commission not to have solved these questions then. And since, as somebody pointed out now, you even refused to accept or that

you have forgotten the Sacchar formula which can solve many of these questions. We have continued and we continue to be loaded with other territorial questions.

There is no question ; I regret to see how the Prime Minister could think even for a moment of dividing Chandigarh which is, above all, an internationally-accepted architectural concept to destroy which, for the sake of some kind of a political demand is a disastrous thing.

21.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would again appeal to the Home Minister. I was happy to read what he said yesterday in the Rajya Sabha. I want to repeat what I said earlier : the events in Punjab have reached a point when there is a perilous drift to the precipice. It can fracture our national cohesion, and endanger our national unity and national security. I only hope that small political considerations will not come in the way of making another serious attempt to solve this problem once and for all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Mr. Sultanpuri.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब हम पंजाब पर बहस कर रहे हैं तो सोचना पड़ेगा कि यह मसला क्यों शुरू हुआ। पंजाब से ही हरियाणा निकला, हिमाचल का कुछ हिस्सा पंजाब में से निकलकर मिला, लेकिन कभी भी ऐसी नौबत नहीं आई कि हिन्दू और सिख कभी लड़े हों। लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि कुछ लोग इसको उकसाते हैं राजनीतिक फायदा उठाने के लिए। प्रधान मन्त्री को बदनाम करना तो इनका काम रहा ही है, लेकिन अब तो होनहार नेता, श्री राजीव गांधी को भी बदनाम कर रहे हैं। इस तरह की बेबुनियाद बातें करना इनको शोभा नहीं देता।

जहां तक देश की हालत को बेहतर करने का सवाल है अगर पंजाब में कोई गड़बड़ होती है तो

उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर तो आती है, लेकिन आपका भी फर्ज होता है कि वहां के लोगों को बहकाएं या उकसाएं नहीं। आप अपने नेताओं से कहिए कि इसको बन्द करें। हमारे पंजाब के अन्दर हिन्दू और सिख कभी नहीं लड़ते थे। लेकिन आज जो हालत खराब हो रही है वह चिन्ता का विषय है। यह उग्रवादी कहां से पैदा हो रहे हैं। यह 1970 के बाद पैदा हुए। पटियाला और ईस्ट पंजाब एक स्टेट थी और उसमें आठ रियासतें शामिल की गई थीं और शिमला से लाहौलस्पीति तक सारा पंजाब में था। सन्त फतेह सिंह ने अपनी आहुती देने की बात कही एक करार रखकर, लेकिन कामरेड राम किशन की सरकार ने और कैरों साहब ने यह नहीं होने दिया। माननीय सेठी जी आप होशियार हो जाइए, यह सारे देश का मसला है और इसके लिए सख्ती से भी पेश आना पड़ा तो झिझकना नहीं चाहिए। आपको कामयाबी तब तक नहीं मिलेगी जब तक सख्त कदम नहीं उठाएंगे। सभी उग्रवादी लोगों को खत्म किया जाए चाहे वह किसी दल के हों। इसमें हमारी सुरक्षा है। कोई आदमी नहीं पकड़ा जाता है, सब गुरुद्वारों में चले जाते हैं। 3 आदमी मोटर साइकिल पर चढ़ कर निकल जाते हैं और पकड़े नहीं जाते हैं। जो पकड़े जा रहे हैं, वे सबके सब गुरुद्वारे में बैठे हैं। ऐसे धार्मिक स्थान हमको नहीं चाहिए जिसमें क्रिमिनल रहते हों, कत्ल करने वाले रहते हों। यह कोई ढंग नहीं है कि इस तरह के आदमियों को टौलरेट किया जाए। मैं सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि जहां और बातें हैं, वहां उनको भी समझना है लेकिन जो दुश्मन ताकतें हैं जो गुरुद्वारों में छिपने की कोशिश करती हैं और उनको बदनाम करती हैं सारे संसार में, उनसे आपको निबटना पड़ेगा, यह आपका काम है। जो बयान सरकार ने दिया वह काबिले-तारीफ है और प्रधान मंत्री जी भी इस बात के लिए चिंतित हैं कि किस तरह से इसे हल किया जाये।

आप अप्पू जयसिंह के पीछे पड़े रहे, कि वह आयेंगे तो मसला हल करेंगे। इनका अपना परिवार ठीक नहीं है। 18, 18 कुनबे का परिवार है।

जब मैं युगोस्लाविया में था तो लन्दन से वाजपेयी जी का वयान आया कि हम साउथ इंडियन को प्रधान मंत्री बनाना चाहते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि इन्होंने वयान दिया होगा या अखबार वालों ने अपनी मर्जी से दिया मगर अखबार वाले इनके हैं। इसलिए जो यह कहते हैं वह वे छापते हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जब वे साउथ इंडियन को बनाना चाहते हैं तो कहीं कुछ करना चाहते हैं और कहीं कुछ प्रचार करते हैं और इससे इस तरह का वातावरण देण में पैदा करना चाहते हैं। इस बात को इन्हें ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि अगर देश को आगे ले जाना है तो एकता के साथ।

हमारी सरकार ठीक कदम उठा रही है। इनको 20-सूत्री प्रोग्राम भी अच्छा नहीं लगता, प्रधान मंत्री और एम०पी० भी अच्छे नहीं लगते। ये समझते हैं कि जो काबलियत इनमें है और किसी में नहीं है। आज हमारे देश के लोग इस हाउस से यह आशा रखते हैं कि यहां से इन्साफ मिलेगा, पार्लियामेंट को सबसे बड़ी ताकत समझा जाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सुबह से आपके बारे में बराबर कहा जाता रहा है। यहां सबके सब खड़े हो जाते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि डिप्टी स्पीकर को सारे हाउस ने बनाया है, 2-4 आदमियों ने नहीं बनाया। ये सब तरफ से एजीटेशन करना चाहते हैं, इस हाउस में भी एजीटेशन करना चाहते हैं, पंजाबी सूबे के बारे में भी एजीटेशन करना चाहते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ भी एजीटेशन करना चाहते हैं। कोई काम इनके पास इसके अलावा नहीं है। ये कहते हैं कि कारखाने बन्द कर दो और एजीटेशन के लिए तैयार हो जाओ। यही सबक ये सारे देश को देते हैं और बाकी कोई काम इनके पास नहीं है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश हमारे बार्डर का सूबा है जिसके साथ चाइना का बार्डर मिलता है और पंजाब का बार्डर भी मिलता है। भारत सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे कि जितने कारखाने हैं वह सब

अकाली दल के जो लोग हैं वह हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी घुस रहे हैं, हमें तो इनसे बचायें। ये चीजें बार्डर के एरिया में ठीक नहीं हैं। इससे हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश की इकनामी कम होगी। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि बार्डर एरिया को छोड़कर ऊपर के इलाके में इन्डस्ट्री लगनी चाहिए ताकि ये बड़े-बड़े मोटे मोटे लोग वहां जाकर गड़बड़ पैदा न करें।

मेरा कहना यह है कि पठानकोट का इलाका, नारायण गढ़ी का इलाका हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिलना चाहिए। उनकी भाषा एक मिलती है, हमारे पहाड़ी लोग एक जगह इकट्ठे होते हैं।

मैं आशा रखता हूँ कि जहां यह बात इन्होंने की है, धार्मिक स्थानों को खराब करने की कोशिश हो रही है, सरकार उसका मुकाबला करे। देश के लोग ऐसी आशा रखते हैं, वह पूरी होगी। आज सुबह से अभी तक बहस हो रही है, इसका यही नतीजा है कि इनके पास काम, प्रोग्राम नहीं है। ये अपने दिल की भड़ाम निकाल रहे हैं। सरकार कठिनाइयां कम करना चाहती है लेकिन ये कठिनाइयां बढ़ा रहे हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि देश की एकता को आप मजबूत करेंगे और देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए साथ देंगे।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I do not propose at this stage to trace the basic aspects and the genesis of the problem. But it is necessary for the House to understand the real issues. I know that certain basic issues are to be mentioned. Broadly speaking, the Punjab problem today hinges around three or four basic issues—territorial dispute, sharing of river waters, Centre-State relations and the religious demands of the Sikh community, a very important community of our nation.

So far as the above three issues are concerned, I have to make it abundantly clear that these three issues contain democratic contents because these relate to the economic issues of the people of the Punjab. These democratic contents correspond to the general and common interest of the

people of the Punjab as a whole irrespective of their religious feelings. Therefore, if any impression is created that the demands of the Akali Party are wholly meant for a particular religious community or a particular section of people, I think, it will not be a just assessment of the situation. These are not only in correspondence with the general hopes and aspirations of the people of the Punjab as a whole having different religious faiths but also are in conformity with the general democratic principles of the democratic movement of our country, because re-distribution of States on linguistic basis and proper share of water for every State are not the demands for a particular community having particular religious beliefs. Therefore, the House should dispel this impression that the demands are not democratic. If you have this impression, then the House will not do justice with the Akali agitation.

There are reasons even now to believe that there are accepted norms to work out solution to these issues, namely, the territorial disputes and water disputes. So far as the linguistic redistribution of the States is concerned, there are accepted norms for it. These accepted norms have been utilised also in the past in several other regions. Those accepted norms are language contiguity and village as a unit. If these principles were accepted in the case of other territorial issues belonging to other regions, why this basic principle should not be applied in the case of the solution of the territorial disputes of Punjab ?

So far as the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 is concerned, it is another available tool in the hands of the Government to bring out a solution of the water dispute. This is also an accepted norm. Can we accept it as a norm. The question of the Centre-States the question of autonomy of the State, is not the question of Punjab alone, the Akalis alone, it is an issue which is of national significance and which has the sanction of a vast section of the people in our country. That problem can also be solved as the Sarkaria Commission has been appointed. Of course, I hold the view that certain modifications are necessary for the Sarkaria Commission. Addi-

tional chits are also to be given so that each recommendation might have some statutory or legal sanction. Therefore, these are the major democratic issues and there are norms available for the solution of them, there are tools available for the solution of them. As a matter of fact, the tripartite outlook or the consensus which emerged from the tripartite was based on this basic norm, accepted norm. It was not just by way of give and take. We discussed things on the basis of certain accepted norms which were also accepted by the Akali Party. Equally the 30th June meet of the Opposition has also formulated certain recommendations on the basis of these accepted norms that if there are accepted norms available, if there are tools available for the solution, then what was the reason that this solution has not yet been arrived it ? The answer has been given by me. The answer is that the ruling party does not want a solution. We say that the solution lies in the dialogue, solution lies in negotiations and that solution can be worked out. It is possible to be worked out and in order to work out a solution consensus is there of the tripartite. Recommendations of the Opposition Parties are also there. You may start negotiations, you may resume dialogue and you can find out a solution. But if you find that there are certain objections to it, you may find out some other solution. Therefore, you cannot say that we have reached a point of no return. As I have understood, Mr. Stephen said that this far we have been able to advance, after that there is no scope for further advancement. With all humility I will say the situation is very critical. The Punjab issue is not only the issue of the people of Punjab alone, it is a national issue today. It relates to the very fundamental question of national unity and integrity. Therefore, it is necessary that utmost efforts are made to work out a political solution of the problem and to work out a political solution of the problem, dialogue is the only way, negotiation is the only way.

Of late I find that a campaign is being mounted against the Akali Party because of certain observations made by certain leaders of the Akali Party. It is to be made clear that we do not agree with certain observations made by them. But it

is also to be borne in mind that repeatedly they announced publicly that they are second to none in defending the unity and integrity of the country. They have repeatedly said that they are against violence ; they have repeatedly said that they are no less patriotic than anybody of us here. Therefore, if certain observations have been made by certain quarters, it should not be made the main issue, it should not be made the plea or pretext not to resume talks with them.. Because, if you want to have a solution, the only way out for working out a solution is dialogue ; there is no other way out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, you can conclude now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Now I would say that the Government of India pursued a policy of drift and, because of that policy of drift, the situation has been made all the more complicated. So, if the situation is not dealt with as early as possible, I am afraid, it would have more dangerous dimensions. Let it may become further complicated, it is necessary that the Government should abandon the policy of drift.

The last point is the phenomenon of extremism. I agree that extremism or extremist activity has brought about certain difficulties. But the question arises...

AN HON. MEMBER : How to solve the problem.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : No, who created the condition. They have created the problem and they have to find a solution. The extremism has been the creation from their side. Instances are not to be repeated. They have to fight the extremist elements. But we want to know simply one thing from the Home Minister. Are you prepared to publish a white paper on the activities of the extremists ?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Why not red paper ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Then it will become red rag to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must be knowing better the activities of the extremists.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I know everything. There is no doubt about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You tell him, help him ; he will take action.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Unless you publish a white paper about the extremist activities, who are the traitors, what are the different agencies involved, how your party-men were involved, unless these things are known, how can we explain them to the people so that they know how to fight the extremists ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, the Home Minister should give a white paper on these lines.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I do not know whether he will give it, but he will try his utmost to conceal all these activities, as he has been doing all these years. Therefore, the last point is...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already you have said "last point" ; perhaps that was the last but one.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : This is the last point. The Government should come out with a white paper so that the people can understand more clearly which are the forces behind these extremist elements. Therefore, instead of dilly dallying, Government should immediately take the initiative to resume dialogue so that a suitable political solution can be worked out in the larger interests of the unity and integrity of the country.

*SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, participating in the discussion on Punjab situation, I would like to express my views on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

During the past eleven months the State of Punjab has been engulfed in an environ-

ment of agitations and unsettled conditions. The Akali Dal has raised certain demands and is arousing mass frenzy to get them fulfilled. Ours is a democratic country. The people living in a democratic country, the political movements and the political parties have their constitutional right to voice their demands and to work for their achievement. I would like to take this opportunity to say that when political rights are sought to be justified, the democratic means should be adopted for vindicating them. In a democracy violence cannot be the means to get the grievances redressed.

Mahatma Gandhi resorted to non-violent means based on the age-old ethics of this great country and he was successful in sending out the Englishmen and securing freedom for the country. The world's greatest peace exponent, Pandit Nehru laid the foundation for the progress of this nation of which Punjab is an inalienable part. As a citizen of this great country, I have to regretfully point out that Akali Dal seems to be fanning the flames of violence and is sowing the seeds of anarchy in the State. I am even afraid that probably the extremists and anti-social forces have taken hold of the Akali Dal.

I have to repeat that our Father of the Nation used to frequently assert that while one claims the justness of his ideal, he should also bear in mind that justness of means in translating that ideal into action has equal force to reckon with.

Our hon. Prime Minister is showing monumental patience in resolving the Punjab tangle. She has conceded the religious demands of the Akali Dal and has initiated energetic steps for implementing them. But the political demands of Akali Dal cannot be so easily accepted because the rights of neighbouring States are involved. The Akali Dal must give some reasonable time to our Prime Minister for finding a lasting solution. It is unreasonable on the part of Akali Dal to demand the removal of the popularly elected Chief Minister as the first step for reconciliation. Here I am reminded of the violent attack on 21.7.1983 by the extremist youth elements of D.M.K. at Madras on the popularly elected Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M.G.R. I have to say that

democracy is the best forum for reconciling political differences. If violence is resorted to, then the whole edifice of democracy crumbles down. The entire House should unanimously condemn such violent demands and vicious attacks on the life and person of Chief Minister for resolving political differences.

Punjab is a border State and such unsettled conditions should not be prolonged indefinitely. It is not in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of the country to have the border State in perpetual chaos. Therefore I request the hon. Prime Minister to invite personally Sant Longowal for personal talks so that mutually acceptable solutions can be found. This alone will serve the best interests of the nation. In saying this, I have voiced the sentiments of my beloved leader, Thiru M.G.R. who has unassailable faith in democratic traditions of this country and who has dedicated himself to the integrity and unity of India. With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए जो आपने मुझे समय दिया है उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

मान्यवर, हमने विरोधी दल के सारे नेताओं के विचार सुनें। माननीय विरोधी दलों की ओर से जब पंजाब के मामले पर यहां प्रस्ताव आया तो हमारे जैसे गांव में रहने वाले साधारण आदमी ने यह सोचा कि विरोधी दल वाले जो यह प्रस्ताव लाए हैं उसके माध्यम से वे लोग यहां ऐसे विचार प्रस्तुत करेंगे जिससे कि पंजाब में जो आज आग लगी हुई है उसको शांत करने में सरकार को सहायता मिलेगी। लेकिन ठीक उसके विपरीत हमने देखा कि विरोधी दल के किसी भी नेता ने ऐसा विचार व्यक्त नहीं किया जिससे कि पंजाब में शांति स्थापित करने में मदद मिलती। यह सही है कि पंजाब की स्थिति से सभी लोगों में नाराजगी है लेकिन जो आग आज पंजाब में लगी हुई है, उसमें घी डालने का काम आज विरोधी दलों ने किया है जिससे कि आग और भी प्रज्वलित हो जाए।

यहां पर अखबारों से बहुत से कोटेशन दिए गए। हमने भी एकाध अखबार पढ़ा है जिसमें लिखा था कि स्वर्ण मन्दिर में अल्लाहो अकबर के नारे लगे और उनमें मुसलमान लोग भी शरीक हुए। लेकिन यह बात किसीने कोट नहीं की। मान्यवर, इतना ही नहीं; यह बात भी सही है कि बहुत से लोग पाकिस्तान के भेष बदलकर यहां साम्प्रदायिक दंगे करा रहे हैं। यह बात अखबारों में बहुत-सी जगह निकली है। इसको भी यहां कोट नहीं किया गया।

मान्यवर, धर्मनिरपेक्षता की दुहाई सभी देते हैं। मैं अपने अरोजिशन के लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या विश्व में ऐसा कोई भी देश है जिसमें इतनी धर्मनिरपेक्षता हो जितनी कि गांधी के इस देश में है, श्रीमती इन्दिरागांधी के इस राज्य में है। यह धर्मनिरपेक्षता बढ़ती ही जा रही है। आप किसी भी देश का नाम बता दीजिए जहां इस प्रकार से सभी धर्मों के मानने वाले लोगों को स्वतन्त्रता हो। यह कांग्रेस की सरकार में, इन्दिरा गांधी के हिन्दुस्तान में ही सभी धर्मों के मानने वालों को ऐसी सुविधा मिली हुई है कि चाहे कोई मन्दिर बनाये, गुहद्वारा बनाये या चाहे मस्जिद बनाये। यहां सभी धर्मों के लोगों को समान अवसर मिले हुए हैं।

मान्यवर, लोग कहते हैं कि पंजाब के मसले को इसलिए बनाए रखा जा रहा है जिससे कि देश को प्रभावित करके वोट ले लिये जाएं। हमें यह कहते हुए संकोच लगता है कि जब इलेक्शन होता है तो कौन-सा ऐसा दल है जो मेजोरिटी कम्युनिटी के केन्डीडेट को चुनाव में खड़ा नहीं करता हो। विरोधी दलों में कौन-सा ऐसा दल है जो कि ईमानदारी से क्षेत्र में जाकर यह कहता हो कि हम फलां धर्म के मानने वाले हैं, हमें आप वोट दो। मैंने बंगाल के लोगों से, कम्युनिस्ट लोगों से जब बात की तो वे भी वोट लेने के वक्त यह नहीं कहते हैं। यहां पर धर्मनिरपेक्षता की बात बहुत की जाती है, माइनोरिटी का वोट लेने की बात कही जाती है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : गढ़वाल में ठाकुरों के वोट अधिक हैं। बहुगुणा जी को उन्होंने वोट दिया। जबकि ठाकुरों का बहुमत देखते हुए कांग्रेस ने ठाकुर केन्डीडेट को खड़ा किया था।

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : मैं उनकी बात का जवाब न देते हुए अपनी ही बात कहता हूं।

हरिकेश जी जिस दल के हैं उस दल के नेता के बारे में भी सब जानते हैं। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि बहुगुणा जी ने अपने स्वार्थ के लिए कई दल बदले। चीफ मिनिस्टर रहकर एक नाटक किया। क्या आप इलेक्शन लड़कर के चीफ मिनिस्टर हुए थे। क्या आपने विधायकों की नुमाइन्दगी की थी। तो जो पद्धति आज है, वही उस समय थी। क्यों आपने उस समय इस पद्धति को अपनाया था।

जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस इस वक्त नहीं हैं। एक दिन अखबार में देखा कि उन्होंने चौधरी साहब का विरोध किया है और दूसरे दिन ही उनके पास चले गए। ऐसे लीडर हैं जो आज कुछ कहते हैं और कल कुछ कहते हैं। क्या जनता इतनी मूर्ख है जो यह सब कुछ नहीं समझती। आज जो लोग राजनीति की बात कर रहे हैं क्या कोई विरोधी दल का नेता ऐसा है जो पंजाब में गया हो और अकाली दल के नेताओं से कहा हो कि तुम खालिस्तान की बात क्यों करते हो। (व्यवधान)

एक ही वाक्य है—मारो, मत जाने दो और मारो मत, जाते दो। इसके दो अर्थ निकाले जा सकते हैं। इसी तरह से पूरब को पश्चिम और पश्चिम को पूरब सिद्ध करने में विरोधी दल के लोग सक्षम हैं। क्या जो नेता स्वर्ण मन्दिर में गए, उनको पता नहीं है कि वहां खालिस्तान का दफ्तर है। उस स्वर्ण मन्दिर में पंजाब के अपराधी निवास करते हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या आपके नेताओं की आंखें देख नहीं रही हैं। उनको वहां से निका-

लते क्यों नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know why he is provoked.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : It should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

(Interruptions.)

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि दवा कारगर हो रही है। दवा कड़वी है इसलिए माननीय सदस्य बौखला रहे हैं और असंतुलित हो रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

हमारे सारे अपोजीशन के नेता यह जानते हैं कि अकाली दल के नेता क्या हैं। एक भोजपुरी कहावत है कि "कहिए सुकर्म—करिए कुकर्म" अर्थात् बातें तो सब अच्छी कहिए, लेकिन करिए सब कुकर्म।

22.00 hrs.

वे कहते कुछ हैं, अखबारों में कुछ देते हैं और करते दूसरा हैं। क्या उग्रपथियों के पीछे अकाली दल का हाथ नहीं है, खालिस्तान की मांग के पीछे उनका हाथ नहीं है, स्वर्ण मंदिर में अपराधियों को रखने के पीछे उनका हाथ नहीं है? क्या हमारे विरोधी दलों के लीडर यह सब कुछ जानते नहीं हैं? अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर पूछें कि क्या सचमुच में यह सही नहीं है? क्या वे ईमानदारी से इस सबको महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि अकाली इसमें कहां आते हैं? वहां जाकर राजनीति कौन नहीं कर रहा है? आज विरोधी दल वाले क्यों बौखला उठे हैं? इस वास्ते कि ये देश के सामने नंगे हो गए हैं, इनकी तस्वीर जनता ने देख ली है, बौखला इसलिए रहे हैं कि देश की जनता को ये क्या जवाब देंगे? प्रधान मंत्री ने कह दिया है कि देश का ये बंटवारा करना चाहते हैं, टुकड़े करना

चाहते हैं। पंजाब में ये आग लगा रहे हैं। आज इनकी अकल खराब हो चुकी है। जब कोई बौखलाता है, तो दिमाग का संतुलन ठीक नहीं रहता है और मुंह से आवाज भी ठीक नहीं निकलती है।

एक ओर आपने कहा कि हमारे मुख्य मंत्री रहे ज्ञानी जैल सिंह तो उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया। किन्तु जब आप पावर में आए तो आपके भी मुख्य-मंत्री थे और केन्द्र में भी आपके मंत्री थे। क्यों नहीं तब आपने इस मसले को तय कर लिया। आपको तय कर लेना चाहिए था। जब आप गद्दी से उतर गए तो ज्ञान की बात आपको सूझ गई। मुझे एक कहानी याद आ गई है। एक चरवाहा जंगल में जाता था। वह जब सिंहासन पर बैठ जाता था तो उसको ज्ञान की बात नहीं सूझती थी और जब उतर जाता था तो सूझने लग जाती थी। गद्दी पर जब ये थे तो इनका ज्ञान लुप्त हो गया था। अब गद्दी से उतर गए हैं तो इनको ज्ञान आ गया है। अगर मेरे मित्रों ने मुझको उभाड़ा नहीं होता तो मैं यह सब कुछ नहीं कहता। दो चार बार और मुझे इसी तरह से टोकेंगे तो शायद जो मुझे नहीं भी कहना चाहिए वह भी मुझसे कहलवा लें।

विरोधी दल के मित्रों से मैं कहूंगा, विरोधी दल के नेताओं से मैं कहूंगा कि इस देश के मसलों को, इस राष्ट्र के मसलों को निजी स्वार्थ की दृष्टि से न लेकर राष्ट्र के हित में देखें और उन पर विचार करें। वह बहुत बौखला रहे हैं हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी के बयान पर। अगर आपने सचमुच में सहयोग दिया होता तो कभी ऐसी बात नहीं कही जा सकती थी। जब तक आपने सहयोग दिया हमारे गृह मंत्री ने आपकी तारीफ की। लेकिन जब से आप आग में घी डालने लगे तो मजबूरन इस बात को कहना पड़ा कि आप आग में घी डाल रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि सभी मिल कर इसके बारे में प्रयत्न करें, इसका समाधान निकालने की कोशिश करें ताकि देश का, राष्ट्र का भला हो। मैंने तो सोचा था कि हमारे विरोधी

दलों की तरफ से आज प्रस्ताव आएगा और इस मामले में सब एक मत होंगे कि शामन को विश्वास दिया जाए कि वह जो भी उचित समझे करे ताकि राष्ट्र की एकता कायम रहे, पंजाब में शांति हो और सब मिलकर काम करें, सब कदम से कदम मिलाकर आगे बढ़ें। किन्तु यह बात नहीं आई।

हमारे ऊपर विरोधी दल आरोप लगा रहा है लेकिन यह आरोप उनके ऊपर लगता है। मैं धर्म निरपेक्षता की बात कह रहा हूँ। किसी भी विरोधी दल के नेता ने नहीं कहा कि गुरुद्वारों में क्रिमिनलज को न रखा जाए। साथ ही एक लाख स्वयं सेवक भर्ती किए गए हैं। अखबारों में आया है और आपने वहां जाकर देखा और सुना भी होगा इसके बारे में कि एक लाख स्वयं सेवक बलिदान के नाम पर भरती किए गए हैं। अब अगर यह काम मंदिरों और मस्जिदों में भी होने लगे तो क्या होगा? विरोधी दल वालों को प्रस्ताव पास करना चाहिए था कि सब धर्मों के साथ समान व्यवहार हो, जैसे अन्य धर्मों के साथ व्यवहार होता है उसी तरह से सिख धर्म के साथ भी होना चाहिए, जैसा व्यवहार मंदिरों और मस्जिदों के साथ होता है, वैसा ही गुरुद्वारों के साथ भी हो। कोई भी वहां क्रिमिनल न रहे। अगर रहे तो पुलिस को अधिकार होना चाहिए और शासन को विरोध पक्ष का सहयोग होना चाहिए ताकि उनको जाकर पकड़ा जा सके। अगर किसी के द्वारा कोई कटु बात हो गई हो तो उसको भुलाकर राष्ट्र की एकता के नाम पर सर्वसम्मत से प्रस्ताव पास करें और सरकार को आश्वासन दिया जाय कि जैसे भी पंजाब में शांति स्थापित हो तथा राष्ट्र की एकता कायम रहे उस लक्ष्य से सरकार काम करे जिसमें विरोधी दल सरकार के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिला कर काम करेंगे।

यही मुझे कहना है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज जो बहस इस सदन में पंजाब की समस्या पर हुई है उससे यह बात साबित हो गई कि पंजाब

की समस्या केवल पंजाब और हरियाणा की ही नहीं है बल्कि सारे देश के लोग इस समस्या से चिंतित हैं और यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या बन गई है। यहां शासक दल की तरफ से कहा गया कि विरोधी दल के लोगों ने आज कोई रचनात्मक सुझाव नहीं दिये इस बहस में। यह बहस पहली बार नहीं हुई, इसी सदन में 2, 3 बार पहले भी हो चुकी है और बहुत रचनात्मक सुझाव इस सदन में पहले दिए जा चुके हैं। सवाल यह नहीं है कि सुझाव आज इस सदन में दिए गए कि नहीं, सरकार ने जब त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता के सिद्धांत को स्वीकार कर लिया था तो विरोधी दल के नेताओं ने बैठकर जो कुछ उन्हें कहना था, जो भी सुझाव देने थे, कई बैठकों में बैठकर के अपनी राय दी थी। गृह मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं, वह साक्षी हैं कि जो कुछ भी वहां बात हुई अकाली दल के प्रतिनिधि मंडल से या पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों से या विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से, उनमें ज्यादातर बात विरोधी दल के प्रतिनिधियों ने ही की। सरकार के प्रतिनिधि समय समय पर उसमें जरूर हस्तक्षेप करते रहे, लेकिन ज्यादातर बात विरोधी दल के लोगों ने ही उनसे की। सभी जानते हैं कि 45 मांगों का मांग-पत्र लेकर अकाली दल आया हुआ है। हमारे स्टीफन साहब ने कहा कि आखिर 45 मांगों का मांग-पत्र था, उसको लेकर करीब करीब दो मांगों तक सीमित कर दिया गया। बाकी सबका हल हो गया था। क्या सरकार की नीयत का सबूत नहीं है कि सरकार चाहती थी कि उसका हल हो। हम सरकार की नीयत पर हमला नहीं करते। लेकिन यह बात माननी पड़ेगी कि विरोधी दल के प्रतिनिधियों ने अकाली दल के प्रतिनिधि मंडल से बार-बार कहा कि ऐसी मांगें कभी हम किसी भी हालत में स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते, उस पर चर्चा भी करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, इन मांगों को निकालिए। जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश की जमीन की मांग है, या राजस्थान की जमीन की मांग है। इन लोगों को उन्होंने निकाला। बहुत सी मांगों के बारे में हमने कहा कि हम चर्चा करने को तैयार नहीं हैं, और विरोधी दलों के दबाव पर उन्होंने उन मांगों को

छोड़ा। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ गढ़वाल के दौरे पर प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा, अगर अखबारों में वह बात सही छपी है, कि पंजाब की समस्या को विरोधी दल उलझा रहे हैं। पंजाब की समस्या को, अकाली दल और वहाँ के खालिस्तान की मांग करने वाले देश को तोड़ना चाहते हैं। पंजाब में अकाली दल राजस्थान की पानी की मांग को उठा रहा है। मुझे अफसोस है, अगर उन्होंने यह बात कही है तो उनको यही जानकारी नहीं है। मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री को इसकी जानकारी नहीं है। यह सभी जानते हैं कि सरकार के कहने पर नहीं, सरकार की कैबिनेट के प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने चंडीगढ़ में जाकर जो बात की उसके कहने पर नहीं, बल्कि विरोधी दलों के कहने पर ही कि राजस्थान के पानी की समस्या को आप छोड़िए, उसको न उठाइये, उस पर हम बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, राजस्थान में सबसे ज्यादा रेगिस्तान है, इस पर अकाली दल मान गया। राजस्थान के लोगों के लिए पीने के पानी की समस्या है। मेहरवानी करके राजस्थान की समस्या को छोड़ दीजिए।

मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि विरोधी दल के अनुरोध को मानकर अकाली दल के प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल ने राजस्थान की पानी की समस्या को बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया। आज उसको यहां कहा जा रहा है। श्री बहुगुणा जी ने ठीक कहा कि दो राज्यों की समस्या है, उसको हल करने की कोशिश कीजिए, खामखवाह तीसरे राज्य को क्यों शामिल कर रहे हैं? उसके लिए उन्होंने अपने आपको अलग कर लिया है।

हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश के मित्र ने कह दिया कि हमारे शिमला को मांग रहे हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश को मांग रहे हैं। जब उन्होंने उस बात को छोड़ दिया तो क्यों उस बात को आप बढ़ाना चाहते हैं? हमारे भाटिया जी ने कहा कि आइसोलेशन की स्थिति में, चाहे व्यक्ति हो, संगठन हो, देश हो, ऐसी बात भी करता है जो बहुत उचित नहीं होती। यहां यह बात लागू नहीं होती है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि अकाली दल बिल्कुल आइसो-

लेशन की स्थिति में है, फ्रस्ट्रेशन की स्थिति में है तो आप बिल्कुल ऐसी बात कर रहे हैं, जिसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि आइसोलेशन और फ्रस्ट्रेशन में ऐसी बात कहने के लिए विचार किए जाएं जो और इस देश के लिए घातक सिद्ध हों?

मैं समझता हूँ कि लौंगोवाल ने जो आज भेजा है, जिसकी चर्चा वाजपेयी जी ने की है, हम इस पुस्तक से सहमत नहीं हैं। हम इस बात के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि भारत मल्टी राष्ट्रीय देश कहा जाए। हमारे देश में राष्ट्रियता की परिभाषा एक ही है, हम सारे भारत को राष्ट्र मानते हैं। हम भारत को कई राष्ट्र मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इसीलिए इनकी बात हम मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

हम यह भी समझते हैं कि उन्होंने जो पर्सनल-ला की बात उठाई है, वह बहुत-सी बातें गुस्से में कह रहे हैं। बहुत-सी बातों को उन्होंने मान लिया था जिससे ज्यादा आगे बढ़कर वह बातें कह रहे हैं, शायद इसलिए कह रहे हैं कि उन्हें अब विश्वास नहीं रह गया है कि उनके साथ इन्साफ होगा।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, पहले कहा गया कि अकाली दल का आंदोलन बिल्कुल निराधार है, उनकी मांगों का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। अगर यह बात ठीक है तो प्रधान मंत्री ने उनकी बहुत-सी मांगें क्यों मान लीं? क्यों प्रधान मंत्री ने उनकी सारी की सारी धार्मिक मांगों को मान लिया और क्यों उनका डंका पीटा जा रहा है कि हमने उनकी सारी बातों को मान लिया?

त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता हो रही थी, बात चल रही थी। मुझे ठीक याद है तो संसद का अधिवेशन चल रहा था, मगर प्रधान मंत्री ने गुरुद्वारे में जाकर घोषणा की। क्यों उन्होंने गुरुद्वारे में जाकर घोषणा की? क्या प्रधान मंत्री संसद् में उस बात की घोषणा नहीं कर सकती थीं, प्रेस कॉन्फरेंस बुलाकर घोषणा नहीं कर सकती थी या कार्यालय से विज्ञप्ति जारी करके घोषणा नहीं हो सकती थी?

लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री को राय दी गई कि अकालियों का आंदोलन धार्मिक आंदोलन है, धार्मिक बातें हैं आप इनको स्वीकार कर लीजिए, आंदोलन फेल हो जाएगा: असफल हो जाएगा। इसीलिए प्रधान मंत्री ने सीसगंज के गुरुद्वारे का स्यान इसके लिए चुना। फिर उन लोगों के मन में शक हुआ कि प्रधान मंत्री हमारे सिखों के आधार को तोड़ना चाहती हैं। राजनीतिक आधार के लिए उनके मन में अविश्वास पैदा हुआ। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका औचित्य है। मेरा कहना यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वह बात अच्छी नहीं की।

गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, वह अपना पिछला भाषण निकलवाकर पढ़ दें। मैं नहीं पढ़ना चाहता, उन्होंने इस भदन में यह कहा था कि मैं विरोधी दल के नेताओं का आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता में बैठकर बातें कीं, निदान के लिए प्रयास किया, हमारा सहयोग किया और बहुत हद तक मतभेद कम हुए।

He said that it was, to a large extent, narrowed down.

यह तो गृह-मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि विरोधी दल के बारे में और बाहर प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं कि सारा विरोधी दल जिम्मेदार है, यह सारे देश को तबाह करना चाहता है, देश को तोड़ने वाली शक्तियों की मदद कर रहा है।

मैं समझता हूँ प्रधान मन्त्री को यह बात शोभा नहीं देती है। चुनाव होते और कांग्रेस के नेता की हैसियत से वे कहतीं उस वक्त हम समझते कि चुनाव हो रहे हैं लेकिन आज चुनाव नहीं हैं। आज प्रधान मन्त्री प्रधान मन्त्री हैं और उनको विरोधी दल के लोग अपना सहयोग देना चाहते हैं। हमारे लिए यह आसान काम नहीं था। हम ऐसी बातें कहते थे जो अप्रिय बातें थीं। यहां पर वाजपेयी जी ने बहुत-सी बातें कहीं हैं जिसके लिए स्टीफन साहब ने उनको बधाई दी है। वाजपेयी जी ने अपनी पार्टी और अपने कार्यकर्ताओं की परवाह नहीं की कि वे नाराज हो जाएंगे, उन्होंने राष्ट्र के

हित में जो उचित समझा उसको जिम्मेदारी के साथ यहां पर कहा है। जब आज इस तरह की भावना से विरोधी दल के नेता एक बड़ी राष्ट्रीय समस्या को हल करने के लिए और अपना सहयोग देने के लिए आगे हैं तब यदि उनपर यह आरोप थोप दिया जाता है कि आप देश को तोड़ना चाहते हैं—यह कहां तक उचित है?

एक दूसरी बात और भी है जिस पर मैं समझता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री को बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ सोचना चाहिए। आजकल उन्होंने अपने भाषणों में एक और बात कहनी शुरू कर दी है कि रीजनल पार्टीज आर एजेंट्स आफ डेस्ट्रक्शन ऐंड डिसइण्टिग्रेशन। यह क्या बात है? आज रीजनल पार्टीज क्यों पैदा हो रही हैं, किसलिए पैदा हो रही हैं, यह सोचना पड़ेगा। तेलुगु देशम् से वे खुश रहें या नाराज रहें लेकिन आंध्र प्रदेश की जनता ने उनको चुना है।

22.16 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

डा० फारूख अब्दुल्ला से वे खुश रहें या नाराज रहें लेकिन कश्मीर की जनता ने उनको चुना है। यह रीजनल पार्टीज कब से एजेंट्स आफ डेस्ट्रक्शन ऐंड डिसइण्टिग्रेशन बन गई हैं? कांग्रेस पार्टी ने जब तमिलनाडु में रीजनल पार्टी, डी० एम० के या ए० आई० ए० डी० एम० के० से हाथ मिलाया था तब वह एजेंट्स आफ डेस्ट्रक्शन ऐंड डिसइण्टिग्रेशन नहीं थीं? त्रिपुरा में दो साल पहले, प्रधान मंत्री ने जिस पार्टी को देशद्रोह की शक्तियां बताया है, उनके साथ समझौता किया था। यह क्या है? जब जम्मू कश्मीर में कांग्रेस सत्ता में थी उस वक्त प्रधान मंत्री ने राष्ट्र के हित में अपने मुख्य मंत्री को सत्ता से हटा कर शेख अब्दुल्ला को सत्ता सौंप दी थी। उन्होंने सोचा था कि इससे राष्ट्र का हित होगा और आज उसी रीजनल पार्टी को वे एजेंट्स आफ डेस्ट्रक्शन ऐंड डिसइण्टिग्रेशन कह रही हैं। प्रधान मंत्री की इस बात से देश कमजोर होगा। यहीं पर शक होता है

कि आज प्रधान मंत्री अपनी पार्टी के हित को प्राथमिकता दे रही हैं, राष्ट्र के हित को प्राथमिकता नहीं दे रही हैं।

स्टीफन साहव ने पूछा, क्या विरोधी दल के लोग चाहते हैं कि हरियाणा के हितों का कोई ध्यान रखे बिना पंजाब को सब दे दिया जाए? उन्होंने पूछा, क्या विरोधी दल चाहते हैं हरियाणा बिल्कुल अलग रहे और वहाँ के विरोधी दलों की कोई राय न ली जाए। विरोधी दल के लोगों ने कहा था कि न केवल पंजाब और हरियाणा बल्कि राजस्थान के विरोधी दल के लोगों को भी बुलाया जाए, सारी पार्टियों के लोगों को बुलाया जाए और उनके साथ अलग अलग बैठकर बातचीत की जाए। इस सिलसिले में समय भी बढ़ाया गया और बैठकें बढ़ाई गयीं और हमने पूरी कोशिश की कि कोई रास्ता निकले। सारे रास्ते निकल भी चुके थे केवल दो चीजों पर समझौता रह गया था—पानी का समझौता और चंडीगढ़, अबोहर फाजिल्का का मामला। हरियाणा के लोग भी सही कहते हैं कि चंडीगढ़ भी दे दिया जायेगा और उनको कुछ नहीं मिलेगा तो वे हरियाणा की जनता को फेस नहीं कर सकेंगे। उनकी बात की सच्चाई और उनकी परेशानी को ध्यान में रखते हुए कई प्रकार के सुझाव और फार्मूले पेश किए गए जिन पर चर्चा हुई थी और आज कहा जाता है कि विरोधी दल के लोग क्यों नहीं मान लेते कि दोनों चीजें कमीशन के पास भेज दी जाएं। सेठी जी, आखिरी मीटिंग में जब पानी के ट्रिब्यूनल की बात की गई उस वक्त चंडीगढ़ के बदले में कुछ गांवों की चर्चा चल रही थी उस वक्त हमने कहा था कि शेष चीजों को कमीशन को दे दिया जाए जैसे कि टेरिटरी का सवाल है। आपकी तरफ से कहा गया कि टेरिटरी के सवाल को कमीशन में मत जाने दीजिए, उमका भी बैठकर हल निकालिए, तो अच्छा है और केवल पानी के सवाल को ट्रिब्यूनल में जाने दीजिए, लेकिन आज कहा जा रहा है कि सारी समस्याओं को भेज दीजिए। हमको इसमें ऐतराज नहीं है। अगर पंजाब के लोग अकाली दल और हरियाणा के लोग इन सारी समस्याओं को भेजना चाहते हैं,

तो भेज दीजिए। मगर हम सुझाव देते हैं, तो उसके ऊपर आपकी इतनी तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया नहीं होनी चाहिए कि सुझाव को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप चाहते हैं कि हम वह बात करें जो आपके राजनीतिक लाभ की हो, तो यह नहीं हो सकता है। हम उसी बात को कहना चाहते हैं, उसी बात का समर्थन करना चाहते हैं, जिस बात से इस समस्या का हल निकले। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या से चिन्ता सिर्फ इस देश के अन्दर ही नहीं है, बल्कि सारी दुनिया के लिए यह चिन्ता व्याप्त है। आप भी अभी पिछले दिनों बहुत से देशों में गए हैं। जहाँ भी भारतीय किसी देश के अन्दर हैं, वे सबसे पहला यही सवाल पूछते हैं कि इस समस्या का हल निकलेगा या नहीं। पंजाब के लोग बहादुर हैं, हिम्मतवाले हैं, और मेहनत करने वाले हैं, जोखिम उठाने की शक्ति है, देशभक्त हैं और दुनिया के तमाम देशों के अन्दर फैल कर मेहनत से पैसा कमाते हैं। आप उन सब के मन में चिन्ता पैदा मत करिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अकाली दल को ऐसी स्थिति में नहीं पहुँचना चाहिए, वह एक ऐसे बिन्दु पर पहुँच जाए कि फिर वहाँ से वापिस आना मुश्किल हो। यह समस्या बहुत गम्भीर समस्या हो गई है।

देश के अन्दर अन्तरराष्ट्रीय शक्तियाँ ऐसी हैं जो भारत को मजबूत नहीं देखना चाहती हैं। यदि समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा, उसको टाला जाएगा, उसको लटकाया जाएगा, उसको राजनीतिक लाभ का हिस्सा बनाया जाएगा तो नुकसान होगा। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस समस्या का हल सिर्फ एक ही है। कल ही कांग्रेस के एक प्रमुख नेता से बात हो रही थी, उन्होंने कहा कि आज स्थिति यह है कि अकाली दल के लोगों को अगर हम चांदी की तस्तरी में सूरज और चांद रखकर उनको पेश कर दें तो भी वे नहीं मानेंगे, जब तक कि पंजाब में हम उनके राज करने की स्थिति पैदा नहीं कर देते।

• एक माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल सही है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं नहीं कहता कि यह गलत है। अकाली दल एक राजनीतिक पार्टी है। शायद उनके दिमाग में यह बात हो कि वे अकेले नुमाइन्दे हैं सिख सम्प्रदाय के, इसलिए वे पंजाब में राज करने के अधिकारी हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह उनकी समझदारी है, तो उनकी गलत समझदारी है। अगर पंजाब के लोग उनको चुन देते हैं, तो वे राज करें और फिर उनको कौन रोकता है राज करने से। दूसरी तरफ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी भी यह समझती है कि अगर पंजाब में अकाली की समस्या का समाधान करना है तो उसका समाधान इस प्रकार से होना चाहिए कि उसका लाभ कांग्रेस पार्टी को हो। कांग्रेस पार्टी भी अपनी राजनीति खेल रही है और अकाली दल भी खेल रहा है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री का यह मूल्यांकन हो गया है कि अगर इस समस्या का समाधान निकल भी जाएगा तो एक न एक समस्या खड़ी करके अकाली दल आने वाले चुनाव तक अपना आंदोलन चलाता रहेगा। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या का समाधान निकालिए। इसके बाद अगर कोई समस्या उठाकर आंदोलन करे तो अलग से आप उसको डील करिए। लेकिन आज यह मसला गृह मंत्री या सरकार की कोई टीम के बस का मसला नहीं है। जब तक प्रधान मंत्री जी की यह समझदारी बनी रहेगी तब तक यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इस समझदारी को बदलिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी इस समस्या को राष्ट्रीय समस्या समझें। प्रधान मंत्री जी समझती नहीं हैं कि इस समस्या का हल निकालना चाहिए। इस समस्या का हल करीब-करीब निकल गया है। इसका हल हरियाणा और पंजाब के लोगों के साथ बैठकर करें। अगर इसमें विरोधी दल की सहयोग की आवश्यकता है तो हम वह सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस काम रोकने प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was indeed delighted to hear the speeches of many Members throughout to-day, like Chaudhury Saheb, Mr. Fernandes, Shri Bahuguna, Shri Stephen and, a moment before, Shri Chandrajit Yadav. My mind was really enlightened on Punjab after hearing them.

Although Chaudhri Sahib's speech was on Hindu ethos yet he spoke from his soul and I could feel he was very much concerned that the tangle of Punjab should get solved. But on the conclusion of his speech I expected that he would put forth some kind of a solution which he did not do and when from the Treasury benches Mr. Bhatia spoke he gave a very good narrative and I was very much impressed that he would also suggest some solution. He did not do so. But out of these speakers I have a marginal difference of opinion with my revered colleague Shri Vajpayee and on the side of Congress (I) I have a fundamental difference of opinion with Mr. Stephen. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a laudable contribution in his chaste Hindi and suggested solution of the Punjab problem but at one point with due deference to his eminence, I differ when he came down to describe meaning of 'nation'. In fact, last month when I had the privilege of attending the Opposition meet, Mr. Tohra was there and Mr. Balwant Singh was there and they explained in unequivocal terms that the Sikhs as represented by Akali Dal do not want to be treated as a separate nation.

Now, the Anandpur Resolution says 'quom' and the connotation of that 'quom' do not suggest a separate nation. Perhaps, that cannot be allowed. It is co-mingling of communities that makes a nation, and that is, Indian nation and we cannot allow any other nation alongside Indian nation. You are very much correct when you disagree with the Akali Dal on that but when they say they do not want to be treated as a separate nation then why should we put words into their mouth. Perhaps it is good for the Congress party to dub Akali Dal as a separatist political party or a secessionist party but there was no reason for Vajpayeeji to feel that Sikhs want to be a separate nation and if they want to be a separate

nation perhaps we can denounce their demand any time in future but as of now they do not want to be a separate nation. The word 'nation' could be translated as a 'Millat'. The word 'quom' as mentioned in Anandpur resolution has the connotation of community and 'quom' in that sense is used for various communities based on traditional castes and religion, for example, Goojar quom, Bakarwal quom, Jat quom, etc. This was only a marginal difference of opinion and we do not differ in our point of view on Punjab so far as Bajpaiji's speech is concerned.

But I have a fundamental difference of opinion with Mr. Stephen. He did not exhibit a kind of understanding of this problem. He raised two issues. One was that he expected Central Government to arbitrate while Haryana and Punjab settled their issues bilaterally. This is not correct. This is absolutely wrong because in effect it means that Punjab and Haryana would continue to fight each other.

The second thing is that although some other speakers from that side also said like that, in Punjab they perhaps feel that Akali Dal is a religious organisation. Maybe it was a religious organisation long before. But as of now, it is a political organisation and they feel that Akalis do not represent all Sikhs in Punjab. I differ on this point not because I am a supporter of Akali Dal, but I feel that from Kanyakumari to Kashmir every citizen in India feel that Punjab is in turmoil. Punjab is in turmoil. Is it not because Akalis are disgruntled who have raised specific demands in Punjab? Who have created this problem in Punjab? If you think that your Government is running in Punjab, it is absolutely wrong. I beg to differ with you on this issue. Only a week before, I came to know, maybe that position obtains even now, that no Minister of Punjab Government went to Malarkotla, not to speak of Central Ministers going there. They are mortally afraid of talking to people in Punjab; they are mortally afraid of having a dialogue with the people; they are mortally afraid of putting forth your point of view there. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : I may point out

that Mr. Joginder Pandey, Health Minister, went there. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I did not disturb when you spoke. So, Sir, I feel that this is not a correct thing to say that Akalis do not represent all Sikhs. Such a thinking is detrimental to the interests of the country.

Now, I come to the basic question. The National Conference vis-a-vis the problem of Punjab. You know that Punjab has a long border with Jammu and Kashmir and it is our supply line and over a period of time it has become a life-line for Jammu and Kashmir. As a neighbouring State, through which passes our supply line, our leader, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, was very much concerned about Punjab and for another reason and that was more important one that weighed heavier in his mind and he had a fund of sincerity with him for his country, for its integrity. He would talk of Punjab and he would go to Amritsar, go to Chandigarh, talk to people there with one aim that nothing should happen against the integrity of this country. He will continue to make efforts in this direction. But he was misunderstood by my friends who are sitting here (Cong. I). He will however continue to do his duty which he owes to this country and as long as we are here, we also owe it to our country. We shall wish and pray that there is peace and progress in Punjab because that will ultimately be conducive to the development and progress of the whole country.

Now, so far as the solution to the problem is concerned, there are two main issues. One is that of Chandigarh and the other is the distribution of river waters.

As far as Chandigarh is concerned, we are of the opinion that it must go to Punjab, not at the cost of Haryana, because, as was resolved in the Opposition Parties' meet, Haryana should have a capital and it should have proper funding for that. As long as there is no commitment for that, there should be no question of Chandigarh going to Punjab. But ultimately—it may be tomorrow, or after a month or after the elections are held next time, for which some people feel solution of Punjab is

being delayed, whatever be the time—Chandigarh will have to go to Punjab. But on this question a lot of fuss has been created. Personally speaking I was educated by a Sardar Sahib, who travelled with me in a plane from Srinagar to Delhi once two months ago. He was not an Akali ; he was a Sikh Gentleman. He told me that the problem was basically a psychological one, because when Chandigarh is transferred to Punjab, it would not happen that the roads will be transported or PGI will be transported or Punjab University will be transported to some other land. Explaining this problem, he said that the Sikhs were, over a period of time, very magnanimous in certain respects. That we should not forget. It does not mean that whatever he said I agreed with, but he enlightened my mind. He told me that in PGI 95% staff was non-Sikh ; and 90 to 92% staff in the Punjab University was again non-Sikh. But Punjab Sikhs never raised a slogan for proportional representation, on the basis of population in these two big institutions because, as the Sikh Gentleman explained, they always stressed that the doctors or the technical staff or Professors should be selected through a national competition and they would continue to do that. So, physically there would not be any problem. It is a psychological problem. Yet I posed a question to him : When it is a psychological problem, why do you want to have Chandigarh ? You would not be grabbing or getting anything. Therefore, you decide that it remains capital for both the States. But, to that he had an answer, rather an emphatic and positive one. He said when Punjab was created as a State Chandigarh was created as a capital for Punjab and it has gone down into the minds of the Sikhs. Therefore, the best solution is that Chandigarh goes to Punjab and Haryana gets an adequate compensation, border adjustment will also be there. Abohar and Fazilka and other adjustments can be there if there is a will to resolve the problem.

Sir, I feel the Prime Minister should have been here, not for the fact that she would listen to my maiden speech, but because Punjab is a very important problem. Opposition parties selected Punjab out of various ticklish problems and accor-

ded priority to it. Therefore, we deserved her presence here.

Why I brought the Prime Minister's name when I was discussing Chandigarh was that I have a belief that the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, has the capacity and acumen to resolve this crisis. And when she does not appear here, I feel that there is some element of truth in the allegation that Government of India does not want an early solution to the problem.

So far as water disputes are concerned, I was reading a pamphlet that was circulated here yesterday. They have now said that they would accept the verdict of a Supreme Court Judge. But if we invoke the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, they could accept the verdict of a Supreme Court sitting Judge or a retired Judge. That does not make any difference. The principle of arbitration is there.

Now, before I conclude, I would refer this august body to their demand at item 7 of the pamphlet circulated here the other day.

Sikhs want recruitment to the Army on the basis of merit, as upto 1974. Restrictions imposed on the basis of population are violative of Article 16 of the Constitution. Perhaps ; I do not know whether it is a policy that recruitment into Army would be made on the basis of population. I would feel happy, and I request the Akali Dal to restrict its demand for Sikhs alone and don't bring Article 16 at all. But, I am not sure whether there is a written or verbal policy ; but as far as Sikhs' demand that their entry into Army should be based on merit, is concerned, I would support it because they have opted for Army from times immemorial. So, it must be their first choice, and if they want to exercise it, of course, merit is their right when they say that restrictions imposed on the basis of population are violative of the Constitution, I want to know whether entry into Army would be on the basis of the proportion of population. If so, perhaps Muslims would get about 11% in the Army ; but can they get it ; is there any policy ?

When the hon. Home Minister rises to

Speak any time, he must make it clear because they say Article 16 will be violated because of shift in the policy—but that contention pre-supposes that there is a policy that entry into Army—and the inference is that in Police also—will be based on the proportion of population.

Before I conclude, I would request that the Prime Minister, in order to resolve this crisis immediately—and this will not lower her dignity ; this will enhance her prestige—should send a direct invitation to Mr. Longowal and his colleagues, and invite them to Delhi for direct talks with Mrs. Indira Gandhi. That is the solution to the problem.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir : When I came to the House, I had no intention to make a speech on the Punjab issue, because Punjab has been discussed on several occasions ; and I saw in the list that there were very many capable people who could handle this issue and give guidance to this House, and through this House to the nation at large. But when I heard a couple of speeches of very important Members of the Opposition, I felt a little provoked, and a little tempted to share my views also, with this House.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't get provoked.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : If you scan or go through the speeches of the Opposition Members, including—I emphasize—Mr. Bahuguna and Mr. Fernandes, you will discover that an attempt seems to be under way to simplify the whole issue and to lay the blame at the door of the Congress(I) and more at the door of the Prime Minister. With due respect to the members of the Opposition, the leaders on that side, and also keeping in view the real seriousness of the problem, I would like to tell them that it has been an exercise which is not only futile, but it has also been attempt to park at the wrong lane.

Madam Gandhi and the Congress do not need any certificate from any one of you regarding secularism and the love for the integrity of this great nation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : *Vice-versa.*

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Particularly on issues like the integrity of the country.

I would not like to go into details of the credentials of each member concerned and the party concerned, but I would certainly touch upon a few points. I wish the views expressed by Mr. Bahuguna and Mr. Fernandes go to the country and to the people of this country and they know in details what views they hold about the integrity of the country and the problems which threaten our national security. Mr. Vajpayee also spoke about it. We are familiar with the views of Mr. Vajpayee on this issue. I am sorry to say that, even on such a matter with which they claim to be deeply concerned, profoundly concerned, Mr. Bahuguna, landed into his usual tirade against the Prime Minister, because, somehow, it is for the opposition to realise the implication of all that Mr. Bahuguna has said and the way he is going about this problem. He might be, he is and he has been feeding himself the facts on ancient and recent grudges against Madam Gandhi ; and it will be a sad day for this country if one man's prejudice, if one man's bias prejudices the whole issue, the issue which concerns not only the opposition's unity for which they have been labouring so hard sometimes, but it has been a mere feckery, an absolutely false attempt. When the whole country is concerned with it, Mr. Bahuguna should not display his dubious credentials in this manner.

Mr. Unnikrishan is not here. Since this is a serious matter, therefore, whatever I say, I am not motivated by any partisan or a polemical point of view. I do not want to enter into polemics on such an important matter. I speak from Bihar and I want and request you to take up the matter in that perspective, in that light. He said, when the conclave started with a big thunder in Vijayawada, Madam Gandhi perhaps got unnerved. I submit to this House that this phenomena is not something very novel ; it is not something very new. Your exercise of unity, disunity, this process of archetypal perhaps, life, death perhaps, re-birth and so on, this has been going on with the opposi-

tion ; and this engulfs the whole political scenario. The Punjab has become the pivotal point : it has become the focus of our attention today ; because it threatens the integrity of the nation. The whole perspective of the political life of this country got vitiated, got distorted, the day you started attacking at Madam Gandhi as an individual and you forgot all the Congress Party, its ideologies, its government, the whole thing. It started just after she took over the government. I will not go into that history, but you ask yourself about your conclave, Vijayawada. References had been made to Vijayawada. Vijayawada is starting with a big bang. When the Vijayawada conclave took place, the whole country was expecting that something would come out of it and an alternative was sought to be projected before the nation which, perhaps, would have led to the solution of Punjab, Assam and all the other problems which you have been detailing. But what happened ? (*Interruptions*) They did not agree. We do not, as a party with a history of 100 years, a party which has given light in the field of liberation movements all over the world and a majority of the countries of the Third World owes for their independence or at least inspiration to launch the freedom movements to the Indian National Congress and the leadership provided by this country, treat any individual on that side or any political party as a pariah. To us none of you is a pariah. None of you is an untouchable. But what happened ? Mr. Vajpayee, you cannot share the same seat with Mr. Ramavatar Shastri or Mr. Indrajit Gupta. But the only issue on which all of you come under one banner at Vijayawada—on burning issues, you have no solutions—that Mrs. Gandhi is responsible for everything. About Punjab the second conclave—I put it to you Mr. Fernandes and Mr. Bahuguna... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : What is the subject he is speaking of...(*Interruptions*) He is juggling with words. (*Interruptions*) He should stick to the subject. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : They have shed copious tears over Punjab and tried to project that Madam Gandhi—this is an

insidious propaganda which has recently emerged in the political circles of India—is trying to prolong this Punjab tangle because, somehow in their calculation, in their bizarre calculation of political mathematics, this will help Congress(I) to win the next parliamentary elections. I am not going into that. I am just trying to point out to you that you gathered here in Delhi and the purpose was one point. (*Interruptions*) The purpose was to find a solution to the Punjab tangle. What happened ? Mr. Bahuguna, perhaps, tried to steal the thunder and convened a meeting. This is the degree of unanimity of the opposition on a matter as serious as Punjab that when Mr. Bahuguna convened the conclave, the major opposition political parties like Mr. Fernandes' new party to which he has migrated, depriving Mr. Charan Singh of his company, Janata Party and BJP led by Mr. Vajpayee boycotted. Even Chowdhary Charan Singh who has waxing eloquence about Punjab, said he is not going to that conclave, he has nothing to do with it. Imagine, Sir ! The national parties in their state of crippled inactivity, paralysis, need creches and the creches were provided by Dr. Abdullah from Kashmir and N.T. Rama Rao, with his *krishna*, with his magic, was requisitioned to persuade the national parties to join that conclave... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you interrupting ? Please sit down...(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Ask your partners in the Kerala coalition..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, if you are saying somebody is obsessed with, why should you be obsessed with Mr. Bahuguna also ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Is it the way they approach the national issues ? The whole attempt is farsical. This occasion and this time of the House should have been utilised for reaching unanimity, should have been utilised for diagnosing the real issue. The whole question has been diverted against the same syndrome and the anti-Indira Gandhi campaign. Some of them have quite a professionalism in this muck

raking but this will not take us anywhere. Even Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, our erstwhile colleague, now the present colleague in Parliament also seems to have been swayed by propaganda offencing of Mr. Fernandes and Mr. Bahuguna. I put it to Mr. Bahuguna and the Opposition Leaders that they decided to go to Punjab. A delegation of the Opposition was to go to Punjab.....
(Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : How many times he migrated ? I want to know his political alliances. He is sermonising.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This is shameful....(Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why shameful ? You are doing character assassination and what is your character ? ... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, I am no longer interested in this cavalcade of going and coming. I am already fed up with this.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, I will speak only on few points. The Opposition was saying that the Government has failed. They say that they want a solution and the entire united Opposition was to send a delegation to Chandigarh and to Amritsar and they were proposing to meet Sant Longowal and all others and find out a solution. What happened ? Why only Mr. Bahuguna went ? Why did other friends of Mr. Bahuguna throw him like a hot potato ? This House is entitled to know as to why the national Opposition, the Opposition Parties of India, sit together, hammer out a solution and then when it comes to the crunch, when it comes to the negotiations, only Mr. Bahuguna goes ? And what does he talk to Longowal, who knows ? Mr. Bahuguna is in search of a constituency. He has no love for anything. As usual, he has no love for principles and not much love for the integrity of this country. Therefore, I charge, this is my charge that the whole thing is being brought to the level of a small petty dispute.

23.00 hrs.

Sir, have the Government of India closed

the doors on negotiations ? The doors of the Government of India are open for negotiations. Only the other day the hon. Home Minister in the Rajya Sabha extended an invitation and stated that the doors are still open, from our side we are prepared to talk with the Akalis and reach a solution. So, attempts have been made.

The last point which I would like to mention is one which will provoke them, I am sorry to say. I cannot help it. This is how you are projecting yourself ..(Interruptions). The Punjab issue has to be approached very dispassionately. You are getting impatient. You are talking of communal issues. You want votes. The Indian National Congress has been winning all these decades ; since 1952 we have been winning. Shri Bahuguna was also part of our outfit for many years. Fortunately or unfortunately, many of you were in our party. Do you honestly believe that it is only the communal votes that were responsible for our victory ? Are you speaking the truth ?

On this issue, I would once again very humbly make a fervent appeal. Whether it is Punjab or Assam, if you view it in the correct perspective, our problems are getting internationalised ; insidious attempts are being made to internationalise even the small problems of India. There is a definite attempt by outside forces, with the help of their allies and stooges inside India, to dismember this country. I think some of the people who are now going round as pedlars of democracy, as pedlars of free democratic political process, they are hand in glove, they are in league, with outsiders, who want to dismember this country, who want to bring down Mrs. Gandhi, because they know that the continuance of Mrs. Gandhi alone will ensure the unity and integrity of this country. Therefore, I vehemently oppose this adjournment motion. I would not like to lambast anybody or pillory anybody, but I would make a humble request to the hon. Members opposite to do some bit of introspection. Shri Bahuguna is beyond redemption but even now, at this stage, something can come about from introspection. I hope they will do it.

MR. SPEAKER : I also hope that in

future whenever any member speaks, he will address the other members in the proper way, and not by names. It is better that they refer to the handbook.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Now that two or three leaders remain present in this House, I put it to them, after how many months Shri Bahuguna has come to this House ; similarly, after how many months Shri Jagjivan Ram and Shri Chandrasekhar have come to this House.

MR. SPEAKER : It is their responsibility.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It should be known to this country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : On how many occasions the Prime Minister is present in this House ?

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, on a matter of personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER : No aspersion has been cast on you.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : He has cast an aspersion on me by asking how many times I was present in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not an aspersion.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : The hon. Shri Tewary has spoken about it... (*Interruptions*) He referred to it in the context of the dignity of this House. Whether we remain here or not, the Leader of the House should be in the House at least on important occasions.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, I am grateful to you that after 11 hours of debate you have very kindly asked me to get up.

MR. SPEAKER : I am also thankful for your patience, please.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR : No, it will be 9 hours of debate.

MR. SPEAKER : That amendment I will accept.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I also amend it, Sir, accordingly.

Sir, originally the House is aware that I wanted to make a *suo moto* statement on Punjab so that we could discuss the Punjab situation dispassionately and through the joint wisdom of this august House we could reach some conclusions which would be beneficial for resolution of the Punjab question. But, Sir, the Opposition Members were keen not to solve the Punjab tangle, but they were keen to censure the Government, they were keen to admonish the Government. Their real anxiety was censuring of the Government and not the solution of the Punjab problem. Therefore, ultimately, although it had come on the agenda paper that I have to start by making a statement, you agreed to their representation and you allowed the adjournment motion. And, therefore, as far as we are concerned, we have to go by what you say and we accepted the situation. But this does not mean that we are supporting the adjournment motion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How can you do it ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are not willing to censure yourself.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, as far as the Punjab problem is concerned, the hon. Members are aware of the fact that whenever the Akali Party was in power right from 1962 many a time in Punjab, and from 1977 to 1980 even in the Centre, they were in the coalition, any problem about Punjab territorial dispute or water dispute did not arise and even if they wanted to speak about it, the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, refused to talk about it. I have come to know that once when Mr. Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister, visited Punjab and Mr. Badal wanted to say something on this issue, he refused to talk to him. But when Mrs. Indira Gandhi came to power and the Akalis lost power in Punjab, then all the problems started. But Akalis also know it that it is only Indira Gandhi who is prepared to talk to them with sympathy and who is in a position to resolve the situation. Sant Longowal himself has said it and Mrs. Gandhi was

magnanimous enough to invite them for talks. They came here. During the talks they were progressing well, but before the talks could be finalised, the Akali Dal had made up their mind that they would boycott the talks and that they would not disclose even to the press, and this is how the talks broke at that point of time. But even then, the Prime Minister continued with the efforts, she appointed a Cabinet Committee to go into the whole matter and we again invited the Akali Dal leaders to Delhi for talks. They refused to come to Delhi for talks, they wanted Chandigarh to be the venue for the talks, and not once but twice—one on 11.1.1983 and the second time on 18.1.1983. The Cabinet Committee and all the Members of the team went to Chandigarh to talk with them. We were able to talk dispassionately on all the subjects and all the points including the religious demands. The talks were, however, inconclusive and we wanted to resume the trend once again in Delhi. But we found reluctance on their part. At that point of time a suggestion came from the leaders of the opposition, if we can be helpful in solving the problem then we should also be made a party to it. Shrimati Gandhi immediately agreed to this suggestion and she said that there should be a tripartite talk and we requested the opposition leaders representing all the groups to come for tripartite talks.

Some hon. Members have quoted me by saying that during the last debate on Punjab I have said in this House that to some extent on certain issues the opposition parties were helpful in reducing the arena of differences and to come to certain conclusions. There was some sort of consensus. It is true that Anandpur Sahib Resolution they did not accept. It is also true that when the Rajasthan Question of water dispute came, they also said that this question cannot be re-opened. Akalis were also good enough to leave their demand as far as Himachal Pradesh and Ganganagar of Rajasthan is concerned. It is not that portion of the opposition that is to be blamed for. That I have already spoken in the House and I am again repeating it. But of recent the trend of the opposition parties

and some of the leaders of the opposition parties has completely changed. Now, as far as Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee party is concerned, we are unable to understand where do they stand? Sometimes he supports the gurudwaras and sometimes he talks of the temples. We are unable to know whether he is preferring to choose to go to heaven or preferring to choose in between the heaven and hell. The situation, as far as B.J.P. is concerned, is absolutely fluid. They do not want to commit anything anywhere.

Chaudhari Charan Singh was very clear right from the beginning that we should not be soft with the Akalis and we should deal with them firmly. He was a complete supporter of the Haryana demands. Even today he has supported what the Shah Commission had given the verdict with regard to Haryana i.e. the Kharar Tehsil and Chandigarh should be a part of Haryana. But I do not know what made him agree to go to the meeting of the conclave which was held in Delhi. It was said, as he himself agreed here that on the request and pressure from the friends and friendly parties he agreed to go there. However, he was a party to whatever was said there. But the next day he was again good enough to repudiate what was decided.

As far as the talks are concerned, we try to hold the situation. We made it very clear that we cannot resolve this problem without consulting the people of Rajasthan and the people of Haryana. Thereby we want that the ruling Party of Rajasthan and Haryana and the Opposition Leaders of Rajasthan and Haryana have to be consulted. The Akalis refused to sit with them. But the Opposition Leaders agreed to sit with them and we discussed the whole problem with these Parties and the leaders of Haryana and Rajasthan. There was some exchange of view and ultimately, as I said, during the tripartite talks, the conclusions or consensus have been reached on certain points.

Again, ultimately when the question of territorial demands came, the Akalis decided to boycott the talks. First of all, it would

have been much better if the Akalis would have said that their high-power team would talk or participate in this tripartite conference so that the issues could be clinched because they have to always consult the Amritsar people any they have not been in a position to clinch the issue. However, it was left to them to send whatever type of team they wanted but we wanted that all these things should be resolved in an amicable manner.

Now, with regard to the position which the Akali Dal has taken and the stand which the Opposition Leaders have taken, it has also completely changed. When they say that Chandigarh should be transferred to Punjab, immediately they quote Mrs. Indira Gandhi's award. They forget that Mrs. Gandhi's award has two parts. One portion is that Chandigarh will go to Punjab and the second portion is that Abohar and Fazilka will go to Haryana. The second portion is conveniently forgotten and immediately the question of transfer of Chandigarh came. Sir, Mrs. Gandhi, all the Congress Party people and the Cabinet were completely against the division of Chandigarh. But some friends approached us stating that the Akalis could agree to 40 : 60 division of Chandigarh and asked should they carry out the negotiation. We gave them the signal, "Yes, you can carry out the negotiation with them". But even on this, though the Akalis had agreed to those friends who had approached us in private talk, they ultimately refused and backed out of this.

Now, with regard to the papers circulated to the hon. Members by Sant Longowal today, I would like to say that it is not only the religious demands but on many things he has gone back. He has raised a separate nation theory, multi-nation theory for India. As I have said in the other House when one hon. Member from the DMK Party was speaking, India may be multi-lingual, India may be multi-racial and India may be multi-cultural but India is one nation and the Indian people have sacrificed for keeping India as one nation and we shall continue to make all sacrifices to keep India as one nation. (*Interruptions.*) These pamphlets which have been circulated to the hon.

Members have shown many things on which they have gone back.

Now, as far as the river water dispute is concerned, they have also gone back on this. They have brought in the idea of Riparian rights in the context of water dispute which is recognition of equal rights to the use of water by all owners of land. As far as the question of riparian rights is concerned, this phrase is used in the international arena whenever there is a dispute between two separate countries with regard to the sharing of water. As far as the doctrine of riparian rights is concerned, it used to be invoked in the resolution of water disputes between different sovereign States. This doctrine, however, has become somewhat archaic and is being progressively replaced by the doctrine of equitable apportionment. This doctrine has been widely accepted and connotes that waters of an inter-State river are not the absolute monopoly of one co-riparian State alone and that each State has a vital interest in the waters and must so use the water with the minimum of detriment to the other States.

This doctrine does not accept either the riparian right theory or the Harmon doctrine. Even if we go by the question of riparian States, then, as a matter of fact, Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are the real riparian States wherefrom all the rivers flow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That controversy has ended already. Why rake it up again ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Because it has been raked up again.

It would be pertinent to point out that the principle of equitable apportionment was followed by the Indus Commission which had been appointed by the Governor-General under Section 131 of the Government of India Act, 1935, in a dispute between Punjab and Sind. The recommendations of the Indus Commission revealed that it did not uphold the Harmon doctrine whereby upper riparian State could dispose of the water in her territory as she liked irrespective of the injury to the lower riparian State,

It may not be correct to invoke the principle of riparian rights in a dispute between two or more States in India. Such a dispute, if it is a water dispute within the meaning of Section 2(c) of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, is to be dealt with according to the provisions of the Act. Nor can the doctrine of riparian rights be invoked to resolve the dispute relating to the vesting of the control of headworks which may be located in a particular State of the Union. It would be plausible to say that the dispute relating to the control of waters of an inter-State river is a water dispute and as such should be resolved in the manner laid down in the Act.

By virtue of Section 3 of the Act, a State Government, if it appears to a State Government that a water dispute with another State has arisen or is likely to arise, can request the Central Government to refer the water dispute to a Tribunal for adjudication. I think, Mr. Bahuguna also raised it as to why this particular question was not immediately handed over to a Tribunal. In the Act itself it has been provided. As envisaged by Section 4 of the Act, the Central Government has to, in the first instance, make efforts for settling the dispute by negotiations. If the negotiations do not reach a conclusion, it is only in that case that according to this Act a river water dispute is to be handed over to a Tribunal.

Now, if the Punjab people or the Akali Dal leaders are prepared to stick to what was agreed to in the tripartite talks, that is, if they do not want to touch the question of Rajasthan waters as agreed between India and Pakistan in 1956, then we have made this offer that, as far as the river water dispute is concerned, we are prepared to hand it over to the Tribunal under this Act. As far as the Chairmanship of the Tribunal is concerned, we are prepared to have it decided by discussion. They want it to be handed over to the Supreme Court. But according to the Act, it has to go to a Tribunal. It cannot go to the Supreme Court.

During the debate some hon. Members have raised some points which I must necessarily reply. I am sorry to say that parti-

cularly Mr. Bahuguna has raised the question of the Prime Minister not being present here, thereby trying to prove that not only she is not giving proper attention to this problem but also not paying respect to this House. This is most improper. The entire Cabinet and I myself who is responsible to answer this debate are present here and we represent the Government...

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : You are not the Leader of the House.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : ...and, therefore, it is not necessary that she should be physically present here. But she has been hearing the debate in her room.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the good of that ? Can you point out to me a single important debate when Pandit Nehru ever remained absent ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I do not know whether you were there or not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I was very much there in the country.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Now, some of the Hon. Members have.....

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : What is the view you take on this ? May I know what the Home Minister's view is, whether the Leader of the House has or has not been in the House ? She is not only the Prime Minister but she is the Leader of the House also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He said that she is listening from her own room. Is it a substitute for the Chamber of the Parliament ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I am trying to explain that it is not necessary for her to be present.

(Interruptions)

Don't try to make an issue of it.

I am also sorry to say that some Hon. Members have said that the ruling party is

responsible for the divisive forces and Chowdhary Saheb went to the extent of saying that Panditji used to attend some functions of the Kashmiri Pandits. As far as the Kashmiri Pandits' social functions are concerned, it might be possible that Panditji might have gone there but, he never attended any caste function as far as the Kashmiri pandits or any other caste is concerned. I think most of the Opposition leaders who have got respect for Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, even now although they are in Opposition, would realise the situation that he was the only man who was above caste and who was above religion and who was

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : What about Mahatma Gandhi ? Why do you say that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is the only man ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : This accusation was made because Panditji happened to be Prime Minister. Mahatma Gandhi was never Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Why do you say he is the only man ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It was also unfortunately mentioned here that Prime Minister wants to make her son Shri Rajiv Gandhi the Prime Minister of India. It is cent per cent wrong because she herself. . . .

(Interruptions)

She herself has said that she does not want to thrust anybody. It is for the people to choose and the Indian people, through this system of voting and democracy, have displayed a very wide wisdom. Wherever they wanted the Congress Party to come, the Congress Party has come. Whenever they wanted the Congress Party to go, the Congress Party has gone. Therefore, this type of question which is raised in this House, is not only trying to destroy the whole situation but disrespect shown to the integrity and wisdom of the Indian people and the democratic forces in the country.

(Interruptions)

Mr. George Fernandes again tried to come very heavily on Mr. Gandhi. From what he has said, he is quoting from one newspaper 'National Herald'. But, my own information is—and it is authentic information—that Mr. Gandhi never said that the Akali demands would not be accepted. What he said was that demands would never end and they would keep on taking new ones for their political survival and, therefore, if some newspaper has misprinted it or the real version has not come, then, it was not proper for Mr. Fernandes to

(Interruptions)

I would not rely on Mr. Bahuguna on anything unless it is verified.

AN HON. MEMBER : Including Mr. Bahuguna, you need not rely.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Therefore, Sir, as far as the present trend of the Opposition parties is concerned, they have actually, by today's debate, not helped in any manner in the solution of the Punjab tangle. As far as we are concerned, we have given a positive formula.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Do you need our help in any manner ? Indicate that.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Mr. Bahuguna, if you were able to resolve this issue, then we would certainly need your help. But I know you are absolutely helpless to resolve this.

(Interruptions)

As I have pointed out, we are prepared to resolve both the disputes. As far as the water dispute is concerned, we are prepared to hand it over to a Tribunal which can be presided over, as the hon. Members have said, either by a Supreme Court judge or by a retired Supreme Court judge.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आपने ट्रिब्यूनल को दे दिया है। लेकिन एस० वाई० एल० की खुदाई होगी या नहीं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : अभी ट्रिब्यूनल को दिया नहीं है।

We are prepared to give. But at the same time it was agreed during the tripartite talks also that the digging of the SYL canal would start and the Akalis would not obstruct it. Therefore, subject to this condition, we are prepared to hand over the water dispute between Haryana and Punjab excluding Rajasthan—as far as the water dispute is concerned.

(Interruptions)

With regard to the religious demands, I have already said that the Prime Minister has announced that the religious demands have been accepted and in principle even the Gurudwara Act has been accepted. But we cannot accept the Gurudwara Act without the consent of the respective Gurudwaras and the respective States. This we had made clear even at that time and we are making it clear even now. Therefore, we have got to obtain the consent of the respective States as well as the respective Gurudwaras. Formally we have not yet received even the names of those Gurudwaras. Informally, originally they said five ; now they are saying twelve. But, as a matter of fact, they are more than 95. Therefore, all those people have to be consulted.

As far as relay of the kirtan is concerned, we accepted one hour in the morning and half an hour in the evening which was their original demand, but unfortunately when our people from All India Radio went there, they went back on it and they said, 'No, now we want it for three hours'. We had also said that for whatever time it is relayed, they would have to pay for it. But when they pressed that they would not like to pay for it, that would not appear good, the Prime Minister was good enough to accept this and said, 'Allright : you may not even make the payment'.

As far as kirpan is concerned, originally six-inches kirpan including the handle was accepted. Although during the tripartite talks we did not discuss this issue, outside their representative said, 'No ; the blade length should be six inches and the handle could be any length'. We ultimately agreed that the blade could be of six inches, and the handle would be three inches. Otherwise,

the handle could be a much bigger one in order to make it very forceful. Therefore, that demand was also met.

As far as the Amritsar question is concerned, we agreed to this and they also agreed to this that the precincts round about the Golden Temple and the precincts round about the Durgiana Temple will be treated as holy places and there sale of liquor, meat, tobacco, would not be permitted. But on that we raised this point at that point of time that supposing by chance somebody is found smoking there, then quarrels will start and recently one of the cases of this type has happened and the quarrel started on this when one gentleman was found smoking there. Therefore, the religious demands have been by and large met by us.

As far as Centre-State relationship is concerned, as have already announced the appointment of the Sarkaria Commission. Now it was asked by Mr. Indrajit Gupta as to what is the progress of the Sarkaria Commission. Name of another Member has been announced ; the third one is likely to be announced very shortly and the terms of reference have been finalised. He has been given Cabinet status and the necessary staff and the Secretary whom he wanted have been appointed. He has been provided with accommodation not only for his living but for his office also.

We have made it very clear that the Sarkaria Commission would start its work in the right earnest and the concerned States are free to raise the points before them and we have even said that if they want to raise even constitutional issues before it, they are free to do so and it is for the Sarkaria Commission to consider all those points raised by the States or individuals.

With regard to the extremists, I must make it clear that we have been right from the beginning condemning the extremists and their violent activities. It is unfortunate that some of the parties in the beginning did not do this and in spite of our repeated requests as far as the violent activities are concerned, the Akali Dal

absolutely disowned them and never condemned any sort of violence which occurred in Punjab. Now recently we have started taking some more measures.

Law and order arrangements have been strengthened in Punjab. Nakabandhi and Police patrolling have been organised to prevent violent crimes. The intelligence machinery has been geared up and the police set up has been re-organised. A ban on pillion riding on motor cycles has been imposed in all districts of Punjab. Restriction on carrying of fire arms has been put. A ban on plying of and above 3.5 hp. motor cycles has been imposed in certain areas. A special drive to unearth unlicensed arms and ammunition has been started and the Police officers have been asked to take steps to protect known targets of extremists. The peace and communal harmony committees have been activated in all districts and all places of Punjab. Powers of judicial magistrates have been given to executive magistrates for speedy trial of cases against extremists and other elements. Therefore, really a drive has been started and in this connection, I would like to mention that as yet about 1101 persons have already been arrested till 15th July 1983 and 483 cases have been registered against them. Therefore, as far as the extremists and violent activities are concerned, we have started a drive. We would certainly like you to condemn violence and also help in seeing to it that violence at any cost is stopped and the communal harmony between the Hindus and the Sikhs in Punjab is maintained at all costs.

I, therefore, strongly reject and oppose the adjournment motion.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : गुरुद्वारों में क्रिमिनल लोग हैं यह आपका बयान राज्य सभा में आया। और भिन्डरावाला का यह बयान है कि कोई भी क्रिमिनल गुरुद्वारों में नहीं है। दोनों में कौन-सा ठीक है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : राज्य सभा में मैंने जो कुछ कहा था उसके बारे में मेरी गैरमौजूदगी में

मेरे साथी श्री वेंकटसुब्बय्या ने कहा यह कोई अल्टीमेटम नहीं था...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अल्टीमेटम नहीं। आपने कहा गुरुद्वारों में क्रिमिनल और ऐक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स पनाह ले रहे हैं। लेकिन भिन्डरावाला का कहना है कि कोई भी क्रिमिनल और ऐक्सट्रीमिस्ट गुरुद्वारों में नहीं है। तो दोनों में कौन सत्य है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : सत्य हम हैं। बागड़ी साहब, इसमें कहने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं कि सत्य हम हैं।

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I have one clarification ? I think he has already stated that. But, I would like him to state it categorically and, with necessary emphasis, that the Akali Dal, even till to-day, refused to condemn violence on the part of these extremists. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, on this point, I said that they have not categorically denounced this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would like to know whether you would condemn police action. If violence is to be condemned, then why are you not condemning a few atrocities by the police ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Prof. Chakraborty, I would also request you to condemn violent activities which are taking place in Bengal.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We do condemn violence everywhere and even the violence perpetrated by your party. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the Professor should sit down. The question is :

“That the House do now adjourn”.

Those in favour may say ‘Aye’.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : ‘Aye’

MR. SPEAKER : Those against may say 'No'

take up item No. 24 of the agenda. Rao Birendra Singh.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : 'No'

MR. SPEAKER : The 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it...

23.46 hrs.

AN HON. MEMBER : The 'Noes' have it.

THE NATIONAL OILSEEDS AND
VEGETABLE OILS DEVELOP-
MENT BOARD BILL

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Lobbies be cleared...

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Sir, I beg
to move*

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : We are not challenging this.

"That the Bill to provide for the development under the control of the Union of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

MR. SPEAKER : When they say that they want it, I have to do that. Even if one Member wants it, I have to do that. I cannot help it.

Lobbies have been cleared but the decision has not been challenged. The question is :

MR. SPEAKER : You may continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

"That the House do now adjourn."

23 47 hrs.

The Motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The adjournment motion is negatived. The House will now

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July, 27, 1983/ Sravana 5, 1905 (Saka)